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Report

on

Public Instruction in the Bombay Presidency

133338

For the Year 1930-31

with Supplement

and Quinquennial for 1927-32

with Supplement

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER		PAGE
I.	General Progress	1
II.	Administration	4
III.	University	7
IV.	Arts Colleges	10
V.	Professional Colleges	18
VI.	Secondary Education	24
VII.	Primary Education	40
VIII.	Training of Teachers	51
IX.	Engineering, Technical, and Industrial Education	55
X.	Oriental Studies	65
XI.	Visual Instruction	70
XII.	Education of Girls	73
XIII.	Education of Europeans	87
XIV.	Education of Muhammadans	91
XV.	Education of Intermediate and Backward Classes	113
XVI.	Reformatory Schools	121
XVII.	Education of Defectives	125
XVIII.	Adult Education	127
XIX.	Unrecognised Institutions	130

APPENDICES AND GENERAL TABLES.

[British Districts only]

Appendix I	132
Appendix II	156
Appendix III	159
General Tables	161–201

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

REPORT ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN BOMBAY, 1930-31.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL PROGRESS.

1. The main features of the year are summed up as under :—

Institutions.

The total number of institutions increased by 80 to 17,212. Recognised institutions increased by 64 to 15,976 and unrecognised institutions increased by 16 to 1,236. Of the 15,976 recognised institutions, 16 were Arts and 11 Professional Colleges, 654 Secondary schools, 14,877 Primary schools, and 418 Special schools. Of a total of 26,813 towns and villages, 10,852 possessed schools as against 10,831 in the preceding year, the area served by each town or village with a school being 11·4 square miles.

2. **Pupils.**

The number of pupils under instruction in recognised institutions increased by 23,937 to 1,252,999, i.e. by 1·9 per cent. compared with the increase of 2·9 per cent. in the preceding year. The number in unrecognised institutions also increased by 1,065 to 34,247. The total number of pupils under instruction showed an increase of 25,002 or 2·0 per cent., the number at the end of the year being 1,287,246. Of this number, 1,009,668 were boys and 277,578 were girls compared with 1,000,818 boys and 261,428 girls in the preceding year. The increase in the number of girls under instruction is particularly noticeable.

The following table gives the distribution of the total number of pupils under instruction in recognised institutions by communities :—

		1930-31		1929-30	
		Pupils	Percentage to total	Pupils	Percentage to total
1		2	3	4	5
Hindus ..	Advanced ..	295,436	23·6	322,319	26·2
	Intermediate	511,729	40·8	502,779	40·9
	Backward ..	127,360	10·2	129,601	10·6
	Total ..	934,525	74·6	954,699	77·7
Muhammadans ..		225,932	18·0	211,202	17·2
Europeans and Anglo-Indians		5,647	0·4	5,278	0·4
Indian Christians ..		37,162	3·0	36,269	3·0
Parsis ..		17,427	1·4	17,550	1·4
All other castes ..		32,306	2·6	4,064	0·3
	Grand Total ..	1,252,999	100	1,229,062	100

The decrease in the number of Hindu pupils is due to the fact that under the recent orders of the Government of India pupils of the Jain community are no longer classified as Hindus. This fact also accounts for a corresponding increase under "Others" which now include Jains. The increase in the case of Muhammadans is striking.

Expenditure.

3. The total direct expenditure on public instruction rose by Rs. 5,94,432 to Rs. 3,52,65,693, while the total indirect expenditure decreased by Rs. 6,95,015 to Rs. 49,36,862. The fall in the latter is due to the decrease in expenditure on buildings. Thus the total expenditure on public instruction was Rs. 4,02,02,555. This was met from the following sources :—

—	Amount	Percentage
	Rs.	
Government funds	2,03,81,802	50·7
Board funds	70,90,039	17·6
Fees	74,89,576	18·6
Other sources	52,41,138	13·1
Total ..	4,02,02,555	100

The following table shows the distribution of the Provincial expenditure on various kinds of institutions for the last two years :—

—	1930–31		1929–30	
	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
	Rs.		Rs.	
University and Higher Education	15,89,378	7·8	13,74,994	6·5
Secondary Education	23,09,681	11·3	23,41,050	11·2
Primary Education	1,27,64,856	62·6	1,26,11,430	60·2
Special Education	11,58,137	5·7	11,87,571	5·7
Total (Direct) ..	1,78,22,052	87·4	1,75,15,045	83·6
Direction and Inspection	13,01,641	6·4	12,76,975	6·1
Buildings	2,54,050	1·3	11,91,054	5·7
Miscellaneous	10,04,059	4·9	9,67,292	4·6
Total (Indirect) ..	25,59,750	12·6	34,35,321	16·4
Grand Total ..	2,03,81,802	100	2,09,50,366	100

In addition to the Provincial expenditure shown above, the expenditure in England as reported by the Accountant General amounted to Rs. 1,48,100 as compared with Rs. 1,69,475 in the preceding year.

General.

4. The above statistics show that in spite of financial stringency there was an increase in the total number of institutions and pupils. There was some falling off in the numbers

attending Colleges and Secondary schools to which reference has been made in Chapters IV and VI.

Effect of the Civil Disobedience Movement.

5. The educational atmosphere during the year under review was seriously disturbed by the attempt on the part of certain political leaders to extend the Civil Disobedience Movement to schools and colleges. At the beginning of the year, efforts were made to organize a boycott of educational institutions, and, this failing, intimidation in the form of picketing was resorted to in some cases with partial success. Interruptions due to attempts on the part of outsiders to hoist Congress flags on school buildings, and to involve the school-children in *hartals*, processions, and other political demonstrations. had, inevitably, an adverse effect upon work and discipline.

In order to counteract this, Government issued a circular, warning the Governing Bodies of institutions in receipt of a Grant-in-aid against allowing members of their staffs to take part in movements directed against Government or allowing the standard of discipline or educational efficiency of their institutions to be impaired. They also addressed Local Authorities in a resolution requiring them to see that educational administration was carried on in accordance with accepted principles uninfluenced by the ebb and flow of party politics, that discipline was maintained, and that the regular course of studies was not interrupted for reasons unconnected with normal educational practice. They appealed to the Local Authorities to co-operate in protecting those under their care from being exploited by political agitators. In a few instances, Local Authorities and managing bodies permitted the schools in their charge to become implicated, and the Department was forced to adopt the only course open to it, viz. to remove the schools in question from the list of recognised institutions and withdraw the grants-in-aid. The difficulties with which the managers of educational institutions were faced called for the exercise of tact and firmness. The fact that some failed should not be allowed to obscure the success with which the efforts of the majority of managers were attended. Parents also in most cases used their influences in the right direction, but it cannot be said that as a whole public opinion showed adequate appreciation of the danger of these subversive influences to immature minds. Although records of attendance after the few first *hartals* and headmasters' reports shew that discipline was to a great extent restored, it cannot be denied that the general effect of the movement was to inculcate a disregard of authority and a weakening of the respect for parents and teachers—matters which may well receive the serious consideration of all those who have the welfare of India at heart. It must be borne in mind that the function of education is not only to impart instruction, but to build up the characters of the generations of future citizens, and it is hoped that parents and the public in general will co-operate with the Department in its efforts to repair the moral damage which has been done.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION.

6. The strength of the three Educational Services on 31st March, 1931, was as under :—

Service.		Number of posts.
Bombay Educational Service (Class I).		
Administrative Branch (Direction, Inspection, and Training Institutions)	17	
Collegiate Branch	42	59
Bombay Educational Service (Class II).		
Teaching, Inspecting* and General	63†	
Collegiate Branch	46	109
Subordinate (Subordinate Educational Service).		
Inspecting*	139	
Teaching	711	
Clerical*	373	
Others	104	1,327
Miscellaneous or special appointments outside the regular Services.		
Gazetted appointments	20	
Non-Gazetted appointments	8	28
Total ..		1,523

The total number of teachers in Government, District Local Board and Municipal Primary schools was 31,243 against 30,806 in the preceding year, the number of teachers in Government schools being 176.

During the year under report Government sanctioned a scheme for the Reorganisation of the Superior Educational Services, according to which, with effect from 1st January, 1931, the Indian Educational Service (Bombay Cadre) and the Bombay (Provincial) Educational

* Of these 7 posts of Deputy Educational Inspector (Bombay Educational Service, Class II), 82 of Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector (Subordinate Educational Service) and 81 clerical posts are either substantively vacant or are held by persons who are on deputation or lent to Local Authorities.

† Including the two posts of Deputy Educational Inspector, Aden, and of Head Master, Crater School, Aden, the sanction to the inclusion of which in the Bombay Educational Service (Class II) has been asked for from the Government of India,

Service, except the staff of the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, were replaced respectively by two new Provincial Services designated the Bombay Educational Service (Class I) and the Bombay Educational Service (Class II). The status and interests of the existing members of the Indian Educational Service have been safeguarded under the provisions of the All-India Services (Transferred Departments) Replacement Rules and of the Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules.

The Hartog Committee drew attention to the fact that the progressive extinction of the Indian Educational Service, accompanied by the failure to reconstitute the Provincial Services (after a period of nearly five years) had been disastrous to the organisation of Indian education. The creation of the new Provincial Services, the delay in sanctioning which was due to various causes, has, however, not only facilitated administration but has had a most reassuring effect on the Department. It is hoped that the new Service will attract candidates of the highest Academic qualifications, and that the fine traditions and high standards established by the Indian Educational Service in the past will be fully maintained.

Efforts were made during the year under report to implement the policy of Government to secure a fair representation of all castes and creeds in the public service.

Of the 59 posts included in Bombay Educational Service (Class I), 35 were held by permanent members of the All-India (Indian Educational) Service, of which 14 were Europeans and 21 Indians. Eleven (ordinary) Indian Educational Service posts both in the Men's and Women's Branches were abolished during the year under report in consequence of the reconstitution of the Provincial Services. The temporary post of Inspector of Science Teaching was also abolished, and the work of inspection of Science Teaching was entrusted to the Divisional Inspectors.

Mr. F. B. Pendarves Lory, the retiring Director of Public Instruction, was awarded the C.I.E. for long and eminent services rendered to the cause of Education in the Bombay Presidency. The recognition of Mr. Lory's work was much appreciated by all members of the Service. Mr. D. D. Kapadia, I.E.S., Professor of Mathematics, Deccan College, Mr. S. G. Sathe, I.E.S., Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy, Elphinstone College, Mr. R. A. Hoggarth, I.E.S., Inspector of Drawing and Craftwork, and Miss R. Nawalkar, I.E.S., Lady Superintendent, Training College for Women, Poona, retired from the service, and Dr. A. N. Meldrum, I.E.S., Principal, Royal Institute of Science, Miss H. E. Payne, I.E.S., Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Bombay Division and Central Division, and Mrs. E. N. Judd, temporary Inspectress of Girls' Schools in Sind, proceeded on leave preparatory to retirement towards the close of the year. Dr. Meldrum's retirement is a great loss to the Royal Institute of Science and to the Bombay University. The services of Mr. A. C. Miller, O.B.E., I.E.S., Educational Inspector in Sind, were, during the year, placed at the disposal of the Government of India for

appointment as Principal, Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and Mr. S. N. Moos, I.E.S., succeeded him as Educational Inspector in Sind. Mr. V. N. Mestry, who temporarily held the post of Inspector of Drawing and Craftwork, died during the year, and arrangements were made to carry on the work pending the appointment of a permanent incumbent.

Mr. E. Hudson-Davies was recruited from England on contract terms to fill the post of Inspector of European Schools, and several appointments were made to the newly constituted Bombay Educational Service both in the administrative and collegiate branches.

The total cost of Direction was Rs. 1,70,230, which was almost entirely met from Provincial Funds. The total cost of Inspection amounted to Rs. 15,28,999, of which Rs. 11,31,440, or 74·7 per cent., was met from Provincial Funds. Of the latter amount, Rs. 5,93,428 represented the cost of the Government Inspecting staff, while Rs. 5,38,012 was the contribution of Government towards the maintenance of the Inspecting agency under the Local Authorities.

The Provincial expenditure on Direction and Inspection together amounted to Rs. 13,01,641, which formed 6·4 per cent. of the total Provincial expenditure on Education.

CHAPTER III.

UNIVERSITY.

7. The numbers of Arts and Professional Colleges affiliated to the University during the year were 19 and 11 respectively, the number of Arts Colleges being increased by the opening by Government of the Ismail College, Andheri. In addition, the University itself maintains a School of Economics and Sociology.

The total number of students in the affiliated colleges in British Districts decreased by 868 to 9,898. Of these, 7,112 were in Arts Colleges and 2,786 in Professional Colleges. This decrease in numbers will be referred to in Chapters IV and V which give a more detailed account of the working of the Colleges.

There are no separate colleges for women. The number of women students decreased by 20 to 630, of whom 534 were in Arts and 96 in Professional Colleges.

Receipts and Expenditure.

8. The total receipts of the University amounted to Rs. 10,14,500, while the total expenditure was Rs. 8,99,280. These figures are inclusive of the income and expenditure on account of the Matriculation Examination and of the Government grant of Rs. 1,22,000.

Examinations.

9. The results of the more important University Examinations held at the end of the Academic year 1930-31 are given in the following table :—

—	Number of candidates examined	I Class	II Class	Pass	Total passes	Percentage of passes
M.A. ..	115	15	39	30	84	73·04
B.A. (Hons.) ..	443	25	226	134	385	69·99
B.A. (Pass) ..	660	..	..	387	387	
Intermediate in Arts	2,047	..	116	977	1,093	53·39
M.Sc. ..	26	9	..	15	24	92·31
B.Sc. ..	452	32	105	184	321	71·02
Inter. Sc. ..	1,176	39	188	370	597	50·76
F.Y. Arts ..	3,379	..	..	2,257	2,257	66·79
Matriculation ..	13,931	..	..	7,974	7,974	57·24

The F.Y. Arts Examination is conducted by the Colleges themselves. The percentage of passes at the Matriculation Examination fluctuates largely from year to year. Last year it was 33·75. This year it rose to 57·24.

The University School of Economics and Sociology.

10. There were 49 students in the School of Economics during the first term and 40 during the second term compared with 43 and 26 respectively last year. Of these, 25 were engaged in Research.

In the School of Sociology there were 57 students during the first term and 44 during the second term compared with 40 and 37. Of these, 39 were Research students.

Seven students from the School appeared for the M.A. Examination. Three of these were examined by means of papers of whom two passed in the second class and one failed. The remaining four, who submitted theses, were placed in the first class.

The total expenditure of the School during the year was Rs. 47,950.

The School Library has grown during the year partly thanks to a special grant from the University and partly because of arrangements with various institutions and Indian States for the free supply of their publications. It is already the largest library in Economics and Sociology on this side of the Country and is becoming a useful centre of research in these subjects.

The University Foreign Information Bureau.

11. The number of enquiries regarding the various courses of study abroad was reduced considerably during the year. The number of enquiries in writing decreased by 849 to 990, whilst personal enquiries decreased by 363 to 626. The number of documents containing the prospectuses and regulations relating to the Universities and Educational Institutions in the United Kingdom and other Foreign Countries issued was 861 against 1,099 in the preceding year and the number of students who applied for them was 589 as against 994.

During the year 36 students (against 64 in the preceding year) applied through the Bureau for admission to British Universities and Educational Institutions abroad. Of these 36, three actually left for England for further study in Engineering and Agriculture.

The University Training Corps.

12. During the year under report the Corps had 663 on its rolls compared with 622 in the preceding year. One platoon has been assigned to the Ismail College, Andheri. Recruiting was brisk and in many Colleges students had to be rejected owing to the respective platoons being up to strength. In consequence the standard and type of recruits are reported to be better than in previous years. The annual camp was held at Pashan and was attended by 648 students.

The Commandant in charge reports that the standard of training was of a higher nature than in previous years, field training and night operations having been introduced. Fourteen Non-Commissioned Officers and men were recommended for commission in the Army in India Reserve of Officers. His Excellency Sir Frederick Sykes has been appointed Honorary Colonel of the Regiment.

General.

13. The Honourable Mr. Justice Mirza Ali Akbar Khan, who was appointed Vice-Chancellor in April, 1930, relinquished charge of his office in April, 1931, on the eve of his departure to England on a long holiday. His regime as Vice-Chancellor was marked by considerable activity on the part of the various authorities of the University. In his place the Reverend John

McKenzie, M.A., was appointed Vice-Chancellor. This is the first appointment of an educationist since the retirement of the Reverend D. Mackichan in 1917. Mr. D. J. Wadia, who was appointed as University Registrar in August, 1930, resigned his appointment in September owing to ill-health. Khan Bahadur F. M. Dastur carried on the duties of the Registrar until January, 1931, when Mr. S. R. Dongerkery, who had joined the University as Assistant Registrar in August, 1930, was appointed Registrar.

During the year two Bills for the amendment of the Bombay University Act, 1928, were considered by the Legislative Council and passed into Acts. The objects of the first (Act XV of 1930) were (*i*) to remove certain difficulties in holding elections to the various University bodies and to define precisely the procedure to be adopted, and (*ii*) to provide that the Fellows representing the Legislative Council on the Senate shall hold office only for the duration of the Council electing them and thereafter up to the date of new elections in their places. The purpose of the second Act (Act XX of 1930) was to make provision for defining the territorial limits of the University.

During the year the Senate met twice, in August, 1930, and in January, 1931. One of the decisions arrived at in the meeting in August, 1930, was the acceptance by the Senate of the responsibility for the physical training of College students. As a result of this decision, Mr. S. K. Mukerjie, B.P.E., was appointed as Director of Physical Training.

CHAPTER IV.

Arts Colleges.

14. The most important event to report in Collegiate education was the opening by Government of the Ismail College, Andheri. The College owes its existence to the munificent donation of Rs. 8,00,000 made by Sir Mahomed Yusuf Ismail in January, 1914, for the promotion of the higher education of Muhammadans. After considering various alternative schemes for the utilization of this amount, Government decided on 24th June, 1919, that the donation should be devoted towards the establishment of a first grade Arts College at Andheri. For various reasons the foundation stone was not laid until March, 1924, when the then Governor, His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson, performed the ceremony and aptly remarked that it was an important stepping stone in the history of Muhammadan education. The main College buildings were nearly completed in 1927, but provision to enable the College to be opened was not made in the Budget until 1930-31. The College buildings occupy a commanding site on a hill and consist of the main building containing various class-rooms, laboratories and hostel to accommodate 74 students, excellent playing fields, a pavilion, reading room, etc. A strong staff has been appointed.

The College is intended to provide an all round University education, stress being laid on those branches of learning which are predominantly Muhammadan—the study of classical Arabic and Persian, and of Islamic History and culture. Admissions are not restricted to Muhammadans and the 94 students attending the College during the year consisted of 66 Muhammadans, 26 Hindus, and 2 Parsis.

Number of Arts Colleges.

15. The number of Arts Colleges affiliated to the University rose this year from 18 to 19. Of these, 15 are in British Districts and 4 in Indian States. Of the former, 6 are maintained by Government, 7 are aided and 2 are unaided.

During the year the M.T.B. Arts College, Surat, was affiliated for the teaching of Mathematics Honours for the B.A. degree and the Ismail College was affiliated in Arts provisionally for three years from June, 1930, for the teaching of English (Pass), Persian and Arabic (Pass and Honours), Urdu, and History and Economics (Pass) up to the B.A. degree.

Number of Students.

16. The number of students in all Arts Colleges in British Districts excluding the University School of Economics and Sociology (an account of which has been given in Chapter III) decreased by 840 to 7,112, of whom 527 were women. The decrease was mainly due to the reduced number of admissions in the First Year Arts Classes as a result of the unusually low percentage of passes in the Matriculation Examination of 1930. This is shown by the fact that the total number of students in the

First Year Arts Classes in all Colleges was 2,354 as against 3,355 in the preceding year.

The following table compares the number of students on the rolls at the end of the year, the average monthly number on rolls and the average daily attendance in 1929-30 and 1930-31 :—

College	1929-30				1930-31			
	Number of students on rolls on 31st March 1930	Average monthly number	Average daily attendance	Percentage	Number of students on rolls on 31st March 1931	Average monthly number	Average daily attendance	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Government.								
Elphinstone College, Bombay.	467	467	405	86·7	437	440	374	85·0
Ismail College ..	..	..	..	..	94	81	80	98·5
Royal Institute of Science, Bombay.	247	254	233	91·7	256	259	244	94·2
Deccan College ..	296	295	252	85·4	277	250	211	84·4
Gujarat College, Ahmedabad.	713	688	657	95·5	254	179	145	81·0
Karnatak College, Dharwar.	519	518	420	81·1	512	503	384	76·3
Total ..	2,242	2,222	1,967	88·5	1,830	1,712	1,438	84·0
Non-Government.								
Wilson ..	872	886	794	89·6	759	757	669	88·4
St. Xavier's ..	1,181	1,133	1,106	97·6	1,146	1,088	979	90·0
Fergusson ..	1,213	1,154	839	72·7	1,256	1,138	905	79·5
Sir Parashurambhau..	724	720	627	87·1	576	557	449	80·6
M. T. B. Arts ..	337	333	292	87·7	228	213	179	84·0
D. J. Sind ..	736	723	708	97·9	719	697	638	91·5
Sind National ..	190	188	135	72·3	175	177	136	76·8
H. P. T. Arts ..	197	195	181	92·8	180	176	157	89·2
Willingdon ..	260	249	240	96·4	243	226	214	94·7
Total ..	5,710	5,581	4,922	88·2	5,282	5,029	4,326	86·0
Grand total ..	7,952	7,803	6,889	88·3	7,112	6,741	5,764	85·5

It will be seen from the table that the decrease is shared by almost all colleges. The marked decrease in numbers at the Gujarat College is attributed by the Principal mainly to the fears entertained by Gujarati students of picketing and boycott, which were intensive in Ahmedabad, in consequence of which a number of students preferred to go to other colleges rather than risk an interruption in their studies.

The following table shows the distribution of the number of students by communities :—

		1929-30	1930-31	Percentage increase or decrease
Hindus	Advanced	5,560	4,551	— 18·1
	Intermediate	736	616	— 16·3
	Backward	64	58	— 9·4
	Total ..	6,360	5,225	— 17·8
Muhammadans		425	477	+ 12·2
Parsis		727	704	— 3·2
Sikhs		8	14	+ 75·0
Budhists		2	..	— 100·0
Others		430	692	+ 60·9
	Grand Total ..	7,952	7,112	— 10·6

Expenditure.

17. The total recurring expenditure on Arts Colleges, including the University School of Economics and Sociology, in British Districts rose by Rs. 54,401 to Rs. 21,05,225 made up as follows :—

	Rs.	Percentage	Percentage in 1929-30
Provincial Revenue	7,79,812	37·04	32·7
District Local Board and Municipal Funds ..	9,715	·46	1·1
Fees	9,30,637	44·21	52·5
Other Sources	3,85,061	18·29	13·7
Total ..	21,05,225	100	100

The total expenditure on Government Arts and Science Colleges increased by Rs. 62,320 to Rs. 9,11,129 and the Government contribution increased by Rs. 1,19,558 to Rs. 5,56,396. The increase was mainly due to the fall in fee receipts and to the opening of the Ismail College.

The average annual cost of educating a student in a Government Arts College excluding the Royal Institute of Science increased from Rs. 342 to Rs. 502 and the cost to Government from Rs. 190 to Rs. 335 as compared with the preceding year. In the Royal Institute of Science

the average annual cost per student increased from Rs. 690 to Rs. 701 and the cost to Government from Rs. 247 to Rs. 266.

The total recurring expenditure on non-Government Arts Colleges decreased by Rs. 6,523 to Rs. 11,46,146. The average annual cost per student was Rs. 228 against Rs. 207 in the preceding year. The cost to Government per student in non-Government aided colleges was Rs. 39 as compared with 36 in the previous year.

The total recurring grant paid by Government to the 7 aided colleges amounted to Rs. 1,81,746 against Rs. 1,87,000 in the preceding year. The grant usually given to the Sind National College, Hyderabad, was withdrawn during the year and the last two instalments were not paid. Owing to paucity of funds it was not possible to pay the full admissible grants to Colleges or to take any other college on to the aided list.

Examination results.

18. The following table gives the results of the B.A. and B.Sc. Examinations held in March, 1931 :—

Name of College	Total number examined	Passed in Class I	Passed in Class II	Passed	Total passed	Percentage of total passes
B.A.						
Elphinstone ..	70	6	30	19	55	78·57
Deccan	39	1	9	21	31	79·48
Wilson	111	3	39	54	96	86·48
St. Xavier's	110	4	24	60	88	80·00
Gujarat	18	..	7	9	16	88·88
Fergusson	78	3	19	40	62	79·48
D. J. Sind	46	..	6	30	36	78·26
Sir Parashurambhau ..	54	2	9	26	37	68·51
Karnatak	54	1	24	24	49	90·74
M. T. B. Arts ..	18	..	5	10	15	83·33
Willingdon, Sangli ..	19	2	5	6	13	68·42
Sind National	14	..	3	4	7	50·00
H. P. T. Arts ..	13	..	1	8	9	69·23
Rajaram	47	1	7	26	34	72·34
Baroda	89	1	24	42	67	75·28
Samaldas	23	1	10	9	20	86·95
Bahauddin	22	..	4	6	10	45·45
			Average for the University			69·99

Name of College	Total number examined	Passed in Class I with distinction	Passed in Class I	Passed in Class II	Passed	Total passed	Percentage of total passes
B.Sc.							
Wilson ..	29	2	..	9	14	25	86·21
St. Xavier's ..	20	1	..	3	14	18	90·00
Gujarat	14	..	2	7	1	10	71·43
Fergusson ..	118	1	3	22	47	73	61·26
D. J. Sind ..	29	..	..	8	15	23	79·31
Royal Institute of Science.	69	7	8	23	20	58	84·06
Baroda ..	52	..	2	23	18	43	82·69
Sir Parashurambhau ..	29	..	2	5	11	18	62·07
			Av	erage for	the Uni	versity	71·01

Tutorial work, College teaching, and subjects.

19. In Government and in some of the non-Government colleges tutorial work is carried on as far as possible. But the unwieldy nature of the large classes militates against any close personal contact between teacher and pupil. The Principal, Elphinstone College, reports—

"Tutorial work in the Oxford and Cambridge sense of the term is "possible in the B.A. and M.A. Classes in Philosophy, History, Persian "and Gujarati in which the numbers are small. In other classes "I regret to say it is not possible. The whole system of Collegiate "education in this Presidency needs a drastic revision. The staffs "of all colleges ought to be so largely increased as to make it possible "for College teachers to assign work to students and see that it is "done. In the present state of our finances I know this is a state of "things to be hoped rather than expected. I am, however, equally "sure that till it is established little real progress can be made in "college education."

The inter-collegiate system of post-graduate lectures in the Poona and Bombay Colleges continues to function successfully.

The Principal, Deccan College, reports—

"The Inter-Collegiate Post-Graduate lecture scheme continues to "work very well indeed. Professors Wodehouse, Dhruva and myself "lectured on English, and we had over 30 students in the class. As "last year, Dr. Belwalkar arranged for work in higher Sanskrit at the "Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute. The Poona Mathematical "Club made arrangements for Inter-Collegiate lectures in Mathematics

"and Mr. Gadgil has started an Institute of Economics to deal with "that subject."

Discipline and College Life.

20. The following extracts from the reports of the Principals of Colleges show that the highly charged political atmosphere had its inevitable effect upon the work and discipline of the colleges. With a few exceptions, attendance was regular, except on days which were proclaimed as public *hartals*. Attempts at picketing, which were general at the beginning of the first term, met with little or no response. The absence of any effective check upon the numbers admitted to colleges makes the task of discipline on the part of the authorities increasingly arduous. The Principal of the Elphinstone College reports—

"During the early days of the first term a serious effort was made "to induce all students to absent themselves from college. Luckily "this attempt was thwarted by the students themselves. Apart "from one or two occasions the students of the College attended their "work with regularity. I am, however, certain that the atmosphere "throughout the year prevented many from working with the applica-"tion they usually display and shall be surprised if the University "Examination results are up to the usual level."

The Principal, Deccan College, reports—

"It is satisfactory once more to be able to record the fact that, in "spite of the political disturbances raging all round us, the College "has fully maintained its high traditions of loyalty and good discipline, "often in the face of considerable temptation and pressure from "outside. On not a single occasion did any strike, *hartal*, or other "demonstration occur to upset the orderly working of the classes. "The spirit shown has been admirable. I venture to think that this is "a record of which the College may very well be proud. It reflects "great credit on staff and students alike."

The Civil Disobedience movement had a particularly marked effect on the attendance of the Gujarat College, where the number of students fell from 700 to 135 in the first term. This figure, however, rose to 254 in the second term.

The Principal, Ismail College, reports—

"The discipline has been excellent. No student ever absented "himself from the classes on account of political movement during "the year."

The Principal, Karnatak College, reports—

"On the whole the students withstood the pressure exerted upon "them from outside to boycott the College etc. remarkably well and "the total number and average attendance were practically normal. "The efforts of a small number of active malcontents to stir up trouble "were unsuccessful, and there was at no time any suggestion of

"anything more serious than a *hartal*. The earlier scheme of a boycott "at the re-opening of the College in June failed completely."

The Principal, Sir Parashurambhau College, reports—

"The relations between the students and the staff of this College "have always been very cordial. When a flag was hoisted on the "College Building and there seemed some danger of our students "mixing themselves up with demonstrations, an appeal was made "to them that they should not lose sight of their duty which was to "equip themselves with knowledge and physical strength to enable "them to be good citizens later. It was also pointed out to them "that in view of the increased responsibilities which progress towards "the Dominion Status implied they should take particular care to "avoid cultivating habits of rowdyism or indiscipline. The appeal "was respected."

In the Sind National College, Hyderabad, there was considerable excitement and dislocation of work, which reacted on the discipline and normal educational work of the college and resulted in the withdrawal of the Government grant-in-aid.

At the Wilson College much disturbance was caused by the close proximity of Congress Head-Quarters and Chaupatti beach, the crowds from time to time overflowing the College compound. A regrettable incident occurred in September, when an organized attempt was made by a party of outsiders who forced their way into the premises to hoist the Congress flag in defiance of the authorities.

The Principal of the Fergusson College, Poona, reports intermittent interruptions to the smooth working of the College by a "Flag incident," and by *hartals* and picketing carried out by ladies from outside. Although it did not happen during the period under review, reference must be made to the deplorable attempt on the life of Sir Ernest Hotson, K.C.S.I., acting Governor of the Presidency, when paying an informal visit to the College on July 22nd, 1931. Two shots were fired by a third year student at His Excellency when he was inspecting the Wadia Library, providentially without effect. On the departure of His Excellency and Lady Hotson a disgraceful demonstration on the part of a number of students occurred. The assailant has since been sentenced to a long term of imprisonment and two students who took part in the demonstration were expelled. Although the attempt appears to have been an isolated act, the demonstration revealed the existence of a deplorable spirit among a section of the students and the whole occurrence was a painful illustration of the deleterious effect on immature minds of the insidious propaganda which has been carried on in connection with the civil disobedience movement. These occurrences also show the necessity, on moral as well as educational grounds, for ensuring proper supervision and control in educational institutions.

Royal Institute of Science.

21. The number of students increased by 9 to 256. They were distributed among the different classes as follows:—

I.Sc.	78
B.Sc.	128
M.Sc.	50
	256

The M.Sc. students were distributed among the different departments as under :—

Mathematics	4
Physics	8
Chemistry	27
Botany	10
Zoology	1
	50

Research work.—The Institute is primarily intended for the promotion of post-graduate work and research. In this connection it is gratifying to report that during the year 1930 about 14 students were preparing for the M.Sc. Examination by thesis and 18 papers were either published or were ready for publication. In addition to these, researches in many other subjects were in progress.

The expenditure on the Institute during the year was Rs. 1,81,506.

CHAPTER V.

PROFESSIONAL COLLEGES.

Introduction.

22. This Chapter deals with Professional Colleges affiliated to the University. An account of other Professional institutions, such as Industrial and Technical schools and Engineering and Commercial classes, is given in Chapter IX.

The following table shows the number of students in the various Professional Colleges and the average daily attendance in them in 1929-30 and in 1930-31 :—

—	1929-30				1930-31			
	Number of students on rolls on 31st March 1930	Average monthly number	Average daily attendance	Percentage	Number of students on rolls on 31st March 1931	Average monthly number	Average daily attendance	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Government								
Government Law College.	536	450	400	88·8	481	498	400	80·3
Grant Medical College ..	392	392	380	96·9	442	442	400	90·0
Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay.	324	321	282	87·9	312	306	246	80·4
Secondary Training College.	60	60	58	96·7	60	60	56	92·0
College of Engineering, Poona.	182	184	147	79·9	170	169	135	79·8
Agricultural College ..	203	207	190	91·8	256	243	229	94·2
Total ..	1,697	1,614	1,457	90·3	1,721	1,718	1,466	85·3
Non-Government								
G. S. Medical College ..	243	220	210	95·5	278	245	235	95·9
N. E. D. Civil Engineering College.	154	142	136	95·8	154	128	116	90·6
Law College, Poona ..	450	450	349	77·6	455	439	344	78·3
Law College, Ahmedabad	207	205	168	81·9	133	125	108	86·4
Law College, Karachi ..	63	59	58	98·3	45	44	41	93·2
Total ..	1,117	1,076	921	85·6	1,065	981	844	86·0
Grand Total ..	2,814	2,690	2,378	88·1	2,786	2,699	2,310	85·5

It will be seen from this table that the total number of students in all Professional Colleges decreased from 2,814 to 2,786, i.e. by 28 and that whilst the number of students in the Medical and Agricultural Colleges increased there was a decrease in the numbers of those attending the Engineering, Commerce, and Law Colleges. The following table

shows the distribution of students in Professional Colleges by Communities :—

	1930-31	1929-30	Increase or decrease percentage
Hindus — Advanced	1,804	1,949	— 7·4
Hindus — Intermediate	295	321	— 8·1
Hindus — Backward	18	13	+38·5
Total ..	2,117	2,283	— 7·3
Muhammadans	166	173	— 4·0
Parsis	194	188	+ 3·2
Sikhs	7	4	+75·0
Budhists	1	1	....
Others	301	165	+82·4
Grand Total ..	2,786	2,814	—1·0

Engineering.

23. The number of students in the College of Engineering, Poona, fell from 182 to 170. Of these, 103 were advanced Hindus, 28 Intermediate Hindus, 4 Backward Hindus, 16 Muhammadans and 19 others. The expenditure was Rs. 2,19,894, of which Rs. 1,93,506, or 88 per cent., was met from Provincial Funds against 86·5 per cent. last year. The average cost per student was Rs. 1,301 and the cost to Government per student Rs. 1,145 as against Rs. 1,147 and 993 respectively in the preceding year. The increase in the cost per student is due to the increase in the expenditure and to the fall in the number of students.

The College sent up 51 students for the B.E. (Civil) Examination and 5 for the B.E. (Mechanical), of whom 30 and 2 respectively passed, 2 in the First and 28 in the Second Class.

Many places of scientific and engineering interest were visited on the annual tours. Those visited by the Civil Engineering students included the Cement Concrete Dam on the Cauvery River at Metur, the Gold Mines of Kolar, works at Bangalore, viz. the Jewell filter and soap factory, the Institute of Science, the Engineering College, the great Kannambadi Dam, the Krishnaraja Sagar and Irwin Canal Head Works in Mysore State, the Love Grove Pumping Station and Air Compressor Plant, the Drainage Construction Works and Shone's Ejector in Bombay. The Mechanical Engineering students visited the Shahabad Cement Works, G. I. P. Railway Load shops at Parel, the Light-Foot Refrigeration Company at Byculla, the Alexandra Docks, etc.

The number of students in the N. E. D. Civil Engineering College, Karachi, remained stationary at 154. Of these, 112 were Advanced Hindus, 1 Intermediate Hindu, 12 Muhammadans and 29 others. The total expenditure of the College was Rs. 94,449 against Rs. 92,030 in

the preceding year. Government paid an increased grant of Rs. 37,880 to the College against Rs. 32,900 paid in the preceding year. The average annual cost per student was Rs. 738 and the cost to Government Rs. 296.

The College sent up 47 students for the B.E. (Civil) Examination of whom 26 passed, 2 being placed in the First Class and one of them at the top of the list.

Commerce.

24. The number of students attending the Degree classes at the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics decreased by 12 to 312 (182 Advanced Hindus, 21 Intermediate Hindus, 1 Backward Hindu, 10 Muhammadans and 98 others). The expenditure of the College increased from Rs. 81,700 to Rs. 1,05,534, of which Rs. 42,938 was met from Provincial Funds. The increase in expenditure was mainly due to the payment of the arrears of pay to 3 I.E.S. Professors. The total cost per pupil consequently rose from Rs. 255 to Rs. 345 and the cost to Government from Rs. 50 to Rs. 140.

The College sent up 126 students for the B.Com. Examination of whom 35 passed, 6 being placed in the Second Class. The Examination was held under both the new and the old regulations. Only one student appeared for and passed the M.Com. Examination.

In addition to the M.Com. lectures special courses of evening lectures were delivered as usual for the benefit of the outside public by the College staff on "The Indian Cotton Industry" and "Empire Free Trade". Apart from these, five lectures on "Selling and Salesmanship" were also delivered by Mr. K. K. Lalkaka.

With a view to giving practical training to the College students arrangements were made with the Bombay Electrical Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, by which the Company allowed a batch of 6 students to take up a three months' course of practical training in the Time-keeping, Store-keeping, and Cost Accountancy Sections.

As regards the employment of commerce graduates the Principal reports—

"Considering the bad times through which industries and trade are "passing, they have not much to complain of. In this connection "I am pleased to mention the fact that Mr. K. R. Srinivasan, who "graduated from this College about three years ago with Actuarial "Science as his special subject, has been taken up as an Assistant "Actuary to the Government of India from September last."

The College Hostel was shifted from the 1st of June, 1930, from the hired premises in Girgaon to Maneck House, Gowalia Tank Road, a cheaper, much quieter, and healthier locality than the former.

The Principal reports—

"Although the year witnessed considerable excitement in connection "with the Civil Disobedience Movement, I am glad to report that the "discipline and conduct of the College students as well as of the hostel "residents maintained the usual high standard and there was no "untoward incident worth mentioning."

Agriculture.

25. The Agricultural College, Poona, under the control of the Department of Agriculture, is the only institution of its kind in the Presidency. It had 256 students on its rolls—as against 203 in the preceding year—studying for the B.Ag. Examination of the University. The "short course" which extends over one year only and which is intended to give training in practical Agriculture, etc., to those who do not desire a degree was attended by 10 students, of whom 8 passed the test held at the end of the year.

The number of students doing post-graduate work at the College was 10 for M.Ag., 2 for M.Sc., and one other student.

71 students appeared at the B.Ag. Examination of whom 53 passed, one standing in the First Class and 47 in Second Class.

As regards the careers of students the Principal reports—

"It continues to be difficult to trace our men after they leave, as "many will not reply to queries asking them to report their employ-"ment. Of the 61 students who graduated in 1930 no information is "forthcoming from 22. Of the remaining 39, 12 are unemployed, "one is studying for the M.Ag. degree, one has gone to Germany for "post-graduate work, seven have gone in for farming and 18 are "employed in various kinds of service (mostly agricultural)."

The total expenditure of the college was Rs. 1,73,308, the total cost per student was Rs. 713, and the cost to Government was Rs. 663.

Medicine.

26. The Grant Medical College, Bombay, which is a Government College under the control of the Medical Department, had 442 students (386 men and 56 women) on its rolls as against 392 in the preceding year. Of the 442, students 52 were Christians, 297 Hindus, 54 Parsis, 35 Muhammadans, and 4 Jews. The expenditure of the College during the year was Rs. 3,46,497, as against Rs. 3,31,033 and the cost to Government per student was Rs. 516, as against Rs. 551 in the preceding year.

The Seth Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College, maintained by the Bombay Municipality, had 278 students on its rolls as against 243 in the preceding year. The expenditure of the College during the year rose by Rs. 6,774 to Rs. 2,29,501. The cost per student was Rs. 937 against Rs. 1,012 in the preceding year.

The results of the University Examinations in Medicine are given in Table VIII.

Law.

27. The number of students reading Law decreased by 142 to 1,114, and the number in the Government Law College, Bombay, fell from 536 to 481. The decrease was due to fewer of candidates being declared successful at the B.A. and the 1st LL.B. Examinations in April, 1930. Of these 481 students, 313 were Advanced Hindus, 53 Intermediate Hindus, 24 Muhammadans, and 91 others. The College had seven lady students on its rolls.

Books to the value of Rs. 2,485 were added to the Law Library which continues to be freely used by students as well as by outside subscribers.

The Principal of the College was recognised as a University Teacher for Post-Graduate instruction and consequently the LL.M. course was started in the College. The number of students attending this course was 6. The expenditure of the College during the year was Rs. 53,161 as against Rs. 52,781 in the preceding year. The whole of this expenditure was met from fees. Of the 613 students who appeared for the First LL.B. Examination 197 passed, including 2 in the First Class. At the Second LL.B. Examination 165 passed out of the 360 who appeared, and one was in the First Class.

Secondary Training College.

28. The Secondary Training College, Bombay, which prepares students for the B.T. Degree of the Bombay University, is the only Institution of its kind in the Presidency. The number of students in the College was 60 (37 Advanced Hindus, 5 Intermediate Hindus, 7 Muhammadans and 11 others), of whom 16 were teachers from Government Schools, 39 from non-Government schools, 4 from Indian States, and one was a fresh graduate. The number of women teachers under training was 10 as against 11 in the preceding year. In addition, several students of previous years, who had to take further examinations, attended lectures and gave lessons under supervision.

Examinations.

29. The following were the results of the B.T. Degree Examination (New Regulations) Parts I and II :—

I Class	II Class	Pass	Fail	Absent (Part I)	Total
....	9	25	16	2	52

(Of those who failed, 7 failed in Part I, 5 in Part II, and 4 in both Parts. Both asbsentees in Part I passed in Part II.)

The remaining 9 students (fresh graduates) were eligible to appear for Part I only and their results were as below :—

I Class	II Class	Pass	Fail	Absent	Total
1	2	2	3	1	9

In addition to the Examination results noted above 15 ex-students appeared for Part II (New Regulations) and 13 for Part II (Old Regulations). Their results were :—

——	II Class	Pass	Fail	Total
New Regulations	6	6	3	15
Old Regulations	11	..	2	13

According to the Old Regulations, Class II (i.e. 50 per cent.) is equivalent to a Pass and only one candidate (a lady) scored as much as 60 per cent. The Examination according to the Old Regulations was held this year for the last time.

College Work.

30. *Practical Training.*—On an average just under 100 lessons a week were given by students under training. These had to be supervised, criticised, and marked by a staff of seven persons, one of whom, Mr. Anklesaria, can hardly be regarded as a full-time member of the staff. The heaviness of the work can be realised when it is remembered that each lesson means almost 2 hours' work for the member of the staff concerned. In the first term the work is particularly heavy, because new students are accustomed to ask for and receive considerable help in the preparation of their lessons. The result is that the Professors, Lecturers, and Assistants are so fully occupied with what may be regarded as routine work that they have no time or energy for anything else. The remedy seems to be either (1) to increase the junior staff of the College by the appointment of 3 or 4 additional assistants or (2) to appoint on the staff of the Elphinstone High School highly qualified trained teachers, who can be relied upon to supervise and criticise lessons and so relieve the College staff of a considerable amount of routine work.

Lectures.—In addition to practical work each member of the staff delivered 2 or 3 lectures a week on his own special subject.

Research.—During the year Mr. L. R. Desai translated into Gujarati and adapted for Indian conditions, Dr. Ballard's "Colonial Group Tests", with which he proposes to make experiments on Bombay children with a view to fixing suitable "norms".

Methods.—During the year Mr. Bokil extended to the higher standards his experiment of teaching Sanskrit by the Direct Method, and the results are reported to be highly satisfactory. In the teaching of English and French Miss Rustomjee made further use of the gramophone.

S. T. C. Lectures.—The members of the staff delivered courses of lectures to a class of students preparing for the S.T.C. Examination. These lectures were well attended and greatly appreciated.

The expenditure on the College during the year was Rs. 68,366 and the cost to Government per student Rs. 1,099, as against Rs. 55,597 and Rs. 927 respectively for the preceding year.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CHAPTER VI.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

31. The term "Secondary" is applied in this Presidency to those schools in which English is taught, whereas in other Provinces the figures for Secondary Education include pupils studying in Vernacular Middle schools. This Chapter deals with Anglo-Vernacular schools for boys and English-teaching schools. An account of Anglo-Vernacular schools for girls is given in Chapter XII and of European schools in Chapter XIII. Combined statistics for all Secondary schools are, however, given in the tables at the end of the Report.

Anglo-Vernacular Schools for Boys.

Number of schools and pupils.

32. The number of Anglo-Vernacular schools for boys increased from 482 to 513, or by 31, and the number of pupils in them decreased by 2,460 to 89,040, or by 2·7 per cent. The following table shows the distribution of these schools and the pupils in them by Divisions :—

Division	Number of schools			Number of pupils			Percentage increase during the year
	High Schools	Middle Schools	Total	High Schools	Middle Schools	Total	
Bombay Division ..	60	74	134	21,461	5,728	27,189	+1·3
Central Division ..	36	64	100	15,179	3,727	18,906	−0·7
Northern Division ..	40	64	104	13,772	4,534	18,306	−11·7
Southern Division ..	29	31	60	7,756	1,665	9,421	−4·4
Sind	28	87	115	10,266	4,952	15,218	+1·2
Total ..	193	320	513	68,434	20,606	89,040	−2·7

Whilst the number of schools in other Divisions shows an increase, the number of schools in the Southern Division decreased by 3 to 60. The largest decrease in the number of pupils occurred in the Northern Division. With regard to this decrease the Educational Inspector, N.D., states that the falling-off was most marked in the Ahmedabad and Surat Districts. In the Ahmedabad District the decrease in numbers, which amounted to a total of 1,667, was principally accounted for by the withdrawal of recognition from the Proprietary High School, Ahmedabad, which had 1,095 pupils on its rolls. The Civil Disobedience Movement was the chief factor responsible for the fall in numbers, which has been almost entirely confined to about a dozen schools, five of which are in the Ahmedabad District.

The following table shows the distribuion of Anglo-Vernacular schools for boys by Management :—

Management	Number of Schools			Number of pupils			Percentage increase during the year
	High Schools	Middle Schools	Total	High Schools	Middle Schools	Total	
Government ..	25	5	30	9,031	501	9,532	−0·7
District Local Board ..	2	107	109	437	2,910	3,347	+9·8
Municipal ..	21	52	73	5,568	4,500	10,068	+0·7
Aided ..	129	104	233	45,890	9,233	55,123	−4·0
Unaided ..	16	52	68	7,508	3,462	10,970	−4·1
Total ..	193	320	513	68,434	20,606	89,040	−2·7

The most marked increase in the number of pupils is in the case of schools under the District Local Board Management and is due to a large number of English classes opened by the Boards.

The classification by communities of boys in Anglo-Vernacular schools for boys is given in the following table :—

—		1929-30	1930-31	Percentage increase or decrease
Hindus	Advanced	54,042	48,227	−10·8
	Intermediate	17,768	16,666	−6·2
	Backward	1,859	1,895	+1·9
	Total ..	73,669	66,788	−9·3
Muhammadans		9,982	10,486	+5·0
Parsis		4,692	4,583	−2·3
Sikhs		147	148	+0·7
Budhists		2	....	....
Others		1,684	5,470	+224·8
	Grand Total ..	90,176	87,475	−3·0

The fall noticeable in the case of Hindus and increase in the case of " Others " is, to a certain extent, due to the fact that the Jains have been excluded from the former and included in the latter. Whilst the Backward Hindus show a small increase, that in the case of Muhammadans is very striking.

Expenditure.

33. The total expenditure on all Anglo-Vernacular schools for boys increased from Rs. 56,76,578 to Rs. 56,99,555, or an increase of 0·4 per cent., and was met from the following sources :—

Source	Expenditure	Percentage
	Rs.	
Provincial Funds	14,80,526*	26·0
District Local Board and Municipal Funds..	2,67,753	4·7
Fees	31,05,031	54·5
Other sources	8,46,245	14·8
Total ..	56,99,555	100·0

The financial position of Government, Board, Aided, and Unaided Anglo-Vernacular schools for boys is shown in the following table :—

—		Expenditure from			
		Provincial Funds	Fees	District Local Board and Municipal Funds	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government ..	High Schools ..	5,93,355	4,06,567	....	10,00,330
	Middle Schools ..	34,534	12,814	....	47,348
	Total A ..	6,27,889	4,19,381	....	10,47,678
District Local Board and Municipal.	High Schools ..	69,099	1,87,205	94,816	3,60,891
	Middle Schools ..	50,940	1,37,820	1,25,018	3,19,947
Aided ..	High Schools ..	6,46,217	16,29,357	33,951	28,44,056
	Middle Schools ..	86,381	2,26,058	13,968	4,41,054
Unaided ..	High Schools ..	....	4,36,542	....	5,53,611
	Middle Schools ..	....	68,668	....	1,32,318
Total B ..	High Schools ..	7,15,316	22,53,104	1,28,767	37,58,558
	Middle Schools ..	1,37,321	4,32,546	1,38,986	8,93,319
Grand Total (A and B) ..		14,80,526	31,05,031	2,67,753	56,99,555

It will be seen that of the total expenditure of Rs. 56,99,555, the expenditure on Government schools is Rs. 10,47,678, or 18·4 per cent., of which 40 per cent. is met from fees as compared with the corresponding percentages of 47·7 and 56·4 in the case of Board (including Municipal)

* In addition to the Provincial grants shown above, fee grants amounting to Rs. 18,908 were paid. This amount has been returned against "indirect expenditure" under scholarships.

and Aided schools respectively. The variation between Government and non-Government schools is due, not to the fact that in the Board and Aided schools a higher scale of fees is charged, but that the salaries paid to the teachers in non-Government schools are extremely low in a number of cases.

The following table compares the average cost per pupil in Anglo-Vernacular schools for boys under different Managements for the last two years :—

Management	1929-30		1930-31	
	Total cost	Cost to Government	Total cost	Cost to Government
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government	107·1	67·3	111·6	66·9
Board	49·0	8·6	49·2	8·5
Aided	57·6	12·9	58·6	13·1
Unaided	61·4	....	61·4	....
Total ..	62·0	16·3	63·0	16·4

The average cost per pupil in Anglo-Vernacular schools for boys has increased from Rs. 62 to Rs. 63 and the cost to Government from Rs. 16·3 to Rs. 16·4.

Control.

34. Government maintain 30 Anglo-Vernacular schools for boys and recognise schools which satisfy generally the requirements of the Grant-in-aid Code. Pupils studying in unrecognised schools are not allowed to appear at any of the examinations held by the Department or to hold Government scholarships. Leaving certificates granted by such schools are not recognised for the purposes of admission to recognised schools. Recognised schools are required to follow the standards laid down by the Department. These standards are, to a large extent, influenced by the syllabuses laid down by the University for the Matriculation Examination. The University which now controls this examination registers schools for the examination. A school on applying for the first time for registration is inspected by a special Committee appointed by the University. Cases have occurred where the University has registered schools to which the Department has refused recognition.

The Department registers schools for grants-in-aid. The maximum grant admissible to a registered school is one-third of the admitted expenditure or one-half of the local assets of the school, whichever is less. The maximum grant is, however, payable only if the school satisfies the requirements of the Grant-in-aid Code. The total amount of maintenance grants-in-aid paid to Anglo-Vernacular schools for boys was Rs. 8,31,068. The funds placed at the disposal of the Department for

grants-in-aid to Secondary schools are inadequate to permit the payment of grants being made in full, even to those schools which are already on the list. There are also a large number of schools which it was impossible to add to the list. An additional sum of about Rs. 7 lakhs would be required in order to pay the full admissible grants to schools which are already registered or which could not be registered for want of funds.

Medium of instruction.

35. The medium of instruction is generally the local Vernacular in Standards I—V and English in Standards VI and VII, which prepare candidates for the Matriculation Examination. At this examination candidates are given the option of answering question papers in History and Second language in the Vernacular. At the Matriculation Examination of 1931, 8,705 out of 13,540 candidates, or 64·3 per cent., answered the History paper and 2,776 out of 4,831 candidates, or 57·5 per cent., answered the Second language paper in the Vernacular. The corresponding percentages at the Examination of 1930 were 61·4 and 56·1 respectively. The question of extending this option to all other subjects of the Matriculation is being considered by the University. It remains to be seen whether the more extended use of the Vernacular medium of instruction will not have an adverse effect on the standard of English.

English.

School work and methods of teaching.

36. The Direct method of teaching English is adopted in the lower standards in all Government schools and in those schools under private Management which possess teachers conversant with it. In other schools the method followed is neither the Direct method nor the Translation method but a mixture of both. The chief defect of the method is that, in inexperienced hands, it gives rise to a tendency to neglect precision and correctness. Another reason for the low standard of the teaching of English is the lack of knowledge of the subject on the part of the teachers themselves, many of them having only reached the Intermediate standard.

The Educational Inspector, S. D., reports—

"In connection with English teaching, the most common defect is "the carelessness of the teachers in correcting the written work of "their pupils. They little realise that careful correction is the most "important part of their duty."

The Educational Inspector in Sind comments upon the neglect of English composition. He says—

"In most schools the teaching of English Composition is left "to the class teacher and no definite scheme of work is laid down

"for the school as a whole. There is a complete lack of continuity "in the work done in the various standards. The choice of the "topics and the nature of the work done are haphazard and left to "chance."

At the Matriculation examination of 1931, out of 13,665 candidates who took English, 4,602, or 33·6 per cent., failed in this subject. The examiners report—

"Quite a large number of students aimed at a quantitative, instead "of a qualitative, output. They wrote beside the point, and seemed "bent upon filling page after page of useless trash. No one gave even "a thought to calligraphy. Bad mistakes of grammar, slovenly "spelling, and ignorance of sequence of tenses disfigured the "answers of not a few candidates. The habit of intelligent expression "of thought was a rare feature. Absence of creative thought "was markedly noticeable. The examiner was very often left to "conjecture what the writer meant to say or what he failed to "convey."

Mathematics.

Teachers are inclined to teach mathematics in a mechanical way. Efforts should be made to create interest in the subject, and more attention paid to its application to everyday problems.

Geography.

The reports of the Educational Inspectors show that greater attention is being paid to the teaching of Geography. The examiners in the subject at the Matriculation Examination of 1931 remark—

"The whole study of Geography should be based upon a study of the "natural regions. The principles underlying the natural regions of "the world and their chief characteristics should be properly "understood. This line of study would make a study of the "details of any country very easy, and mere memory work would be "avoided."

Science.

Science is generally well taught in Government High Schools and in some of the aided schools which have been provided with well equipped laboratories. The Educational Inspector in Sind reports—

"The main difficulty in the way of the Managers is lack of funds and "scarcity of trained teachers. Most of the laboratories are badly "equipped and the accommodation provided is totally inadequate for

"a class of 40 to 50 boys. It is besides very difficult for a single "teacher to manage such large classes. The progress of Science "teaching depends a great deal on efficient equipment, adequate "accommodation and ample teaching force. Owing to lack of funds, "it is doubtful whether the Managers will ever be in a position to "make adequate arrangements for Science teaching."

At the Matriculation Examination a candidate is required to take one of the following groups in Science :—

(1) Physics and Chemistry.

(2) Botany and Zoology.

(3) Physiology and Hygiene.

(4) Domestic Science (for girls).

It is further necessary for a candidate to produce a certificate from the Head of his School showing that he or she has carried out satisfactorily the practical course prescribed by the University. The number of candidates who appeared and passed in these four groups in 1931 was as under :—

Subject	Number appeared	Number passed
(1) Physics and Chemistry ..	11,451	9,322
(2) Botany and Zoology ..	63	48
(3) Physiology and Hygiene ..	1,304	875
(4) Domestic Science (for girls) ..	112	88

Drawing.

Drawing has been introduced in almost all the Secondary schools in the Presidency and has been made compulsory in several schools in Standards I—V. Substantial progress has been made in the last ten years, but the advance is bound to be slow until the subject is compulsory in all schools.

The Drawing and Design classes at Ahmedabad and Surat continue to work successfully. As regards the Drawing and Design class at Surat, the Head Master, Sorabji J. J. High School, reports—

"The class under the direction of Mr. Surkatha is turning out useful "work and is attended by 12 students from this school, of whom 4 are "in the Weaving class, 2 in the Carpentry class and 6 in the Calico-"printing class."

Drawing Examinations.

37. The following table shows the number of candidates who appeared and passed the Elementary and the Intermediate Drawing Grade examination held in October, 1930 :—

Name of Examination		Bombay Presidency or Outside Bombay Presidency	Number examined	Number passed	Percentage of passes	Prizes awarded
Elementary Grade.	Drawing	Bombay Presidency.	3,156	1,695	53·7	15
		Outside Bombay Presidency.	1,484	768	51·7	4
			4,640	2,463	53·0	19
Intermediate Grade.	Drawing	Bombay Presidency.	1,518	922	60·7	21
		Outside Bombay Presidency	718	355	49·4	5
			2,236	1,277	57·1	26

The number of candidates who appeared from Government schools for the Elementary and the Intermediate Grade Examinations were 292 and 158, as against 331 and 160 for the preceding year. Of these, 201 and 107 passed.

With a view to encouraging the teaching of this subject in all kinds of schools, grants amounting to Rs. 25,643 were paid during the year.

School Activities.

38. Among the various activities outside the ordinary curriculum and apart from school games which are carried on in most of the schools are—

Debating Societies, school excursions, school magazines, Photography, First-Aid, Hygiene and Sanitation classes, Carpentry, Fretwork, Gardening, etc.

In the Karwar High School a system of group competition has been introduced. The class is divided into 4 groups and each group selects one of its members as a guide. The groups compete among themselves under his general supervision in all class work. The Educational Inspector, S. D., reports that this has tended to create in them a spirit of healthy rivalry and stimulate them to greater effort in their work.

In the Government High School at Shikarpur a radio set has been installed. The Head Master of the school observes—

"During the year under report a radio set was purchased for the "school from local subscriptions. The apparatus was fixed in "December last and has been of educational value and a source of "entertainment to the pupils."

There were 131 school Co-operative Societies, distributed as under :—

Division	Number of school co-operative societies in	
	1929-30	1930-31
Bombay Division	35	35
Central Division	25	26
Northern Division	33	33
Southern Division	5	5
Sind	32	32
Total ..	130	131

Hostels.

39. The number of pupils in Secondary schools residing in hostels rose from 3,644 to 3,798. In the hostels attached to Government High Schools food charges are kept as low as possible. In Sind the cost was Rs. 9 per head. In the Northern Division it varied from Rs. 10-3-0 to Rs. 12-8-0, in the Central Division from Rs. 12-8-0 to Rs. 15 and in the Southern Division from Rs. 8-8-0 to Rs. 13. It is gratifying to note that 10 Depressed Class boys were admitted into the Belgaum High School Hostel. The Government Hostel for Depressed Classes at Poona continues to be popular.

Boy Scouts.

40. The following figures taken from the Report of the Bombay Boy Scouts Association for the year 1929-30 show the total number of scouts, cubs, and rovers of all ranks :—

	1928-29	*1929-30*
Bombay Division	6,580	6,666
Central Division	6,728	7,714
Northern Division	7,564	6,280
Southern Division	2,978	2,914
Sind	2,926	2,644
Total ..	26,776	26,218

The Provincial Secretary reports—

"The general political atmosphere has had its effect on the move-"ment. It became a target of attack from certain quarters and many "Scouts were urged to resign. In Bombay and Gujarat, the result "of this propaganda became patent. It is certain, however, that "the movement has been recognised as a non-political one and is "sufficiently strong-rooted to prevent disintegration."

Training Camps for Scouts and Patrol leaders, and Rallies were held in a number of places in the Presidency. There can be no doubt that Scouting plays a distinct part in the life of the Indian boy, and that the movement has taken a firm hold. Its great educational value is beyond question.

A grant of Rs. 30,000 was paid by Government to the Presidency Association during the year.

Physical Education.

41. Owing to financial stringency it was not possible to take any action in connection with the recommendations made by the Physical Training Committee whose report was published in the preceding year. The reports of the Educational Inspectors show that in most schools open air physical drill and games form part of the school activities.

The Educational Inspector in Sind reports—

"The importance of physical training is realised by all, but "unfortunately it does not secure sufficient attention. For want of "suitable play-grounds and a lack of real interest and love for games "on the part of the teachers it is found very difficult to organise "games for all children. The drill performed also lacks smartness "and life, and thus the essential factor of school drill, viz. the habit "of responding promptly to the spoken word, is missing."

The Educational Inspector, Central Division, reports—

"The majority of non-Government recognised Secondary schools "find it difficult to make games compulsory for all students owing "to lack of suitable or sufficient play-grounds."

The Educational Inspector, Southern Division, reports—

"The Karnatak Schools' Athletic Association, which was formed "last year, has continued its work in the field of physical training. "It arranged for inter-school competitions in cricket, football, hockey, "and kho-kho. The players showed a sporting spirit everywhere, "and the public flocked to witness the competitions."

Wastage.

42. Of the 89,040 pupils in the Anglo-Vernacular Schools for boys, 47,270, or 53·1 per cent., were in the Middle school standards and 41,770, or 46·9 per cent., in the High school standards. At the Matriculation Examination of 1931, there were 13,931 candidates from the Presidency, of whom 7,974, or 57·2 per cent., passed, while 14 obtained the High School certificate.

Teachers.

43. The following table shows the number of teachers in Anglo-Vernacular schools for boys and their qualifications :—

	Total number of teachers	Trained teachers		Graduates	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Government	493	342	63·4	376	76·3
District Local Board and Municipal.	675	77	11·4	193	28·6
Aided	3,070	357	11·6	1,221	39·8
Unaided	570	39	6·8	229	40·2
Total non-Government ..	4,315	473	11·0	1,643	38·2
Grand Total ..	4,808	815	17·0	2,019	42·0

The total number of teachers increased from 4,787 to 4,808, of whom only 815, or 17·0 per cent., were trained and 2,019, or 42·0 per cent., were graduates. The percentages for the last year were 17·4 and 40·6 respectively. In Government schools 76·3 per cent. of the teachers are graduates and 63·4 are trained. The percentage of trained teachers in non-Government schools is very low. Owing to limited accommodation in the Secondary Training College, which is the only institution of its kind in the Presidency, it is not possible to increase the output of trained teachers. The Educational Inspector, Central Division, reports—

"In non-Government Secondary schools the scales of pay vary, "the initial pay of a graduate teacher being from Rs. 40 to Rs. 70. "The scales are in most cases very unsatisfactory. But the manage- "ments complain that their schools are starved as a result of the "insufficient grant Government are able to give them in existing "conditions."

The Educational Inspector in Sind reports—

"The majority of teachers in private schools are untrained under- "graduates. The scales of pay as compared with those in Govern- "ment institutions are poor. It is this class of teachers who form "the bulk of the staff of non-Government schools. The staff, more- "over, is not of a permanent nature for obvious reasons."

The Educational Inspector, Northern Division, reports—

"As graduates are now available on comparatively low salaries, "there is no reason why the management should not employ more "graduates. Most of the schools are run on commercial lines, the "whole problem of education is handled from that point of view. "There are more boys in a class than one teacher can efficiently "teach, and whether the teacher is suitably qualified and fit for his "job or not does not appear to trouble the managements so long "as he is cheap. The parent is satisfied so long as his boy can earn "promotion from year to year till he reaches the Matriculation class, "and the managements are at pains to satisfy the parents and "guardians in this respect. The system of private tuition which "cripples the boy by making him dependent upon his tutor and "deadens all self-effort, is at a premium, especially among the well- "to-do classes. The irony of the whole situation is that people insist "on a professional qualification for every employment except that "of a teacher, to whom, however, they are content to entrust their "children whether he has the requisite academic and professional "qualifications or not."

English in Vernacular Schools.

44. There is an increasing demand for English education in villages which accounts for an increase of 27 in the number of English classes attached to Primary schools and

of 776 in the number of pupils in them. The following table shows the distribution of these classes by management :—

—	Number of classes	Number of pupils
Government	1	5
District Local Board	104	2,703
Municipal	21	1,418
Aided	3	125
Unaided	4	111
Total ..	133	4,362

It is reported that in a majority of cases these classes are in raw and inefficient hands. The standard of English is low, and it is a matter for serious consideration whether the classes will not, in the long run, do more harm than good.

The Educational Inspector in Sind reports—

"The classes unfortunately are opened without the Local Authority "being in a position to provide either adequate accommodation and "equipment or an efficient teacher. Some of the classes are doing "really well, but the majority are ill-equipped and badly staffed, and "the standard of work is very low. If the number of such classes "increases, it will ultimately lead to serious stagnation and congestion "in the higher standards of Secondary schools.

"A smattering of English is undoubtedly useful and has some "practical value, but the majority of the pupils join solely with a view "to getting employment outside and not in order to pick up English "for their future work in the village. This will only help to increase "the growing mass of middle class unemployment and to drain the "villages of their best brains. Great harm is being done to the "country-side by the opening of these classes, and I am of opinion "that such classes should not be permitted to be opened unless the "management are in a position to run them efficiently."

Special facilities.

45. In Government schools free-studentships at the following scale are awarded :—

Advanced Classes .. 7½ per cent. of the number of pupils from these classes.

Intermediate Classes .. 22½ per cent. of the number of pupils from these classes.

Muhammadans—

Presidency excluding Sind .. 22½ per cent. of the number of Muhammadan pupils.

Sind .. 30 per cent. of the number of Muhammadan pupils.

Pupils from backward classes are admitted free provided they are unable to pay their fees. The annual total loss in fee receipts to Government on account of these free-studentships is over Rs. 65,000. Apart from this, fee grants amounting to Rs. 18,908 were paid to managers of non-Government Secondary schools to cover the loss in fees sustained by them on account of free-studentships granted by them to (*i*) the children of the Konkani Maratha Communities, (*ii*) children of Indian Soldiers or followers, and (*iii*) children of school mistresses.

The following table gives details of the open and special scholarships given in Secondary schools :—

Open scholarships					Special scholarships in the Presidency proper				
Available in High Schools, Standards IV-VII		Available in Middle Schools, Standards I-III		Total	Intermediate			Backward	
Number	Value	Number	Value		Number	Value		Number	Value
28	Rs. 5 per mensem each.	54	Rs. 3 per mensem for Presidency proper, Rs. 5 per mensem for Sind.	82	1,169	Standards I–III .. Rs. 6 Standard IV .. ,, 7 Standard V .. ,, 8 Standard VI .. ,, 10 Standard VII .. ,, 10		609	Same as for Intermediate classes.

Special scholarships in the Presidency proper—*contd.*			Special scholarships in Sind						
Muhammadans		Total	Intermediate		Backward		Muhammadans		Total
Number	Value		Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	
637	Same as for Intermediate classes.	2,415	7	Standards I–III .. Rs. 6 Standard IV .. ,, 7 Standard V .. ,, 8 Standards VI and VII .. ,, 10	35	Same as for Intermediate classes.	700	Standards I–III .. Rs. 10-0 Standards IV–VII .. ,, 12-8	742

These scholarships are awarded on the result of competitive examinations, but as the number of competitors for the special scholarships is comparatively small, the scholarships frequently go to pupils of little ability. Although these scholarships and free-studentships have succeeded in placing Secondary school education within the reach of a

larger number of pupils from these classes, it must be confessed that their calibre frequently leaves much to be desired. It is to be hoped that in course of time increasing competition will remedy this state of affairs.

Text Books and Provincial Text Book Committee.

46. In Government, aided, or recognised schools, or in any school approved by a Local Authority, no books other than those sanctioned by the Department are allowed. There are six School Book Committees to assist the Director of Public Instruction in determining what books shall be sanctioned.

The Provincial School Book Committee, of which the Director of Public Instruction is President, considers books proposed for use in Secondary schools, while the Vernacular School Book Committees, of which there are five, deal with books in the different Vernaculars. An account of these latter committees is given in Chapter VII.

The following table shows the number of books received for consideration and the number of those sanctioned or rejected during the last two years :—

		Number of books received including opening balance	Number of books disposed of		Books sanctioned as				Balance
			Sanctioned	Rejected	Text books	Prize books	Library books	Prize and Library books	
Provincial School Book Committee.	1929-30..	338	269	16	102	..	154	13	103
	1930-31..	394	308	22	91	..	174	43	64

General.

47. The year under report was one of great strain for the Heads of Government and non-Government Secondary schools owing to activities in connection with the Civil Disobedience movement. Efforts were made to persuade the children to boycott schools and to prevent their attendance by picketing. Attempts to hoist congress flags on school buildings, *hartals*, and other disturbances caused some interruption to work, and had a generally unsettling effect on the pupils. In one or two cases these activities led to serious trouble.

On *hartal* days the attendance in many of the schools was thin. Frequently parents, who for the most part disapproved of the interruption caused by these *hartals* in the studies of their children, kept them at home for fear of their being mixed up in street brawls. The trouble was particularly bad in Bombay, where on one or two occasions

the mob forcibly prevented the children from entering the schools. The Educational Inspector, Bombay Division, reports—

"These *hartals* were numerous in the months of July and August "when the movement reached its climax. After September, however, "the movement subsided appreciably and the regular work of the "schools was carried on smoothly."

In a few cases throughout the Presidency punishments had to be inflicted on pupils who, in spite of warnings, behaved in a manner which was subversive of school discipline.

English-teaching Schools.

Schools and Pupils.

48. The total number of English-teaching schools increased from 47 to 48 including the Normal class at Santa Cruz. Of the 47 schools, the number of boys' schools was 27 and that of girls' schools 20, as against 26 and 20 respectively in the previous year. The increase in the number of schools was caused by the addition of the Gokak Mills School for girls to the list of recognised schools. The St. Helena's High School, Poona, was transferred from the list of girls' to that of boys' schools. The total numbers of High schools for boys and girls were 13 and 11 respectively, while those of Middle schools were 14 and 9.

The total number of pupils in these schools increased by 848 to 15,309 (9,507 boys and 5,802 girls, as against 8,979 and 5,482 respectively in the preceding year). Of the 15,309 pupils, 1,129 were Europeans or Anglo-Indians. The St. Teresa's Convent Normal Class, Santa Cruz, had 32 students, as against 30 in the preceding year. These figures have been included in the total numbers of pupils mentioned above.

Ten English-teaching schools have hostels attached to them. The total number of boarders in them was 1,149 (446 boys and 703 girls).

Expenditure.

49. The expenditure on all English-teaching schools increased from Rs. 10,09,443 to Rs. 10,50,308, of which Rs. 2,21,406, or 21·1 per cent., was met from Provincial funds, Rs. 5,81,555, or 55·4 per cent., from fees, and Rs. 2,47,347, or 23·5 per cent., from other sources.

The average annual cost of educating a pupil in an English-teaching school was Rs. 71 and the cost to Government Rs. 15. The total amount of maintenance grants paid by Government was Rs. 2,19,411. As in the case of Anglo-Vernacular schools it was not possible to pay full admissible grants in all cases.

Examinations.

50. The Matriculation Examination conducted by the University of Bombay is the only public examination for which candidates from English-teaching schools are prepared. The total number of pupils sent up from 23 English-teaching schools for this examination was 416, of whom 316 passed.

51. There were 757 teachers in English-teaching schools, as against 721 in the preceding year. Of these, 361 were trained and the remaining 396 untrained. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 304 and 417 respectively. There is no separate training institution for men or women teachers in English-teaching schools. Some women teachers from these schools attend the Convent Normal Class, Byculla, while others (both men and women) study privately and appear for the S. T. C. Examination. During the year 14 teachers appeared for this examination, of whom 8 were successful. Moreover, one lady teacher was admitted to the Secondary Training College, Bombay.

Teachers.

CHAPTER VII.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

Introduction.

52. In this Presidency, Primary education is defined as education given wholly through the vernacular in any of the prescribed vernacular standards. In other words, all purely vernacular schools are classed as Primary. This classification does not agree with that in the Government of India tables, in which education in Upper Primary standards, viz., vernacular standards V to VII, is treated as Secondary. In the Primary Education Act the term "Elementary education" is defined as "Education imparted in infant classes and vernacular standards I to IV inclusive".

Thus Elementary standards in this Presidency correspond with Primary standards in the Government of India tables.

Schools and Pupils.

53. The total number of Primary schools for boys and girls increased by 58 (0·4 per cent.) to 14,877 and the number of pupils in them by 26,734 (2·4 per cent.) to 1,105,628.

By management, the number of schools and pupils was—

	Number of schools (Boys and Girls)		Number of pupils	
	1929-30	1930-31	1929-30	1930-31
Government	33	34	4,091	4,242
District Local Board ..	10,345	10,375	650,057	654,379
Municipal	1,654	1,677	276,000	292,685
Aided	2,571	2,611	140,902	147,617
Unaided	216	180	7,844	6,705
Total ..	14,819	14,877	1,078,894	1,105,628

The average number of pupils in a Primary school was 74. The average number in a Government, District Local Board, Municipal, Aided, and Unaided school was 125, 63, 174, 56, and 37 respectively.

Stages of instruction.

54. The following table gives the distribution of children in the different standards of Primary Schools :—

	Boys	Percentage to total	Girls	Percentage to total
Infants	293,178	34·2	121,455	49·1
Standard I	147,809	17·2	43,934	17·8
Standard II	131,569	15·3	34,145	13·8
Standard III	107,184	12·5	23,544	9·5
Standard IV	91,629	10·7	14,846	6·0
Total, Lower Primary stage ..	771,369	89·9	237,924	96·2
Standard V	40,368	4·7	5,448	2·2
Standard VI	24,508	2·8	3,836	1·5
Standard VII	22,051	2·6	124	0·1
Total, Upper Primary stage ..	86,927	10·1	9,408	3·8
Grand Total (Lower and Upper Primary stages).	858,296	100·0	247,332	100·0

The percentage of boys and girls in standards V to VII shows a slight decrease of 0·4 over that of last year.

Distribution of Primary Schools.

55. On the average one Boys' Primary school served an area of 9·3 square miles, and there was one school for every 2 villages. Of the total male population, 8·4 per cent. was under instruction in Primary schools as compared with 8·3 per cent. in the preceding year.

Expenditure.

56. The total expenditure on Primary schools for boys and girls increased by Rs. 2,84,256 to Rs. 2,04,36,563, and the Provincial expenditure by Rs. 1,53,426 to Rs. 1,27,64,856. The increase was mainly due to the application of the revised scales of pay to teachers appointed by the Local Authorities after 30th June, 1923. The total expenditure was met as follows :—

Source	Amount	Percentage
	Rs.	
Government funds	1,27,64,856	62·5
Board's funds	54,37,063	26·6
Fees	5,17,915	2·5
Other sources	17,16,729	8·4
Total ..	2,04,36,563	100·

Average cost per pupil.

57. The following table gives by management the average cost of educating a pupil in a Primary school for boys :—

	Average cost of educating a pupil			
	1929-30		1930-31	
	Total cost	Cost to Government	Total cost	Cost to Government
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Government	26 1	25 7	32 0	31 6
District Local Board ..	17 6	14 6	16 13	14 5
Municipal	26 0	11 0	24 6	11 4
Aided	17 4	4 4	16 8	4 2
Unaided	10 12	....	7 15	....
Average cost in all schools ..	19 4	12 7	18 7	12 6

The increase in the average cost per pupil in the case of Government schools was mainly due to the addition of the Practising School attached to the Urdu Training School, Poona, and of the Government House Establishment School, Ganeshkhind, to the list of Government Primary schools, in both of which the expenditure per pupil is larger than in an ordinary Primary school.

The average cost per pupil in the case of District Local Board and Municipal schools has decreased by annas nine and Re. 1-10-0 respectively. This decrease is apparently due to the rise in the number of pupils; and the fact that Government's share in the cost has not proportionately decreased is due to the payment by Government, of special grants-in-aid of teachers' salaries. The increase of annas four in the cost to Government on account of Municipal Schools is due to the sanction of items connected with the normal growth of expenditure in the case of several Local Authority Municipalities which have been previously disallowed for the purposes of Government grant.

Fees.

58. The total amount of fees collected in primary schools for boys was Rs. 4,44,735 (2·6 per cent. of the total expenditure). The average annual fee per pupil in a Primary School for boys increased by 3 pies to seven annas and eleven pies.

The average annual fee per boy by management was—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Government	0	10	0
District Local Board	0	4	9
Municipal	0	4	0
Aided	2	0	0
Unaided	0	1	5

The total number of Municipalities which have so far made Primary Education free is 80.

School Buildings.

59. Of the District Local Board Schools for Boys 27·2 per cent. are held in their own buildings, 5·0 per cent. in buildings partly District Local Board and partly rented, 17·2 per cent. in exclusively rented buildings, and 50·6 per cent. in rent-free buildings such as Chavadis, Temples, Dharmashalas, or private houses. 32 new buildings were constructed by the District Local Boards, 34 were under construction, and works of extension etc. were carried out to 27 buildings during the year.

Under the Sir Purshottamdas Thakordas scheme, one new building was constructed during the year. The total number of buildings constructed under this scheme in the Surat District up to the end of the year 1930-31 came to 58. The total cost involved in the construction of these buildings was Rs. 2,59,357, of which Rs. 1,62,430 was contributed by Sir Purshottamdas, the rest, i.e. Rs. 96,927 being paid by the villagers.

As regards the scheme for the Ahmedabad District mentioned in the last year's Report, the Educational Inspector, Northern Division, says that the heirs of the late Sheth Mangaldas who promised to give a donation of Rs. 10,000 in the first instance, have agreed to continue the scheme on the same lines as the Sir Purshottamdas scheme. The scheme is being scrutinised and will be submitted to Government for sanction in due course.

60. The total number of men and women teachers in Primary schools under all managements including aided schools increased by 475 to 37,331. Of these, 47·3 per cent. were trained.

Teachers.

The following table shows the number of trained and untrained teachers in Government, District Local Board, and Municipal Boys schools in each Division—

Division	Trained				Untrained			Grand total
	III Year	II Year	I Year	Total	Qualified	Unqualified	Total	
Bombay Division ..	492	810	1,484	2,786	2,277	411	2,688	5,474
Percentage to total ..	9·0	14·8	27·1	50·9	41·6	7·5	49·1	100
Central Division ..	625	1,438	2,370	4,433	4,538	284	4,822	9,255
Percentage to total ..	6·8	15·5	25·6	47·9	49·0	3·1	52·1	100
Northern Division ..	749	657	1,325	2,731	2,330	114	2,444	5,175
Percentage to total ..	14·5	12·7	25·6	52·8	45·0	2·2	47·2	100
Southern Division ..	888	998	1,064	2,950	1,653	75	1,728	4,678
Percentage to total ..	19·0	21·4	22·7	63·1	35·3	1·6	36·9	100
Sind	606	431	915	1,952	1,139	18	1,157	3,109
Percentage to total ..	19·5	13·9	29·4	62·8	36·6	0·6	37·2	100
Total ..	3,360	4,334	7,158	14,852	11,937	902	12,837	27,691
Percentage to total ..	12·1	15·7	25·8	53·6	43·1	3·3	46·4	100

The percentages of trained teachers to the total number of teachers in the previous year were—

Bombay Division	50·6
Central Division	46·9
Northern Division	53·3
Southern Division	66·2
Sind	63·2
Total ..	53·9

The trained element in Boys' schools is 53·6 against 53·9 of the previous year.

From the details shown above it may be seen that the proportion of trained teachers is being gradually adjusted by the process of restricting admissions to Training Institutions with due regard to the existing percentages.

61. A detailed account of the scales of pay applicable to Primary teachers was given in paragraph 58 of my Report for 1928-29.

Pay of Primary teachers.

Sixty-seven local bodies, as detailed below, have so far adopted or consented to adopt with the approval of Government the scales prescribed in Government Resolution, Educational Department, No. S-72 of 12th July 1929, for their Primary teachers appointed after 30th June 1923 :—

District Local Boards.	23
Local Authority Municipalities	30
Non-Local Authority Municipalities	11
Cantonments	3
	67

The system of Head Masters' and First Assistants' allowances was introduced with effect from 1st March, 1923, with a view to ensuring that merit received special recognition and that increased responsibilities commanded higher pay. The system met with a good deal of criticism. Government, therefore, have announced that they will raise no objection to any Local Authority withdrawing such allowances after 1st December, 1930, on the understanding that the allowances would not be merged in the pay. Accordingly 15 local bodies have discontinued the payment of these allowances.

Introduction of Compulsion.

62. The total number of Local Authorities that had introduced compulsory elementary education at the end of the previous year was twelve. The total number remains unchanged, as no Local Authority introduced compulsion during the year under report. The following table shows the names of Local Authorities that have introduced compulsion with the year of its introduction. :—

Serial No.	Name of the Local Authority	Year of introduction
1	Surat Municipality	1919
2	Bandra Municipality	1920
3	Satara City Municipality	1921
4	Dhulia City Municipality	1928
5	Bombay City Municipality (in F and G wards)	1925
6	Sholapur Municipality (in three wards)	1927
7	Ahmednagar City Municipality	1927
8	Broach Municipality	1927
9	District Local Board Larkana (in Larkana Taluka) ..	1929
10	District Local Board Dhulia (in villages with a population of 1,000 and over and in five Non-Local Authority Municipalities).	1929
11	Poona City Municipality (in certain five peths only) ..	1929
12	Karachi Municipality (in Lyari and translyari quarters) ..	1930

Wastage.

63. In the case of the Local Authorities mentioned above compulsion has been introduced for boys only, except in the cases of Bombay, Bandra, Dhulia, Poona City, and Surat Municipalities, where it is in force for both sexes. The number of

children in each standard of the primary course is given in the table in paragraph 54. The statistics in that table show that comparatively few boys complete the upper primary stage, partly because a great many join the Anglo-Vernacular schools after passing the Vernacular Standard IV.

The following table shows the percentage of children who enter primary schools and pass the IV Standard :—

Year	Pupils in Infants class	Pupils in Standard IV five years later	Pupils passing Standard IV five years later	Percentage of pupils in Standard IV to pupils in infants class	Percentage of pupils passing Standard IV to pupils in infants class
1	2	3	4	5	6
1922-23 ..	287,930	....	....	..	..
1926-27 ..	....	98,650	48,596 49 per cent.	34·2	16·8
1923-24 ..	287,714	....	....	..	..
1927-28 ..	....	99,671	56,871 57 per cent.	34·6	19·8
1924-25 ..	281,419	....	....	..	..
1928-29 ..	....	102,775	56,368 52 per cent.	36·5	20·0
1925-26 ..	308,229	....	....	..	..
1929-30 ..	....	104,284	55,519 53 per cent.	33·8	18·0
1926-27 ..	352,281	....	....	..	..
1930-31 ..	....	106,475	63,774 60 per cent.	30·2	18·1

The passing of Standard IV is generally accepted as the test of literacy.

The above table reveals (1) that during the years 1926–1929 there was not only an actual increase in the number of literates, but also a yearly increase in the percentage of pupils in Standard IV to pupils in the infant class five years earlier, (2) that whereas, since 1929, the actual increase has been maintained, the proportionate increase has fallen. This drop may, as observed last year, be partly due to the admission of a greater number of pupils from the backward communities who tend to stagnate in the lower forms, and whom it is difficult to retain in schools as they grow older. It is, however, necessary for the Local Authorities concerned to investigate the causes underlying the decrease. The causes underlying this "wastage" have been stated repeatedly. They are largely economic. Parents often require their children to help in the fields and to do other manual work, and therefore remove them from school before they have passed Standard IV. The introduction of compulsion and an increase in the number of trained teachers appear to

be the chief remedies. For this however money is required, and the present situation renders further financial commitments out of the question.

Double shift System.

64. Under this system the lower classes in schools are taught in two shifts, some in the morning and the remainder in the afternoon. Though educationally unsound, the system has been adopted mainly on economic grounds with a view to overcoming inadequacy of accommodation and insufficiency of staff. Certain Local Authorities which have introduced it are now trying to abolish it, finding that it is unpopular both with the parents and the teachers.

Education of the Agricultural classes.

65. With the object of adapting Primary education to the needs of the agricultural classes, a special alternative course with an agricultural bias has been introduced in Standards V to VII in some selected Primary schools in rural areas. The number of schools following the agricultural bias course rose from 78 to 80 during the year under report. There was also an increase of 117 in the number of pupils attending these classes. The following table gives details of the classes and the number of pupils attending them :—

Division	Number of Schools	Number of pupils			
		Standard V	Standard VI	Standard VII	Total
Bombay Division ..	8	129	81	68	278
Central Division ..	27	459	349	340	1,148
Northern Division ..	12	173	127	136	436
Southern Division ..	25	281	182	172	635
Sind	8	85	58	35	154
Total ..	80	1,127	797	751	2,651

It is reported that there is a demand for more classes of this type in the Nasik District, where the people more fully realise the value of the training imparted in such classes. In the Poona District, where a Government Rural Training School was opened in 1929 (see Chapter VIII), the classes were also very popular.

Examinations.

66. At the Vernacular Final Examination for Boys, 15,767 candidates appeared, of whom 5,759, or 36·5 per cent., passed, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 15,014, 5,410, and 36 per cent. respectively. The percentages of passes in the different divisions were—

	Percentage
Bombay Division	44·1
Central Division	39·8
Northern Division	34·3
Southern Division	25·8
Sind	36·4

In addition, 880 candidates appeared for the special Urdu Vernacular Final Examination, of whom 355, or 40·3 per cent., passed.

Nature study and school gardening.

67. Nature study and gardening are now a common feature in the curricula of Primary schools for boys, many of which maintain gardens of their own.

In this connection the Educational Inspector in Sind reports—

"Much can be effected, if the teacher is really interested, by "cultivating the sympathy and co-operation of local people. It should "not be difficult to acquire a small plot rent-free and to borrow the "necessary implements for a small kitchen garden."

Co-operative Societies.

68. The number of school co-operative societies, most of which are unregistered, increased by 1 to 508.

Vernacular School Book Committees.

69. The Vernacular School Book Committees, to which a reference is made in paragraph 46, deal with books in Marathi, Urdu, Gujarathi, Kanarese, and Sindhi. The Divisional Educational Inspector is generally the President of the Committee, which is mainly consultative and whose function it is to advise on questions referred to it by the Educational Inspector. The details of the work done by these Committees during the year can be seen from a study of the following table :—

	Number of books received including opening balance	Number of books disposed of		
		Sanctioned	Rejected	Balance
Urdu School Book Committee ..	143	102	7	34
Marathi School Book Committee ..	297	243	49	5
Gujarati School Book Committee ..	258	89	74	95
Kanarese School Book Committee ..	89	46	21	22
Sindhi School Book Committee ..	67	56	6	5
Total for 1930-31 ..	854	536	157	161
Total for 1929-30 ..	830	494	107	229

Bombay Municipality.

70. The number of Primary schools in the Bombay Municipal area decreased by 3 to 446, but the number of pupils rose by 3,822 to 71,038. The decrease in the number of schools is small and calls for no remarks. The increase in the number of pupils is apparently due to the introduction of compulsory elementary education in F and G wards both for boys and girls.

Of the 1,854 teachers in Municipal schools, 977, or 52·7 per cent., were trained, 651, or 35·1 per cent., were qualified, and 226, or 12·2 per cent., were unqualified.

The total expenditure on primary education was Rs. 34,09,394 against Rs. 34,26,227 in the previous year, of which Government contributed Rs. 8,06,500.

Primary Education Act.

71. All District Local Boards have taken over control of Primary Education except the District Local Boards of Ahmedabad and Kaira.

Reference has been made in Chapter I to the unsettling effect of the Civil Disobedience Movement upon educational institutions and to the steps taken to deal with this situation. Grants-in-aid of primary education given to two Municipalities were withheld because the authorities, by closing schools on the occasions of the arrests of political leaders, etc., allowed their political views to interfere with their educational administration and the course of studies to be unnecessarily interrupted for reasons unconnected with normal educational practice.

Misunderstandings, mainly due to a failure to interpret correctly the rules of the Primary Education Act on the part of certain Local Authorities and School Boards, have led to a certain amount of friction between them, which interfered with the smooth working of local educational administration. With a view to remedying this a circular explaining the legal position has recently been issued for the information of all Local Authorities. It is further intended to issue a set of model rules under Sections 27 (3) (*d*) of the Act defining clearly the spheres of the Local Authority and of the School Board, which will enable the former with the sanction of Government to frame the necessary regulations.

The transfer of control has brought the public into more intimate touch with education and the practical difficulties involved in its administration. As stated in the last Annual Report communal and other disagreements continue to impede administration in some districts. The Educational Inspector, Bombay Division, says—

"It will be seen that Primary Education has suffered in discipline "and efficiency since the transfer of control, as the executive powers "have been vested in bodies composed of persons who are not "accustomed to the routine of administration and who have interests "of their own."

The Educational Inspector in Sind reports—

"The year under report, it must be confessed, has revealed some "unpleasant and discordant notes in the working of some of the School "Boards. There have been cases where the work has been hampered "by want of agreement between the Local Authority and the School "Board, by personal quarrels between members of the School Board, "and by far too much interference in the work of the Administrative "Officer. Many members were more interested in petty and personal "matters than in general questions of policy."

It may be said, however, that, as Local Authorities and School Boards are becoming more familiar with the working of the Act, the number of cases in which difficulties or differences of opinion arise is diminishing year by year, and on the whole the administration of the Act is proceeding with increasing smoothness and harmony.

Expansion of Primary Education on a Voluntary basis.

72. An account of the schemes submitted by Local Authorities for expansion on a voluntary basis up to the end of the previous year was given in the last report, from which it will be seen that in all 34 schemes had been sanctioned, involving a total cost of Rs. 4,84,916 to Government. The financial situation has made the sanction of any schemes of expansion during the year under report impossible. Proposals for additional assistants, increase in rent and contingencies etc., were however sanctioned where they were found to be absolutely necessary and due to the normal increase in attendance.

Compulsory Education.

73. Up to 31st March, 1931, twenty-nine schemes for the expansion of Primary Education on a compulsory basis, have been received, four of which were received during the year under report. As reported last year, the total number of schemes sanctioned so far is eleven, the total recurring cost to Government on that account being Rs. 1,08,943. Out of the eleven schemes sanctioned by Government only seven are actually in operation. Of the remaining four schemes, the Nasik and Jalgaon Municipalities have withdrawn theirs for want of funds, whereas the District Local Board, Karachi, has held up its two schemes in view of the contemplated territorial changes.

Cantonment Schools.

74. With the addition of the newly constituted Cantonment of Drig Road the total number of Cantonments has increased to ten. The following table gives details of the schools within the areas of these cantonments :—

Name of the Cantonment		Schools			Pupils			Expenditure (Recurring)			
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Provincial Revenues	Cantonment Funds	Other sources	Total
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay Division											
1. Deolali..	Cantonment	1	1	2	139	37	176	1,213	1,596	..	2,809
	Aided ..	1	1	2	278	80	358	516	..	3,749	4,265
Central Division											
2. Poona ..	Cantonment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Aided ..	13	5	18	1,280	709	1,989	6,399	7,520	27,613	41,532
3. Kirkee ..	Cantonment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Aided ..	2	..	2	397	97	494	1,190	596	3,743	5,529
4. Ahmednagar	Cantonment	3	2	5	579	200	779	4,079	8,005	684	12,768
	Aided ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Name of the Cantonment		Schools			Pupils			Expenditure (Recurring)			
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Provincial Revenues	Cantonment Funds	Other sources	Total
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern Division											
5. Ahmedabad.	Cantonment	1	..	1	68	14	82	534	984	..	1,518
	Aided ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Southern Division											
6. Belgaum	Cantonment	1	..	1	280	92	372	1,297	3,528	..	4,825
	Aided ...	2	2	4	156	224	380	300	..	4,257	4,557
Sind											
7. Karachi	Port Trust ..	1	1	2	94	42	136	1,549	3,093	48	4,690
	Aided ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Karachi	Cantonment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Aided ..	1	1	2	77	106	183	83	167	3,804	4,054
9. Drig Road	Cantonment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Aided ..	1	..	1	70	13	83	..	300	3,125	3,425
10. Hyderabad	Cantonment	1	..	1	223	48	271	1,298	2,818	..	4,116
	Aided ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	28	13	41	3,641	1,662	5,303	18,458	28,607	47,023	94,088

It will be seen from the above table that only two Cantonments viz., Deolali and Belgaum maintain their own schools and also give grants-in-aid to schools managed by private bodies within their limits. The other Cantonments either maintain their own schools or give a grant to aided schools to satisfy the educational needs of their areas.

It was stated in the last Annual Report that more schools were necessary at Kirkee. The Educational Inspector, Central Division, reports that two additional schools were recently opened in East Kirkee which have not yet been recognised. Cantonments are on the whole making adequate provision for the educational needs of their areas.

CHAPTER VIII.

TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

I. *Training of Secondary School Teachers.*

75. The Government Secondary Training College, Bombay, which trains teachers for Secondary schools, is the only institution of its kind in the Presidency. An account of this institution will be found in paragraph 28.

II. *Training of Primary School Teachers.*

Institutions.

76. The total number of training institutions for men and women increased by 1 to 30. The number of students also increased by 150 to 1,351. Of the 30 institutions, 12, with 672 students, are for men, and 18, with 679 students, are for women. Classified according to management, 14 are Government, 2 Municipal, 13 aided, and 1 unaided. Of the students under instruction, 789 (including 38 Depressed Class students) are Hindus, 226 Muhammadans, 287 Indian Christians, 31 Parsis, and 18 Others.

The policy of Government in the matter of the training of teachers for Primary schools, as outlined in paragraph 70 of the last Report, was continued during the year under report, viz., to level up the percentage of trained Primary teachers all over the Presidency to approximately 50 per cent., allowing for wastage; which means that more places are allotted to those Local Authorities whose percentage is low. This policy of restricting the output of trained Primary teachers has been adopted on financial grounds, due regard being had to the necessity of maintaining a reasonable standard of efficiency in Primary schools.

Expenditure.

77. The expenditure on vernacular training institutions increased by Rs. 2,763 to Rs. 4,40,741. Of this, 78·6 per cent. was defrayed from Provincial funds, 4·7 per cent. from Municipal funds, 0·8 per cent. from fees, and 15·9 per cent. from other sources.

Government Institutions.

78. Government institutions were reduced in number by one to 14, the one at Satara having been closed. Of these, 9, with 566 students, are for men, and 5, with 174 students, are for women. Since the closure of the Government Training School at Satara candidates from the Satara District attend the Training College for Men, Poona. The cost of educating a student in institutions for men was Rs. 374, of which Rs. 357 were paid by Government, and in institutions for women Rs. 598, of which Rs. 579 were contributed by Government.

The Rural Training School at Narayangaon continues to train Primary teachers in rural surroundings and under rural conditions. The education imparted to students in this school is calculated to qualify them for the duties of a village teacher. The course is that prescribed for the ordinary Training Institutions, except that Indian Accounts are

taken instead of Algebra, and certain subjects of a practical nature such as Agriculture, Smithy-work, and Carpentry are added. The school is still in the experimental stage ; hence, until the results of the experiment can be judged, the question of adding a second year class to the school has been postponed. The Head Master, Rural Training School, Narayangaon, says—

"The object of this school is to teach the various subjects of the "curriculum from a rural point of view. Efforts, therefore, have been "made throughout the year under report to achieve this object, and "I may be allowed to state that the results were distinctly noticeable "in the changed attitude of students. Some of them, who appeared "disappointed when they first came, later on expressed in so many "words that they had become quite reconciled to the conditions of "rural life in which they had been placed."

The Urdu Normal Class for Muslim Girls, Poona, was developed into an Urdu Training School for women by the addition of one more class for the Senior First Year candidates. The institution was thus brought into line with the other training institutions for women which follow the new conditions governing the training of women primary teachers.

Aided Institutions.

79. Of the 13 aided institutions, 2, with 72 students, are for men, and 11, with 457 students, are for women. The two institutions for men are (1) the Union Training College at Ahmednagar, and (2) the Vocational Training School at Ankleshwar (district Broach). The institution at Ahmednagar follows the course of studies prescribed by the Department and sends up candidates for the certificate examinations held by the Department. The Training School at Ankleshwar teaches Agriculture and Carpentry in addition to the ordinary subjects.

The aided training institutions for women, with few exceptions, follow the prescribed course and send up candidates for the Training College Certificate Examinations held by the Department. The Training College for Women at Hingne Budruk (near Poona), which is maintained by the Indian Women's University, now follows a course approximating very closely to that of the Department. The certificate examinations of the candidates in this institution are held by a Board of examiners appointed by the Hingne University, one member of the Board being a Government servant. The Kindergarten Training School at Sholapur follows a different course and holds its own examinations.

The cost per student in the Aided institutions for men was Rs. 247, of which Government contributed Rs. 62. The cost per student in the Aided institutions for women was Rs. 192, of which Rs. 68 was paid by Government.

Municipal Institutions.

80. The two Municipal institutions are (1) the First Year Training Class for Marathi Men Teachers opened since the issue of the last Annual Report and (2) the Training Class known as Rahimtulla Currimbhoy Urdu Training Institute for Muslim Women Teachers, both maintained by the Bombay Municipality.

These Training Institutions are recognised by the Department. A Vernacular Final Class for Muhammadan girls is also attached to the latter institution.

Output of Trained Teachers.

81. The output of Government Training Institutions for Men was 547 (441 First year, 106 Second year), that of Government Training Institutions for Women 54 (34 First year, 20 Second year). Non-Government Institutions sent out 48 men (36 First year, 12 Second year) and 88 women (48 First year, 40 Second year).

Candidates from Intermediate and Backward classes are allotted a certain percentage of places in Government training institutions, as stated in paragraph 168.

The Principal, Training College for Men, Poona, says—

"The policy of selecting a greater number of students from "communities other than the Advanced is, I think, productive of good "results. Teachers from less advanced communities, who mostly "populate villages, are more familiar with the conditions obtaining in "rural areas and hence can wield a more satisfactory influence over the "villagers and popularize primary education in villages. It may, "however, be mentioned in this connection that Local Authorities "should exercise greater care in selecting students and should satisfy "themselves that they are the best available for the teaching "profession. As the number of boys who pass the Vernacular Final "Examination is increasing every year, better material is likely to be "sent up for Training, inasmuch as there is a larger field from which "to select. I think therefore the time has come now to renew the old "entrance test. Since a sufficient number of candidates from all "communities is now available, it is possible to institute this test and "still maintain the fixed communal proportion."

The Educational Inspector, Northern Division, also advocates the introduction of an entrance test, as a means of raising the intellectual standard of future teachers.

A scheme combining the principle of nomination by Local Authorities with that of an entrance test has since been submitted to Government, who have given it their general approval. When further consultations have been held with the Local Authorities, it is proposed to introduce a test examination, which, it is expected, will result in an improvement in the quality of trained teachers and thereby have a beneficial effect on Primary Education.

Stipends at the sanctioned rates of Rs. 12½ per month in the case of men and Rs. 15 per month in the case of women are paid by Government to candidates deputed by the District School Boards. In Sind the rate of stipends is Rs. 15 per month both for men's and women's training institutions.

In view of the fall in the cost of living, the question of reducing the rates of stipends is, however, being considered.

82. Special importance is attached in all Training institutions to the practice of teaching. In rural areas teachers have to teach more than one class at a time. The students under instruction at the Training Institutions are, therefore, given every opportunity of teaching combined classes.

Curriculum.

In all Training institutions, students are trained to make for themselves the apparatus and appliances which they use as aids to teaching out of material which is easily available in rural areas. Every attempt is also made to widen the teachers' outlook by means of excursions, talks, and lectures.

In many Training institutions Co-operative Societies, Debating clubs, Boy Scout and Girl Guide troops exist; while the compiling of a College magazine and the giving of Lantern lectures figure among the usual activities.

Persian was introduced as an additional subject in the curriculum of the Training College for Men, Hyderabad. The Principal of the College reports that the reintroduction of this subject has put fresh life into the study of Sindhi literature, and that there is every likelihood of an appreciable improvement in the Vernacular in the near future. Steps for the reintroduction of the teaching of Persian in the Urdu Training Institutions for men and women have also been taken.

83. Educational Week was celebrated in the Training College for Men, Poona, in January, 1931. It opened with a geographical conference which was attended by delegates from educational institutions in the different parts of the Presidency, and a large number of visitors availed themselves of the opportunity offered them of visiting a very well arranged geographical exhibition. The exhibition of handwork and hand-writing, the annual sports of the College, the celebration of the College anniversary, and a social gathering were also held during the week.

Special features.

CHAPTER IX.

ENGINEERING, TECHNICAL, AND INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

Introduction.

84. Apart from the 11 Professional Colleges affiliated to the University, an account of which is given in Chapter V, there are several institutions in this Presidency which impart instruction in technical and other allied subjects. These institutions vary widely in character, as does the standard of admission, which depends mainly upon the nature and duration of the course.

The following table compares the number of special schools which come within the scope of this Chapter and the pupils attending them :—

—	1930-31		1929-30	
	Schools	Pupils	Schools	Pupils
Art Schools	3	666	3	628
Medical Schools	3	529	3	471
Engineering Schools ..	2	370	2	352
Technical and Industrial Schools	42	2,535	41	2,475
Commercial Schools ..	34	1,882	34	1,888
Agricultural Schools ..	5	161	6	158
Other Institutions	61	2,585	61	2,432

An account of Normal and Training Schools is given in Chapter VIII, Pathshalas and Maktabs, which form the bulk of "other institutions", being dealt with in Chapter X.

The three Medical Schools at Poona, Ahmedabad, and Hyderabad, which are maintained by the Medical Department, prepare for the L.C.P.S. Examination conducted by the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Bombay. The Veterinary College in Bombay, maintained by the Veterinary Department, had 137 students on its rolls, as against 130 in the preceding year. This institution prepares for the G. B. V. C. The five Agricultural schools maintained by the Agricultural Department impart instruction in Agriculture on modern lines.

Further details of all special schools treated in this and other Chapters will be found in the Supplement to this Report.

Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute.

85. Of the Technical Institutions dealt with in this Chapter, the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, maintains the highest standard. It is an institution of almost University standing imparting instruction in the various branches of technology and is recognised as the Central Technological Institute of this Presidency.

The Secretary remarks—

"The training has been devised so as to turn out students with a "sound knowledge of the principles underlying the technology of the

"subject which they have chosen, and, in addition, as good an "acquaintance as possible with the practical side of the subject. "It is fully realised that practical training in a school or college cannot "replace that which is obtained in a textile or other industrial factory, "but every endeavour is made to give a student a sound practical "training with the materials at the disposal of the Institute, so that, "when he enters on his professional career, he is better enabled "to understand what is required of him and to have a real solid "foundation on which to extend his practical knowledge.

"With these objects in view it is customary to devote a considerable "portion of a student's working hours to practical work, and as far as "possible the work is of a real practical character rather than of the "ordinary laboratory order."

Although the entrance examination, which is compulsory for all non-graduates, is equivalent to the Matriculation Examination, owing to an influx of candidates with higher qualifications the competition for admission is very keen. Thus, out of the 153 new students admitted during the year, 11 were graduates in Arts or Science, 22 had passed the Intermediate Arts or the Intermediate Science Examination, 2 the F. Y. Arts Examination, 55 were Matriculates, while 23 only were non-Matriculates.

The following table compares the number of students in each of the five branches of the Institute :—

	1930-31	*1929-30*
Mechanical Engineering	126	133
Electrical Engineering and Physics ...	173	173
Textile Manufacture	99	97
Technical and Applied Chemistry ..	28	24
Sanitary Engineering and Plumbing ..	53	58
	479	485

The expenditure of the Institute decreased by Rs. 35,111 to Rs. 2,41,900, which was met as follows :—

	Amount	Percentage
Government Funds	1,25,000	51·7
Municipal Funds	5,000	2·1
Fees	82,567	34·1
Other sources	29,333	12·1
Total ..	2,41,900	100·0

The following table compares the results of the Final Year Examination in the various branches :—

—	1930-31		1929-30	
	Number appeared	Number passed	Number appeared	Number passed
Mechanical Engineering ..	26	22	34	27
Electrical Engineering ..	45	33	47	35
Textile Manufacture ..	20	20	27	25
Technical Engineering ..	8	8	7	7
Sanitary Engineering and Plumbing	13	13	13	12
	112	96	128	106

Eighty-one students from the Institute appeared for the City and Guilds of London Institute Examination held in May, 1930, and 43, or 53 per cent., passed.

The Secretary makes the following remarks on the subsidiary classes for apprentices etc., maintained at the Institute :—

Railway Apprentices Classes.

"The G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways are still sending "their apprentices for training at the Institute, and the railway "authorities consider that these classes are very useful. The Classes "are also attended by apprentices from other engineering firms in "Bombay, the Port Trust, and the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard."

Textile Apprentices Classes.

"The Textile Apprentice Classes are restricted to young men who "are actually engaged in the Textile Industry. Most of them are "apprentices, but there are a few who are engaged in mills and not in "the actual process of Spinning or Weaving."

Electrical Wiremen's Apprentices Classes.

"The Electrical Wiremen's Apprentice Classes, started in 1926, were "continued during the year and are growing more popular day by day, "but owing to want of sufficient accommodation admission has to be "refused to a number of applicants. There are two different classes, "one for the Second Class Wiremen and one for the First Class people "who desire to obtain the Government License as Electrical Contrac-"tors. The course for each of these classes lasts for six months, and "those who pass the Committee of Direction's Examination for "2nd Class Wiremen are now allowed to sit for the Government "Examination for the 2nd Class Certificate after actual practical "experience of six months."

The building intended to house the textile workshop and other machinery, to which a reference was made in the previous Report, has since been completed.

Diploma Classes attached to Colleges of Engineering.

86. In addition to the degree classes in Civil and Mechanical Engineering maintained at the College of Engineering, Poona, Diploma Classes for instruction in (1) Civil and (2) Mechanical and Electrical Engineering are held at the College. The course for each of the three branches formerly covered a period of three years, but experience has shown that candidates trained for the combined course in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering with an additional year's practice are more useful to employers and are consequently in greater demand. While making admissions preference is, therefore, given to candidates who choose the combined course.

The workshops are fitted with all possible modern equipment required for the various Departments of an institution of this kind and the Electrical laboratory contains all the appliances and machinery required for instruction in Electrical Engineering.

The number of students in the Diploma Classes remained stationary at 275, while the expenditure increased by Rs. 428 to Rs. 51,064, of which Rs. 39,716, or 78 per cent., was met from Government funds.

Similar classes are maintained at the N. E. D. Civil Engineering College, Karachi, where instruction is confined to Civil Engineering. The number increased by 18 to 95. Of the expenditure of Rs. 7,864, Rs. 2,170 was borne by Government.

P. W. D. Workshop Classes, Dapuri.

87. Thirty-six boy apprentices and 3 graduate apprentices were under instruction at the Government Central Workshops maintained by the Public Works Department at Dapuri (Poona), as against 30 and 3 respectively in the preceding year. The Works Manager reports that boys who complete the course earn handsome wages and experience no difficulty in securing employment as trained artisans and foremen.

Other Technical Institutions.

88. Next in importance to the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute are two other institutions which may appropriately be classed as "Technical". There are various other institutions which cater for the textile and other industries or crafts, but, as stated elsewhere, the courses vary in character. Such institutions are classed as "Industrial" and are controlled by the Committee of Direction for Technical Education through the Department of Industries. An account of such schools is given in paragraph 91.

R. C. Technical Institute, Ahmedabad.

89. Of the two Technical Institutions mentioned above, the R. C. Technical Institute, Ahmedabad, is maintained by Government for the benefit of students desirous of taking up an occupation in a textile factory. Candidates for admission who have completed Anglo-Vernacular Standard V, and are at least 15 years of age, are allowed to appear for the Entrance Examination, but,

while making admissions, preference is given to Matriculates. The course, which covers a period of three years, consists of instruction in (1) Cotton Spinning, (2) Cotton Weaving, and (3) Mechanical Engineering. Students who complete the full course in Mechanical Engineering at the Institute are eligible to appear for the 1st and 2nd class boiler attendants' examinations and also at the 1st and 2nd class proficiency examinations, in accordance with the revised rules of the Indian Boiler Act.

Parekh Technical Institute, Surat.

90. The Parekh Technical Institute, which is maintained by the Surat Municipality, teaches a course somewhat similar to that taught at the R. C. Technical Institute. It comprises four branches, viz. (1) Mechanical Engineering, (2) Carpentry, (3) Workshop Apprenticeship Course, and (4) Electric Wiremen's Course. Candidates who have passed Anglo-Vernacular Standard V are admitted to the Mechanical Engineering Course, while those possessing lesser qualifications are admitted to the other three classes.

The following table gives the number of students and the cost per pupil in the two institutions :—

	Number of students on rolls on 31st March 1931	Expenditure		Average annual cost of educating a student	
		Total	Provincial	Total cost	Cost to Government
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
R. C. Technical Institute, Ahmedabad ..	119	28,989	22,380	236	182
Parekh Technical Institute, Surat ..	125	21,231	6,000	163	46

Committee of Direction for Technical Education.

91. The general charge of Technical and Industrial Schools rests with the Committee of Direction for Technical Education, Bombay. The main functions of the Committee are to inspect the schools and to recommend them for grants-in-aid to the Director of Industries, to whom the control of such institutions has now been transferred. The Committee also regulate the courses and arrange for the annual examinations of the schools under their charge. There were 30 such schools with 1,917 pupils, of whom 1,315 appeared for the annual examinations held by the Committee and 933 passed.

Most of the schools provide for instruction in carpentry and carpentry drawing, while fitting, turning, and spinning and weaving are popular. Carpet weaving, zic and lace work, wood-turning and lacquering are also taught in a few schools.

The Secretary makes the following general remarks on the instruction imparted in the schools controlled by the Committee :—

"There appears to be no doubt that the type of technical education "imparted in the schools under the control of the Committee of Direc- "tion meets the needs of the public to a very large extent as the reports "from those in charge of the various schools indicate.

"One of the most obvious defects in connection with the teaching "practice in the majority of the schools under the Committee's control "is in regard to the use of models in drawing instruction. Too much "reliance appears to be placed on mere copying, with the result that "the pupils do their work without having any clear idea of the form "of the part or parts which they draw.

"So far as the practical side of the work is concerned the methods "generally adopted appear to be satisfactory, although individual "results depend very largely upon the skill and ability of the "maistries who do the teaching, and some schools have better "maistries than others.

"In the more advanced schools, such as those at Ahmedabad, Surat, "and Dhulia, the teaching methods adopted in both theoretical and "practical work appear to be quite satisfactory."

The total expenditure of the Committee increased by Rs. 304 to Rs. 18,858, of which Rs. 5,341 was spent on establishment, Rs. 5,165 on inspection, and Rs. 8,352 on examinations.

The Hand Weaving Industry.

92. The efforts of the Department of Industries towards popularising improved appliances and modern methods through weaving schools and demonstrations were continued during the year with better results. Seven peripatetic schools for bona fide weavers and two stationary schools for agriculturists were maintained. Over 300 fly-shuttle looms were introduced at various centres which the schools visited.

In addition to the schools mentioned above, 11 weaving demonstrations were held by the Department at different places with a view to training weavers in small villages in improved methods of hand-weaving. The two dyeing demonstrations given by the Department worked well during the year and were instrumental in training a number of dyers and calico printers.

A reference was made in the previous Report to the establishment of a Central Institution for the advancement of the hand-weaving industry. An Institution known as the Government Hand-weaving Institute was started in Poona in June, 1930, with 16 students in the "Advanced" and six in the "Artisan" course.

The aims and objects of the Institute are—

(1) To give theoretical and practical training in the Technology of Hand-loom Weaving which would qualify students to take charge of weaving schools as superintendents or instructors and to work in factories as managers and maistries.

(2) To provide instruction in improved methods of hand-loom weaving including preparation, finishing, designing and dyeing, in order to enable students to work profitably as weavers in their cottages or in factories.

(3) To undertake experimental and research work in connection with hand-loom weaving appliances and processes.

(4) To make available information about the latest and most up-to-date appliances in hand-loom weaving.

(5) To make available new designs for hand-loom weaving.

(6) To give technical advice to hand-loom weavers and hand-loom factory-owners.

State Technical Scholarships.

93. No State Technical Scholarships tenable abroad for higher Technical Training were awarded during the year. The Director of Industries makes the following remarks on the scholarships tenable in India awarded during the year :—

" *Technical Chemistry*—

" Three new scholarships for research work in Chemistry tenable in " India were awarded during the year. The scholarship of one of " them was tenable at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, " while the other two were tenable at the Royal Institute of Science, " Bombay. All the three scholarships sanctioned in 1929 were " extended for another year. Of these two, one was tenable at the " Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, and the other two at the " Royal Institute of Science, Bombay. The scholarship of one of the " scholars who was doing research work at the Indian Institute of " Science, Bangalore, awarded in 1928, was further extended for the " third year as a special case.

" *Electrical Engineering*—

" Two new scholarships for practical experience in Electrical " Engineering were awarded during the year 1930-31. One of the " scholars joined the B. B. & C. I. Railway for practical experience " in the Electrical Workshops of the Railway. The other joined the " G. I. P. Railway Electric Workshops.

" The scholarships in Electrical Engineering sanctioned in 1929 were " terminated, as these are sanctioned for one year only."

Commercial Schools.

94. The Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, an account of which is given in Chapter V, is the only institution in this Presidency which prepares students for the University degree in Commerce. There are several other institutions which cater for students appearing for the examinations of the London Chamber of Commerce and for those who desire to improve their prospects by additional training in commercial subjects. The number of Commercial Schools remained stationary at 34, but the number

of pupils in them decreased by 6 to 1,882. Of the 243 candidates who appeared for the Junior Examination of the London Chamber of Commerce, 60, or 24·7 per cent., passed. The following table gives the results of the Senior examination :—

—	1930-31		1929-30	
	Number appeared	Number passed	Number appeared	Number passed
Book-keeping and Accountancy.	334	109	354	131
Commerce and Finance ..	77	36	60	38
Banking and Currency ..	58	27	64	20
Foreign Exchange	16	3	5	1
Commercial Law	115	67	90	52
Economics	9	7	10	6
Company Law	26	18	30	20
Commercial Geography ..	15	3	13	4
Advertising	3	2	2	2
Commercial Arithmetic ..	3	....	4	1
Short-hand	13	....	17	3
Typewriting	4	1	3	....
Salesmanship	8	4	10	5
Stock Exchange	....	....	2	....
Textiles	2	....	....	....
Marine Insurance	3	1	5	2
Fire Insurance	6	3	14	8
Life Insurance	6	3	4	1
English and Secretarial Practice.	33	6	26	13
Costing	1	1	....	....
Total ..	732	291	713	307

The number of students in the special commercial classes attached to the Elphinstone High School further declined by 5 to 36. These classes prepare students for the Government Clerical and Commercial Certificate. Twenty-six students appeared for the Examination held in 1930, of whom 8 passed. The J. D. Vakil Commercial Classes attached to the R. S. Dalal High School, Broach, have been allowed to send up candidates for the Government Clerical and Commercial Certificate Examination, but no candidates from those classes appeared in 1930.

Accountancy Diploma Board.

95. The Board held eight meetings during the year, recommended the grant of the Government Diploma in Accountancy to 32 candidates, and recognised the apprenticeship of 78 candidates for the Diploma. Eleven institutions are recognised by the Board as eligible for sending up candidates for the examination.

The examination for the award of the Government Diploma in Accountancy was held in March, 1930, at 6 centres in India. Of the 391

candidates who appeared for the examination, 87, or 22 per cent., passed.

At the examination for the Government Diploma in Co-operative Accountancy held in Bombay, 32 candidates appeared, of whom 7 passed the examination in full and 7 in part.

The Fine Arts.

Schools of Art.

96. The Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, comprises Drawing and Painting classes, Modelling classes, a Normal class for Drawing Teachers, and a school of Architecture. There were 372 students in all these classes as against 357 in the preceding year. Attached to the main institution are the Reay Art Workshops which had 214 students, an increase of 43.

An event of outstanding importance in the history of the School during the year was the Exhibition of Students' work organised by the Director of the School at India House, London, in October, 1930. The Exhibition was a great success and attracted a number of visitors and Art critics. The Director of the School remarks—

"Many well-known Art Critics of London and the Press very "favourably reviewed this Exhibition; and many prominent people, "both laymen and artists, including ex-Viceroys and ex-Governors of "India visited the Exhibition; to crown the success Her Majesty the "Queen Empress graciously paid a visit to the Exhibition and "accepted 6 exhibits which were presented to Her Majesty by the High "Commissioner for India, on behalf of the Government of Bombay."

The Miss Dolly Cursetjee Prize for Mural Painting was won by Mr. V. S. Adurkar, the 2nd prize being divided between Miss A. Dhurandhar and Mr. G. D. Deuskar.

A study party consisting of students and teachers of the School of Architecture visited Chitor and Udaipur and brought back some interesting measured work and sketches.

Of the 113 students in the School of Architecture, 86 appeared for the several examinations in that subject and 65 passed. One of the students from the Institute passed the examination of the Royal Institute of British Architects held in India in 1930, while another student passed the same examination held in England.

The School of Drawing and Design attached to the R. C. High School, Ahmedabad, comprises two classes, one attended by boys who have passed the Intermediate Grade Drawing Examination and who wish to receive further instruction in Designing, and the other by artisans and apprentices engaged in various local crafts in which a knowledge of drawing and design is essential. There were 3 students in the former class and 17 in the latter.

The class for Drawing and Design at Surat had 60 students on the rolls and is reported to be doing excellent work for the preservation of local

arts and crafts. Two students from the school sent specimens of their work for the Industrial Exhibition held in London by the Royal Society of Arts and were awarded certificates of merit.

Music Schools.

97. Music forms part of the curriculum for Primary schools, while it is included as an optional subject both in the curriculum for Secondary schools and in the course prescribed for the Vernacular Final Examination for Girls. Provision for the teaching of Music also exists in Training Institutions.

There were 14 special schools and classes for the teaching of Music, both vocal and instrumental, with 2,605 pupils. The total expenditure of such institutions amounted to Rs. 25,837, of which Rs. 4,703 was paid by Government.

CHAPTER X.

ORIENTAL STUDIES.

Study of Classics.

98. The study of a classical language commences in Standard IV of a Secondary school and continues throughout the school course, but, as candidates for the Matriculation examination now have the option of choosing either an Indian Vernacular or a modern European language in place of a Classical language, the study of the latter is not compulsory in Secondary schools. A large majority of the pupils take Sanskrit or Persian, although provision for instruction in other Oriental languages, such as Arabic, Pali, Ardha-Magadhi, Avesta-Pahlavi and Hebrew exists in a few schools. At the last Matriculation examination, 3,753 candidates appeared with Sanskrit and 1,183 with Persian, of whom 2,582 and 676 respectively passed, 30 out of 61 having passed in other Oriental languages. The following table gives the results of the degree examinations in Arts held in 1930-31 in the several Oriental languages :—

—	Number appeared	Number passed			
		I Class	II Class	Pass	Total
B.A.					
Sanskrit	167	6	60	42	108
Persian	35	1	6	15	22
Hebrew	1	..	..	..	..
Arabic	2	..	..	..	..
Pali	1	..	..	1	1
Avesta-Pahlavi	2	2	..	..	2
M.A.					
Sanskrit	33	..	16	9	25
Persian	1	..	1	..	1
Pali	1	..	..	..	..

Special Institutions.

99. Apart from the instruction in Oriental languages imparted in ordinary schools, there are special schools known as Pathshalas and Madressahs which are intended for the study of Sanskrit, Persian and Arabic. The following table gives a statistical summary of such institutions :—

—	Number of institutions	Number of pupils	Total expenditure	Provincial expenditure
			Rs.	Rs.
Pathshalas (teaching Sanskrit) ..	56	2,263	49,646	8,414
Madressahs (teaching Persian and Arabic).	37	1,895	26,763	7,796

The Poona Sanskrit College, an account of which is given in para. 105, maintains a high standard of instruction. Of the Sanskrit Pathshalas, the Gokuldas Tejpal Sanskrit Pathshala, Bombay, and the Sanskrit Vidyalaya, Umarkot, teach advanced Sanskrit and prepare for the examinations of the Calcutta Sanskrit Association and the Government Sanskrit College, Benares. The Poona Sanskrit Pathshala teaches a graded course and a good many students are drawn from local Secondary schools. Some of the Pathshalas in the Sholapur District are stated to be institutions of long standing and the Educational Inspector reports that "although these institutions originally catered for the religious and spiritual needs of the Orthodox Brahmins wishing to follow the vocation of priests, Kirtankars, or Shastris, several pupils from the local schools now join them with a view to improving their knowledge of Sanskrit grammar and literature."

Apart from the 37 special Madressahs shown in the above table, several Maktabs and Mulla schools impart an elementary knowledge of Persian or Arabic in addition to other branches of secular instruction. The Deputy Educational Inspector for Muhammadan Education, Central Division, remarks—

> "The schools commonly known as maktabs in fact impart the most "elementary knowledge of Arabic, which is confined to the reading of "the Al-Quran with an understanding of only a few of the Suras of "the last Chapter. Side by side, Persian is also taught but after the "old method. This modicum of Arabic and Persian is considered to "be a necessity for a Muslim."

Provision for the teaching of Persian exists in all Government and several non-Government Secondary schools. Special provision for the teaching of Arabic has been made in two Government High Schools in the Presidency.

Oriental Institutes.

100. Among the institutions, societies, etc. which exist for the encouragement of original research in various branches of Oriental learning, the following may be specially mentioned :—

(1) The Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona.

(2) The K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, Bombay.

(3) The Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.

(4) The Mimansa Vidyalaya, Poona.

(5) The Indian Historical Research Institute, Bombay.

(6) The Bharat Itihas Samshodhak Mandal, Poona.

(7) The Historical Museum, Satara.

These institutions possess valuable libraries and collections of manuscripts and antiquities, and provide facilities for research. They are visited from time to time by distinguished foreign Orientalists.

The Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute.

101. The Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute continued to do good work for the encouragement of advanced study in Sanskrit. The critical edition of the *Mahabharata*, which the Institute has taken in hand, made excellent progress during the year under the editorship of Dr. V. S. Sukthankar, the fifth fascicule comprising 240 pages, which was issued during the year, being equal to the combined output of the first three fascicules. While the *Adi Parvan* is nearing completion, the work in connection with the collation of the manuscripts of the next Parvan (Sabha), which is being edited by Dr. M. Winternitz, has already commenced.

The total output of the Publication Department for the year comprised about 1,900 pages, 9 works being published during the year, while 8 more are in various stages of progress.

The Journal Department of the Institute published during the year five issues of the Journal comprising over 500 pages.

The Post-graduate classes maintained by the Institute are becoming increasingly popular, as will be seen from the following remark of the Superintendent :—

"The students attending the classes came from Bhavanagar, Ujjain, "Junagad, Cambay, Khandesh, Sangli, Aundh, Satara, etc., as also "from the local colleges and other institutions. One of these was the "recipient of a Government scholarship reserved for the backward "community, while four other students had obtained special scholar-"ships from different communal and educational organisations for "attending the M.A. lectures at the Institute."

On the occasion of the fifth anniversary of Dr. R. G. Bhandarkar, the founder of the Institute, the Hon'ble Sir Bhupendranath Mitra, M.A., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., C.B.E., ex-member of the Executive Council of the Governor General, presided.

The K. R. Cama Oriental Institute.

102. The twenty-first anniversary of Mr. K. R. Cama was celebrated on 20th August, 1930, when Shams-ul-Ulama Sir Jivanji Modi, Kt., C.I.E., Ph.D., delivered a presidential address. The Institute has in hand editions of various important works bearing upon Zoroastrian religion and culture.

The Institute suffered a great loss by the resignation of Sir Jivanji J. Modi, Kt., C.I.E., who had been for many years Honorary Secretary of the Institute. As a mark of appreciation of the great services rendered by him towards the encouragement of Oriental learning in general, and to the Institute in particular, the following Resolution was passed by the Institute :—

"The Trustees of the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute have received "with regret the resignation given by Shams-ul-Ulama Dr. Jivanji "Jamshedji Modi, B.A., Ph.D., C.I.E., of the office of the Honorary "Secretary of the Institute. They desire to place on record their high "sense of appreciation of the valued services rendered by Dr. Modi "to the Institute from its inception."

The Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.

103. The total issues of books, periodicals, etc., at the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society increased during the year by 324 to 69,284, of which issues on Oriental literature numbered 1,867. In 1928 the Society introduced a scheme for the award of a Silver Medal, to be given triennially to a member who made the most signal contribution to Oriental scholarship. It was decided to award the first medal to Mr. S. V. Karandikar for his book "Hindu Exogamy".

Two volumes of the Society's Journal for 1929 and 1930 were published during the year. The latter was the 125th Anniversary Number and contained an account of the growth of the Society since its Centenary and also other interesting articles and papers.

The work in connection with the catalogue of the Manuscripts possessed by the Society was nearly completed during the year.

Other Oriental Institutes.

104. The Mimansa Vidyalaya, Poona, to which a reference was made in the last Report, is intended for a critical study of the theoretical as well as the practical side of *Purva Mimansa*, and the institution is equipped with a unique collection of Vedic texts, Manuscripts and various requisites for the performance of Vedic rituals as prescribed in the Shastras.

The second volume of the *Shabar Bhashya*, of which the Vidyalaya has undertaken to prepare a critical edition, was completed during the year. Several eminent Oriental scholars from India and abroad visited the institution and highly appreciated the work. Three research scholars were working at the Vidyalaya during the year.

The Indian Historical Research Institute, Bombay, organized by the Rev. H. Heras, S.J., for research in Indian history, has done excellent work in training post-graduate students in research on scientific lines. Five students from the Institute submitted theses for the M.A. degree three of whom were placed in the First Class.

Fifty-two students were studying at the Institute during the year, of whom all were graduates. During the year several specimens of great historical interest and value were acquired by the Museum of the Institute, while the library was substantially added to.

The Bharat Itihas Samshodhaka Mandal possesses a valuable collection of Marathi and Persian Manuscripts and State Papers bearing on Maratha History chiefly brought together by the late Mr. V. K. Rajwade and his co-workers. Seventy papers on Indian Historical subjects were read during the year at the Mandal at periodical meetings and 45 on two special occasions, viz. (1) at a Research Conference and (2) the anniversary of the foundation of the Mandal. About 50 of these were published in the quarterly Journal of the Mandal.

The Secretary remarks—

"Perhaps the most important publication of the year, both from "the point of view of the quality and its contents, is the 'English

"Records on Shivaji, 1659–1682", recently brought out by the "branch, Shiva Charitra Karyalaya, specially devoted to the study "of Shivaji."

The efforts of the Curator and the staff at the Historical Museum, Satara, were mainly directed towards the classification and arrangement of the collection of Manuscripts, now housed at the Museum which was acquired by Government in 1928 from the heirs of the late Rao Bahadur Parasnis. Facilities are offered at the Museum for bona fide research workers.

The Poona Sanskrit College.

105. The Poona Sanskrit College provides for the instruction of Shastris on traditional lines in two shastras viz. Grammar and *Vedanta*, with *Nyaya* and *Dharma* as subsidiary subjects. The course in each of the two branches is spread over two years; so there are in all four classes at the College. There were 6 students in the *Vedanta* 1st year class and 3 in the 2nd year class, the number in the 1st and 2nd year classes in the *Vyakarana* branch being one and two respectively.

The officers who were deputed by the Department to inspect the College prior to its being recognised provisionally for 1931-32, examined the students in various subjects. The remarks of the examiners show that the results were generally satisfactory.

CHAPTER XI.

VISUAL INSTRUCTION.

106. The sub-Department of Visual Instruction is in charge of a Deputy Educational Inspector in the Bombay Educational Service, who tours throughout the Presidency, inspects magic lanterns, slides and lecture notes, supervises the lectures delivered by various officers, and himself delivers model lectures.

Magic Lanterns.

107. The 103 Magic lanterns possessed by the Department are distributed throughout the Presidency as follows:—

Government Secondary schools	..	..	33
Government Training institutions	..	..	13
Government Inspecting officers	..	..	39
District Local Boards	..	..	17
Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer	..	..	1
	Total	..	103

In addition to the above number, 99 non-Government Secondary schools and two or three Local Authorities possess magic lanterns of their own. Except in a few places where electric current is available, the lanterns are run with acetylene illuminants. They are periodically examined by the Deputy Educational Inspector and instructions for their manipulation are given from time to time.

Slides.

108. The slides, of which there are now 33,249 with the Department, are distributed by the Deputy Educational Inspector for Visual Instruction according to the requirements of the officers and institutions concerned. The method adopted by the Deputy Educational Inspector for the circulation of slides among Government Secondary schools is described by him in the following paragraph of his report:—

"A noteworthy feature of this year's work is the introduction of "an improved method of circulation of lantern slides among the "Government High schools in the Presidency. Under this new system "efforts are made to send to the High schools the particular sets of "slides they indent for at stated periods as against the old method of "supplying each High school with a certain number of sets of slides "for use in the school for the whole year. On account of the paucity "of slides considered suitable from the point of view of the school "curriculum and owing to the very great demand for slides of this "nature, the indenting system is found by experience to be rather "difficult to work both by this office and by the schools concerned. "Some of the latter have even advised reversion to the old method. "But taking into consideration the great intrinsic merit of the new "method of circulation of slides, which is likely to make Visual

"Instruction in schools more lively, popular, and useful, it has been "decided to continue it with slight modifications designed to overcome "the difficulties encountered."

Work done during the year.

109. Although the utility of the magic lanterns is now universally recognised and a slightly increased interest in its working is displayed by non-Government schools throughout the Presidency, the lecturing work which accompanies the lantern slides falls considerably short of the standard attained by Government institutions and Inspecting officers. Much greater advantage might still be taken of the facilities provided by Government in this direction. Of the 99 magic lanterns possessed by non-Government schools, only 50 were in actual use, and the number of lectures delivered during the year amounted to 492, which works out at about 5 lectures per lantern. Some of the Local Authorities are reported to have fared better, although the Deputy Educational Inspector still complains of the apathy of a few District Local Boards who kept their magic lanterns idle throughout the year.

The following table compares the work done by Government institutions and Inspecting officers :—

Year	Number of lanterns in use	Number of slides used	Number of lectures delivered	Average number of lectures per lantern
1930-31	103	32,944	2,557	24·8
1929-30	100	25,471	2,342	23·2

Work done by the Deputy Educational Inspector for Visual Instruction.

110. During the year the Deputy Educational Inspector for Visual Instruction visited 66 places, held 5 conferences of educational officers and teachers, and himself delivered 165 lectures. Of these, 103 were delivered in various kinds of educational institutions and 62 at public places. These lectures dealt not only with ordinary school subjects but with matters of general information and of public interest, such as Hygiene, village sanitation, agriculture, co-operation, etc. As stated in previous Reports, the services of the Deputy Educational Inspector are in constant demand by several Departments of Government and by public bodies on special occasions, such as Conferences, Baby and Health weeks, fairs, festivals and other public meetings. The Deputy Educational Inspector reports—

"This year the Deputy Educational Inspector for Visual Instruction "was specially invited by the Commissioner of Education and the "Sanitary Commissioner in the Baroda State to deliver lectures in the "summer series of Baroda lectures and during his four days' camp in "Baroda the Deputy Educational Inspector for Visual Instruction "delivered six lectures. All the Government officials, school

"authorities and the general public attended the lectures in very large "numbers. His Highness the Maharaja of Baroda presided at one "of these lectures and spoke in very high terms of the value "and method of Visual Instruction. During the year under report "the Deputy Educational Inspector for Visual Instruction was "also invited to deliver lantern lectures and give cinema demonstra-"tions at the Geographical Conference and Refresher Course in "Education in Poona."

CHAPTER XII.

EDUCATION OF GIRLS.

Schools and pupils.

111. The total number of institutions for Girls (European and Indian) increased from 1,929 to 1,956. Of these, 1,870 were recognised and 86 unrecognised as compared with 1,842 and 87 in the preceding year. The number of girls under instruction increased by 16,152 to 277,578, or 6·1 per cent. Of these, 181,171 were attending institutions for girls and 96,407 were in Boys' schools. The number in recognised institutions was 269,475 while that in unrecognised institutions was 8,103.

The percentage of girls under instruction to the population of the Presidency was 3·0. The following table shows the distribution of the institutions for girls and of the girls under instruction by Divisions :—

Division	1929-30					
	Number of institutions for Girls	Number of pupils in institutions for Girls	Number of Boys in institutions for Girls	Number of Girls in institutions for Girls (Column 3 −4)	Number of Girls in institutions for Boys	Total Number of Girls under instruction (Column 5 +6)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bombay Division ..	357	39,298	1,259	38,039	20,408	58,447
Central Division ..	473	36,466	687	35,779	25,591	61,370
Northern Division ..	429	43,316	705	42,611	19,665	62,276
Southern Division ..	294	23,039	173	22,866	15,313	38,179
Sind	334	23,655	1,221	22,434	10,170	32,604
European Schools ..	21	3,241	562	2,679	389	3,068
English-Teaching Schools ..	21	5,359	1,058	4,301	1,181	5,482
Total ..	1,929	174,374	5,665	168,709	92,717	261,426

Division	1930-31					
	Number of institutions for Girls	Number of pupils in institutions for Girls	Number of Boys in institutions for Girls	Number of Girls in institutions for Girls (Column 9 −10)	Number of Girls in institutions for Boys	Total Number of Girls under instruction (Column 11 +12)
1	8	9	10	11	12	13
Bombay Division ..	361	45,983	1,439	44,544	19,489	64,033
Central Division ..	488	38,765	659	38,106	26,768	64,874
Northern Division ..	429	43,768	870	42,898	20,931	63,829
Southern Division ..	296	23,811	138	23,673	15,922	39,595
Sind	340	25,764	1,338	24,426	11,768	36,194
European Schools ..	21	3,430	575	2,855	396	3,251
English-Teaching Schools ..	21	5,964	1,295	4,669	1,133	5,802
Total ..	1,956	187,485	6,314	181,171	96,407	277,578

The number of girls under instruction in various kinds of institutions is given in the following table :—

Institution	Number of Girls under instruction 1929-30	1930-31	Increase or decrease
Arts Colleges	565	534	−31
Professional Colleges	85	96	+11
High Schools	14,111	15,254	+1,143
Middle Schools	3,601	3,552	−49
Primary Schools	232,550	247,332	+14,782
Art Schools	35	41	+6
Medical Schools	49	47	−2
Normal and Training Schools	618	780	+162
Technical and Industrial Schools ..	711	701	−10
Commercial Schools	92	92	....
Schools for Defectives	57	51	−6
Schools for Adults	881	742	−139
Other Schools	188	253	+65
Total, Recognised ..	253,543	269,475	+15,932
Total, Unrecognised ..	7,883	8,103	+220
Grand Total ..	261,426	277,578	+16,152

The following table shows the distribution of girls under instruction by communities :—

Community	Total number under instruction	Percentage to total	Percentage to female population of the community
Europeans and Anglo-Indians	3,142	1·1	22·9
Indian Christians	13,463	4·9	13·6
Hindus — Advanced	90,617	32·7	11·6
Hindus — Intermediate	79,189	28·5	1·8
Hindus — Backward	18,605	6·7	0·9
Muhammadans	55,814	20·1	3·3
Parsis	7,321	2·6	18·3
Others	9,427	3·4	9·1
Total ..	277,578	100·0	3·0

It is not possible to give the whole expenditure on the education of girls, as nearly 34 per cent. of the girls are in Boys' schools. The total expenditure on institutions for girls excluding those for Europeans was Rs. 57,23,058, as against Rs. 54,15,339 in the previous year. The sources from which this expenditure was met are given in the following table :—

Source	1930-31	Percentage
	Rs.	
Government funds	23,18,166	40·5
District Local Board and Municipal funds ..	17,21,322	30·1
Fees	5,88,309	10·3
Other sources	10,95,261	19·1
Total ..	57,23,058	100·0

University Education.

112. There are no separate colleges for women affiliated to the Bombay University. The number of women attending colleges decreased by 20 to 630, 534 in Arts and 96 in Professional Colleges, as against 565 and 85 respectively in 1929-30. It will be seen that, whilst there is a decrease of 31 in Arts Colleges, there is an increase of 11 in Professional Colleges. In addition to these, 3 women from Sind are studying in the Delhi Medical College. The decrease in the number of women attending Arts Colleges is due to the reduced number of applications for admission to the First Year Arts Classes as a result of the lower percentage of passes in the Matriculation Examination. There is a growing tendency among women students to take an increasing interest in College life and to claim the right of sharing in all College activities. In this connection the Principal, Deccan College, observes—

> "The ladies take an active part in College life. We had a cricket "match, Ladies versus Gentlemen, and the ladies put two-fours on the "river for the regatta. They also entered for the Tennis Tournament "and took a leading part in the dramatic and debating societies. This "is a novel and interesting departure."

The large number of women students attending Arts Colleges gives rise to the usual problems inseparable from co-education. A women's hostel is attached to the Fergusson College. In Bombay the Settlement for University Women provides accommodation for a number of women students studying in the various Arts and Professional Colleges in the City.

The number of women who passed the various University examinations in 1930-31 is given below :—

Examination			Number passed
M.A.	..	..	1
M.Sc.	..	..	1
B.A. (Hons.)	..	..	31
B.A. (Pass)	..	..	39
B.Sc.	..	..	6
LL.B.	..	..	1
Intermediate in Arts	..	..	86
Intermediate in Science	..	..	31
M.B.B.S.	..	..	10
B.T.	..	..	11
Matriculation	..	..	449

No scholarships are reserved for women in colleges, although they are eligible for all open and special scholarships.

The Indian Women's University, founded in 1916, is an interesting and original attempt to provide higher education for Indian women on indigenous lines. Its degrees are not recognised and this detracts from its popularity. The medium of instruction is the Vernacular, English being treated as a compulsory second language, and special stress is laid upon such subjects as Domestic Science and Hygiene, Child Psychology and the Fine Arts.

The 3 Colleges for women in Poona, Ahmedabad, and Baroda affiliated to the Indian Women's University had 97 students.

Secondary Education.

113. The number of Secondary schools for girls and the number of girls attending Secondary schools are given in the following table :—

	Schools		Pupils (Girls)	
	1929-30	1930-31	1929-30	1930-31
Indians	78	80	14,725 (2,505 in Boys' Schools).	15,657 (2,698 in Boys' Schools).
Europeans	18	18	2,987 (389 in Boys' Schools).	3,149 (396 in Boys' Schools).
Total ..	96	98	17,712 (2,894 in Boys' Schools).	18,806 (3,094 in Boys' Schools).

The number of Secondary schools for girls increased by 2 to 98, of which 7 are maintained by Government, 2 by Municipalities, and 89 by private bodies or individuals. The two new schools recognised during

the year are the Women's Education Society's English School, Dhulia, and the Nathibai Damodar Thackersey Kanyashala, Bombay.

The number of girls in Secondary schools increased from 17,712 to 18,806, or by 6·2 per cent. There is still a marked disparity between the number of boys and girls under instruction in Secondary schools. For every 5 boys there is only one girl in a Secondary school. Of the 18,806, girls attending Secondary schools, 14,542, or 77 per cent., were in the high stage as compared with 58 per cent. in the case of boys.

The following table shows the distribution of girls in Secondary schools by communities :—

Community		Number of girls under instruction	
		1930-31	1929-30
Europeans and Anglo-Indians		2,992	2,750
Indian Christians		4,455	4,474
Hindus	Advanced	6,205	5,730
	Intermediate	508	422
	Backward	20	19
Muhammadans		466	403
Parsis		3,461	3,426
Others		699	488
Total		18,806	17,712

The seven schools maintained by Government are, the full High School at Ahmedabad, the five Anglo-Vernacular Girls' Middle Schools at Thana, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Bijapur, and Dharwar, and the Anglo-Urdu Middle School for girls in Poona. The attendance at the Girls' High School at Ahmedabad during the year fell from 164 to 73 owing to the Civil Disobedience Movement. The school sent up seven girls for the Matriculation Examination, of whom four passed. The Anglo-Vernacular schools at Thana, Nasik, and Ahmednagar continue to be popular and attract more and more girls every year. There is a growing demand for the opening of Standard V in these schools. The attendance in the Anglo-Urdu Middle School for girls, opened in Poona in the preceding year for Muslim girls, is increasing, and there is a demand for the opening of Standard IV in the school. The school has experienced some difficulty in obtaining qualified teachers.

The High School for Indian Girls, Poona, continued to maintain high standard of efficiency. Of the 39 girls sent up by the school, 37 passed.

The Educational Inspector, Bombay Division, reports—

"Most of the high schools for girls in the City of Bombay are "efficiently managed and well attended. Special mention is necessary "of the Parsi Girls' Schools Association's School at Chandanwadi.

"The school imparts useful instruction in the domestic sciences in "addition to secular education. These include Cookery, Laundry, "Dyeing, Stencilling, Needle-work, Cutting out, and Photography. "There is a great need of such schools which happily combine "scholastic work with the training of hand and eye."

The Educational Inspector in Sind reports—

"The number of girls in the Larkana, Nawabshah, Upper Sind "Frontier, and Thar Parkar Districts is not large enough to justify "the opening of special schools. The small number makes it impossible "for any private body to tackle the question of providing special "facilities for the Secondary education of girls. There is no doubt "that if schools are opened more girls would take advantage of them. "The only school in Upper Sind is the school managed by Mr. S. N. "Pherwani. The school started with only 10 or 12 girls two years "back, and the number now is over 40."

The grants to Secondary schools for girls in Sind are assessed at half of the admitted expenditure instead of the usual one-third.

The total amount of Government grants paid to non-Government Secondary schools for girls in the whole Presidency was Rs. 1,43,496 compared with Rs. 1,44,720. The Vanita Vishram High School, Ahmedabad, was removed from the list of aided schools during the year.

As stated in the previous Report there is no separate institution for the training of Indian women teachers in Secondary schools. There were ten women teachers under training in the Secondary Training College, Bombay.

Most of the Secondary schools for girls follow the Departmental curriculum and, although schools are permitted by the Department to adopt a modified course of study better adapted to the needs of girls, few schools elect to do so.

The total number of Secondary schools affiliated to the Indian Women's University remained the same, viz. 15, of which 12 are in British Districts and three in Indian States. The total number of girls in these 15 schools increased from 1,750 to 1,905, of whom 449 were in the Kanya Shala at Poona, which was recognised and given a grant of Rs. 1,000 by the Department during the year. The special features of these schools are that (1) the medium of instruction and examination is the Vernacular and (2) the courses of study are specially designed to suit the requirements of girls.

Girls are eligible for all the open and special scholarships awarded in Secondary schools. It is only in Sind that 35 scholarships of Rs. 5 each have been specially reserved for girls in Secondary schools.

Primary Education.

114. The number of Primary schools for girls increased by 20 to 1,721, and the number of pupils in them from 152,360 to 164,381. Of these 164,381 pupils, 160,297 were girls and 4,084 small boys. Excluding the number of boys in girls' schools and including the number of girls in boys' schools the total

number of girls was 247,332 as against 232,550 in the preceding year, an increase of 6·2 per cent.

The following table gives the distribution of girls' Primary schools and of pupils attending them by management :—

Management	Schools		Pupils	
	1929-30	1930-31	1929-30	1930-31
Government	7	6	1,091	1,085
District Local Board	759	771	44,997	46,378
Municipal	535	542	75,156	83,806
Aided	388	392	30,282	32,345
Unaided	12	10	834	767
Total ..	1,701	1,721	152,360	164,381

The following table compares the position of girls' primary education in the various Divisions :—

Division	Number of pupils		Increase percentage	Percentage to female population	Increase or decrease percentage in boys' schools
	1929-30	1930-31			
Bombay Division ..	35,101	41,152	17·2	1·9	+ 1·0
Central Division ..	33,704	35,588	5·6	1·4	+ 0·3
Northern Division ..	39,903	41,283	3·5	2·9	− 0·05
Southern Division ..	22,713	23,389	3·0	1·5	+ 1·7
Sind ..	20,939	22,969	9·7	1·6	+ 8·6
Total ..	152,360	164,381	7·9	1·8	+ 1·6

The increase in numbers is shared by all Divisions, that in the Bombay Division being the highest.

The following table shows the distribution of girls in Primary schools by standards :—

Standard	Number of girls	Percentage
Infants	121,455	49·1
Standard I	43,934	17·8
Standard II	34,145	13·8
Standard III	23,544	9·5
Standard IV	14,846	6·0
Total, Lower Primary Stage ..	237,924	96·2
Standard V	5,448	2·2
Standards VI and VII	3,960	1·6
Total, Upper Primary Stage ..	9,408	3·8
Grand Total (Lower and Upper Primary Stages) ..	247,332	100·0

The percentage of girls in the lower Primary standards to the total number of girls in Primary schools was 96·2, the percentage of those in the Infant class being 49·1, whilst the percentage in the case of girls in the upper Primary standards was 3·8. That this wastage is due to more than one cause will be seen from the following extracts :—

The Educational Inspector, Bombay Division, reports—

"The general apathy of the lower classes towards education, child "marriage, and domestic employment are some of the chief causes "that obstruct the progress of the education of girls."

The Educational Inspector, Northern Division, reports—

"The most backward classes are too slow to appreciate the "advantages of the education of girls. Social reform or compulsion "seems to be the only means to remove the apathy towards female "education among these classes. It is however gratifying to note "that intermediate classes are trying hard to reach the same level as "the advanced classes in this respect. The necessity for girls' "education is felt more or less by all classes, but, in some communities, "social customs, poverty etc., continue to retard progress in the "education of girls."

The Educational Inspector in Sind reports—

"Religious and social prejudice, particularly the system of Purdah, "are the chief obstacles in the way of any rapid progress. These "prejudices are so strong that no Local Authority has dared to "suggest the introduction of compulsion in the case of girls."

During the year, 2,476 girls appeared for the Vernacular Final Examination for girls, of whom 1,065, or 43·0 per cent., passed. The figures for the preceding year were respectively 2,197 and 958, or 43·6 per cent.

The results of the Vernacular Final Examination for girls in 1930-31 in the various Divisions are given in the following table :—

Division	Vernacular Final		Urdu Final		Total		Percentage
	Number appeared	Number passed	Number appeared	Number passed	Number appeared	Number passed	
Bombay Division ..	564	267	37	17	601	284	47·3
Central Division ..	848	381	35	25	883	406	46·0
Northern Division ..	532	210	14	3	546	213	39·0
Southern Division ..	238	66	16	5	254	71	28·0
Sind	192	91	..	..	192	91	47·4
Total ..	2,374	1,015	102	50	2,476	1,065	43·0

It is gratifying to record that the number of girls appearing at this examination is increasing.

115. The Educational Inspector in Sind reports—

Teaching.

"The standard of work in girls' Primary schools is generally "much lower than the standard in boys' schools "and will continue to be so for obvious reasons. "The schoools are staffed not only with untrained but also with "unqualified teachers. Attendance is irregular on account of the "general apathy and want of enthusiasm on the part of both the "teachers and the parents. There is besides very little effective "supervision."

The Inspectress of Girls' Schools, C. D. and B. D., remarks—

"Most of the first class schools have as Head Mistresses women of "experience. But they have grown stereotyped in their methods and "probably themselves know little of modern subjects, certainly not of "modern methods, and their teaching therefore does not fit their "pupils to meet the present standard of examination which makes "more and more appeal to the intelligence and reasoning power of "the candidates."

The Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Bombay and N. D., observes—

"There is a marked difference between the attitude of teachers to "their work in those schools which are sympathetically and intelligen-"tly supervised and in those where the supervision is lax or practically "non-existent. In the former the teachers are keen and eager for "suggestions, they discuss their difficulties, and ask for guidance or,

"where they have received certain suggestions in one year, they are "urgent in their demands for me to see what they have accomplished "on my next visit and to receive the benefit of further suggestions. "In the latter, the teachers are apathetic and indifferent. They take "no trouble to keep themselves up-to-date, and pay no heed to "suggestions that are offered. They seem to feel that any interest "they may take in their work would be misplaced energy and is quite "unnecessary. There are a few exceptions, but even in these there "is a growing spirit of hopelessness and apathy. Recognition "of merit, one of the chief spurs to further effort, is denied "them."

A large number of stipends ranging in value from Rs. 3 to Rs. 15 are given to girls in Primary schools by District Local Boards and Municipalities. In Sind 90 scholarships ranging in value from Rs. 3 to Rs. 15 are given by Government in addition to 30 special scholarships of Rs. 3 each awarded to Muhammadan girls.

Primary teachers.

116. The following table gives the details of the qualifications of women teachers in Primary schools in various Divisions :—

Division	Trained				Untrained			
	III Year	II Year	I Year	Total	Qualified	Unqualified	Total	Grand Total
Bombay Division ..	218	138	163	519	253	193	446	965
Percentage to total ..	22·6	14·3	16·9	53·8	26·2	20·0	46·2	100
Central Division ..	125	106	168	399	256	108	364	763
Percentage to total ..	16·4	13·9	22·0	52·3	33·5	14·2	47·7	100
Northern Division ..	286	128	177	591	254	30	284	875
Percentage to total ..	32·7	14·6	20·2	67·5	29·0	3·5	32·5	100
Southern Division ..	117	86	136	339	147	51	198	537
Percentage to total ..	21·8	16·0	25·3	63·1	27·4	9·5	36·9	100
Sind	67	77	72	216	83	113	196	412
Percentage to total ..	16·2	18·7	17·5	52·4	20·2	27·4	47·6	100
Total ..	813	535	716	2,064	993	495	1,488	3,552
Percentage to Total ..	22·9	15·0	20·2	58·1	28·0	13·9	41·9	100

The total number of women teachers in Government, District Local Board, and Municipal Primary schools increased by 199 to 3,552, of whom 58·1 per cent. were trained and 41·9 per cent. untrained. The corresponding percentages in the previous year were 59 and 41 respectively. Even though the percentage of trained teachers is higher than the minimum percentage prescribed in the Primary Education Act, it must be

remembered that the percentage of trained teachers in out-of-the-way places is less than the minimum prescribed. In this connection the Educational Inspector, Central Division, reports—

"The main difficulty in the way of opening Primary girls' schools "in rural areas is the want of suitable women teachers, as these are "generally very reluctant to go to and serve in villages. It appears "that the difficulty can be tided over if the various District Local "Boards endeavour to find a sufficiently large number of qualified "teachers from rural areas for deputation to the Training College for "Women, Poona. The appointment of a suitable lady supervisor to "guide the women teachers in the primary schools in each District "is also expected to produce a healthy influence."

The Inspectress of Girls' Schools, C. D. and B. D., reports—

"The women teachers are not very enthusiastic about receiving "hints and instructions from the men supervisors. In this connection, "it is suggested that if one of the Local Board supervisors were to be "a qualified woman the condition of the girls' schools would be very "much better. Like the Urdu Schools, the girls' schools have their "own problems, and women supervisors would be more useful than "men supervisors."

The Educational Inspector in Sind reports—

"The women teachers, unlike the men, have their own private "worries, babies and other domestic duties, and are not able to do the "same standard of work as the men teachers. They do not converse "freely with men, they seldom come in touch with other teachers "in the same locality, and on top of that they get very little sympathy "and encouragement from the inhabitants of the place where they "work. There is very little to stimulate and keep them up to the "desired standard of work. It is not surprising therefore that after "a short time they lose all interest in their work. What is needed "is effective supervision and the abolition of the purdah from the "Training College. The Training institution must consider it one "of its functions to get rid of the excessive shyness that has hitherto "characterised the women teachers. The women teachers must "display a greater readiness to converse on equal terms with their "colleagues in boys' schools and to take part in some public "functions."

For the training of women teachers for Primary schools Government maintain Training Colleges at Poona, Dharwar, Ahmedabad, and Hyderabad. In addition to these, the Normal class attached to the Central Urdu Girls' School, Poona, was converted into an Urdu Training School for Women during the year. There are 13 Training Institutions maintained by Missions and other private bodies. A normal class for Urdu Women teachers was opened by the Bombay Municipality.

The number of women teachers under training in all these institutions was 679 as against 529 in 1929-30. The course extends over three years.

The first year is regarded as preparatory, and the first year certificate is given at the end of the second year. The Adhyapika Shala at Hingne, conducted by the Hindu Widows' Home Association, had 30 women teachers under training.

School buildings.

117. Very few Girls' schools have suitable buildings of their own, while a large number of schools meet in rented houses indifferently adapted to the purpose.

Physical Education.

118. Physical training on the Swedish system is given in almost all schools in addition to the Indian games played.

In this connection the Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Bombay and Northern Division, writes—

"Bombay is fortunate in the facilities it has for physical education "and owes much to the Parsi Community in this respect. It is unfortu- "nate that other communities have not yet realised the value of "Physical Education. The lack of play grounds and playing fields "in Bombay is a serious drawback, affecting the moral as well as the "physical development of the school child."

During the year under report Miss Motiwala, Physical Directress, Bombay, conducted a special Physical Training Class for 10 days in Poona for the training of lady teachers in Primary and Secondary schools.

The Inspectress of Girls' Schools, C. D. and B. D., reports—

"This class was a great success. The number of non-English "speaking candidates was larger than ever before. Four classes were "held daily—an English and a Marathi class every morning, and an "English and a Marathi class every afternoon. The classes were "attended by 28 English-speaking teachers and 78 non-English- "speaking teachers."

The Educational Inspector in Sind reports :—

"In Sind where schools are obliged to conform to purdah conven- "tions it is found very difficult to provide proper facilities for the "physical well-being of the pupils.

"In Primary schools physical training is anything but satisfactory. "It is only in Municipal towns, like Karachi and Hyderabad, that "special efforts are being made to organise physical training. The "Karachi Municipality has a special teacher for the purpose, and at "Hyderabad the teachers trained some years back by Miss Peppler "are doing useful work. It would be useful if some local training of "teachers could be organised.

"In Secondary schools drill is performed in some schools, but the "systematic organisation of drill and games is lacking mainly owing "to the absence of a suitable playground. The only school where "physical training is well organised and taken seriously is the Mama "Parsi Girls' High School."

The Deputy Educational Inspector, Kaira, reports—

"Only Drill and Skipping are taken in open spaces where "possible or within rooms in most instances. The sentiment of the "parents is also responsible for not allowing girls to play out-door "games or to practise Drill in open spaces. In spite of these unavoid-"able difficulties efforts are being made to teach Drill and Skipping "as compulsory parts of physical education."

Girl Guides.

119. The Girl Guide movement continues to make good progress. The number of companies and flocks at the end of the calendar year 1930 was 250, and the total of guides and Guiders of all ranks 5,770.

The Provincial Commissioner reports—

"The year 1930 has been full of interest and incident for the Girl "Guide Movement in the Bombay Presidency, and it is encouraging "to find that in spite of difficulties a steady expansion has taken place. "The Movement has most noticeably expanded in the mofussil villages, "where many District Board Schools have started Blue Bird Flocks "for children from 8 to 12. It has been realised that the Blue Bird "Training is more suitable for the village schools, as the girls leave too "soon after they reach Guide age to benefit much by the Guide "Training. There has also been a great increase in entirely vernacular "speaking Guides and Guiders (officers). Four Vernacular speaking "Guiders have passed a test enabling them to take Local Training in "their own areas.

"In the middle of the year some of the Companies suffered "from political agitation, and in consequence ten closed down "temporarily. Two of these have since been restarted, and none "have closed down during the last four months of the year.

"Seventeen new Companies and twenty-one new Flocks have been "registered during 1930, and the comparative statistics show an "increase in personnel during the time of over 400. This does not "include any guides belonging to Companies temporarily closed, nor "does it include nearly 200 extra Guides and Blue Birds in newly "started Companies, which are not officially registered until they have "run a few months."

She further adds—

"Training Classes for Guiders have been held in centres all over the "Presidency, including Poona, Bombay, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, "Satara, Wai, Bhusaval, Manmad, Nasik, Baroda, Broach, Surat, "Dharwar, and Alibag. A Provincial Training Camp was held "at Satara in January, and over 40 Guiders attended the All-India "Camp at Hyderabad in October.

"A very successful camp for Poona Guides was held in the grounds "of Government House, by kind permission of His Excellency the "Governor, in January, when over 60 girls of every community "camped under canvas."

Government paid during the year under report a grant of Rs. 5,000 to the Bombay Girl Guide Association.

General.

120. It will be seen from the foregoing paragraphs that the education of girls continues to make steady progress, and that greater attention is being paid to women's education in general.

During the year a vacation course was organised under the auspices of the Shrimati Nathibai Damodar Thackersey College, which is affiliated to the Indian Women's University.

CHAPTER XIII.

EDUCATION OF EUROPEANS.

Introduction.

121. The following Chapter deals exclusively with European schools. These schools are governed by a special Code of Regulations and follow a special curriculum. Although primarily intended for pupils of European or Anglo-Indian descent, they are allowed to admit non-Europeans up to a limit of 30 per cent. Schools which exceed this limit are termed "English-teaching schools". As these schools are more closely allied to Anglo-Vernacular Schools than to European schools, and are governed by the Rules of the Grant-in-Aid Code, they are dealt with at the end of Chapter VI.

Europeans under instruction.

122. Of the 5,647 European pupils under instruction, 4,352 were in European schools and 1,295 in non-European schools, being distributed among various types of institutions as follows :—

—	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Arts and Professional Colleges	27	8	35
Secondary Schools	2,402	2,992	5,394
Primary Schools	39	32	71
Training Institutions	....	60	60
Other special Institutions	38	49	87
Total ..	2,506	3,141	5,647
Total for 1929-30 ..	2,407	2,871	5,278

Europeans under instruction formed 13·5 per cent. of the total European population of the Presidency as against 12·6 per cent. in the preceding year.

Expenditure.

123. Direct expenditure on European education rose by Rs. 34,664 to Rs. 9,92,361, while indirect expenditure fell by Rs. 39,897 to Rs. 4,76,216, making a total decrease of Rs. 5,233 which was effected by the continued exercise of the strictest economy. The total expenditure was met as follows :—

—	Amount.	Percentage to total.
	Rs.	
Government Funds	4,99,612	34·0
Fees	5,82,049	39·6
Other Sources	3,86,916	26·4
Total ..	14,68,577	100·0

Secondary schools and pupils. (i) Number.

124. The number of European Secondary schools remained the same, namely 16 boys' schools and 18 girls' schools but the number of pupils increased by 21 and 168 respectively. They were distributed between High and Middle schools as follows :—

		1930-31	1929-30
High Schools for	Boys	1,558	1,557
	Girls	2,982	2,847
Middle Schools for	Boys	575	555
	Girls	346	313
	Total ..	5,461	5,272

(ii) Expenditure.

125. The expenditure on European Secondary schools increased by Rs. 27,882 to Rs. 9,57,092, of which Rs. 3,59,281 was met from Government Funds, as against Rs. 3,61,495 in the preceding year, Rs. 3,87,804 from fees, and Rs. 2,10,007 from other sources. In addition to the Government contribution of Rs. 3,59,281, fee grants amounting to Rs. 12,629 were paid by Government during the year, as against 11,746 paid in 1929-30. The total expenditure of Government on European Secondary schools was therefore Rs. 3,71,910, which is a decrease of Rs. 1,331 compared with the previous year, while the average cost of educating a pupil in a European Secondary school was Rs. 181 as against Rs. 183 in the preceding year.

Teachers.

126. There were 375 teachers in European Secondary schools, of whom 236, or 63 per cent., were trained. Five teachers were recruited from England by the Cathedral and John Connon High Schools, Bombay, and a teacher from the Bishop's High School, Poona, was deputed for training at the Chelmsford Training College, Ghora Gali, Punjab, as a Government stipendiary student, there being no training institutions for male teachers (Secondary) in this Presidency. The St. Mary's Training College, Poona, and the Convent Normal class, Bombay, are the only institutions in this Presidency which prepare candidates for the Secondary Teacher's Certificate and the Cambridge Higher school certificate examinations. The former institution also prepares candidates for the European Kindergarten examination. Twenty teachers from these institutions appeared for the Secondary Teacher's Certificate examination, of whom 13 passed. A scheme for the introduction of a Diploma examination for teachers in European Secondary schools was worked out during the year and has since received the sanction of Government.

Examinations.

127. While the majority of European Secondary schools prepare their pupils for the Cambridge Local examinations, a few also send up candidates for the University Matriculation examination. Twenty-nine pupils from European schools appeared for this examination in April, 1931, of whom 21 passed.

The Cambridge Local examinations are held at 8 centres in this Presidency. The results were as follows :—

—	Number appeared.	Number passed.	Percentage of passes.
Cambridge School Certificate	133	90	67·6
Cambridge Junior	211	128	60·7
Cambridge Preliminary	110	88	80·0

St. Mary's Training College, Poona, sent up 7 candidates for Part I and 4 for Part II of the European school Kindergarten examination, of whom 4 passed in each part.

Scholarships.

128. The total expenditure on the Junior and Senior scholarships awarded to European pupils during the year amounted to Rs. 7,506 as against Rs. 8,736 in the preceding year. At the beginning of the year, the full number of scholarships was given and the decrease in expenditure was due to two Junior scholars having left school and 3 Senior scholars having gone to England to pursue higher studies. The following table gives the distribution of the scholarships :—

	Rs.
Senior Scholarships—	
In Arts Colleges	3,750
In Professional Colleges	1,470
In Institutions outside the Presidency ..	270
Total ..	5,490
Junior Scholarships	2,016
Grand Total ..	7,506

Hostels and Medical inspection of pupils.

129. In addition to the hostels attached to 21 European schools, two independent hostels are maintained in Bombay by the Young Men's Christian Association and the Young Women's Christian Association, while two others are maintained by the League of Mercy at Lonavla for poor and destitute children.

The University Settlement and the Catholic Women's Hostel cater for women attending collegiate institutions in Bombay; these were inspected by the Inspector of European schools, and awarded grants of Rs. 2,000 and 360 respectively.

Arrangements for regular medical inspection are made in all such schools, and several have sick-wards attached to them. An interesting experiment is being tried at the Kimmins High School, Panchagani. In order to secure the full benefit of the medical tests and observations which are being carried out, a permanent record of such tests, arranged on a card-index file system, is being maintained.

With the exception of a few isolated cases of mumps, influenza or malaria, the health of the children in the hostels is reported to have been generally good.

Physical training and games.

130. Special attention is paid by the Managers of European schools to the Physical Training of pupils, and there is provision for such training in almost every school.

Several European schools maintain Boy Scout troops and Girl guide Companies and six have Cadet Corps attached to them.

General.

131. Mr. Eric Hudson Davies, Inspector of European Schools, makes the following general remarks on the state and progress of European schools :—

"Since taking over the office of Inspector of European Schools "on 27th March, 1931, I have visited and inspected 8 and 12 European "High Schools. They show an unexpectedly uniform level of "efficiency. Their greatest difficulty seems to be the provision of "competent teachers for specialist subjects, although in many "cases a "subject expert" is already on the staff teaching general "class subjects. I cannot help feeling that this is a serious waste of "material.

"The Cambridge School Certificate Examination this year showed "a very gratifying increase in passes over last year which itself was "better than the previous year."

CHAPTER XIV.

EDUCATION OF MUHAMMADANS.

Introduction.

132. This Chapter follows the arrangement adopted in previous years' Reports, under which the education of Muhammadans in Sind and in the rest of the Presidency are dealt with separately.

Presidency excluding Sind.

Muhammadan pupils under instruction.

133. The Muhammadan population of the Presidency excluding Sind is 1,369,075, which is 8·6 per cent. of the total. The number of Muhammadan pupils under instruction in all classes of institutions rose from 149,576 to 160,400, which represents an increase of 7·2 per cent. over the figures for the previous year. Of this number, 149,794 were in recognised and 10,606 in unrecognised institutions, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 141,794 and 7,782. The percentage increase recorded in the previous year's Report was only 0·9, so that the figures for the year under report are striking and afford considerable room for satisfaction.

The following table compares the position of Muhammadans in education in different Divisions on the basis of pupils in recognised institutions :—

Division	Number of Muhammadans in Recognised institutions		Percentage of Muhammadan pupils to total pupils of all classes in such institutions		Percentage of Muhammadan population to total population
	1929-30	1930-31	1929-30	1930-31	
Bombay Division ..	37,790	40,405	14·2	14·7	8·3
Central Division ..	35,974	38,093	10·0	10·6	6·1
Northern Division ..	35,408	37,001	15·0	15·9	10·7
Southern Division ..	31,518	33,119	15·6	16·1	10·8
European and English-teaching schools ..	1,104	1,176	5·6	5·6	..
Total ..	141,794	149,794	13·1	13·7	8·6

It will be seen that the growth in numbers is shared by all the Divisions and that the percentage of Muhammadan pupils to the total number of pupils has also increased in all cases.

The table given below compares the position of the Advanced, Intermediate, and Backward Hindu Communities and Muhammadans in each Division, as indicated by the percentage of pupils of each Community to its total population :—

Division	Hindus				Muhammadans	Others	Average for all communities
	Advanced	Intermediate	Backward	Average for Hindus			
Bombay Division ..	17·2	4·4	2·2	5·3	10·6	10·5	6·0
Central Division ..	19·2	6·4	3·3	6·4	12·1	15·1	7·0
Northern Division ..	24·1	6·1	4·0	7·1	14·6	19·0	8·4
Southern Division ..	14·4	5·5	4·7	6·0	9·6	9·8	6·5
Total ..	18·7	5·6	3·3	6·1	11·7	16·3	7·0

These figures afford evidence of the fact that Muhammadan education is making steady progress, and that, although they are a considerable distance behind the Advanced Hindus, they are not only considerably in advance of the other Hindu Communities, but their percentage is much higher than the average percentage for all communities.

The sub-joined table shows the distribution of Muhammadans in different classes of institutions :—

Institution	Pupils in	
	1929-30	1930-31
Arts Colleges	331	373
Professional Colleges	149	145
Secondary schools	7,456	7,988
Primary schools	130,132	137,305
Special schools	3,726	3,983
Total, Recognised ..	141,794	149,794
Unrecognised ..	7,782	10,606
Grand Total ..	149,576	160,400

The fall in the number of pupils in Professional Colleges is negligible. In all other institutions the figures indicate an advance. The fact that the total enrolment of pupils attending recognised Secondary schools and Higher institutions declined in the year under report, whereas the numbers of Muhammadan pupils increased, provides striking evidence of the progress made.

Expenditure.

134. The expenditure on Muhammadan education is estimated at Rs. 41,60,000, of which Rs. 21,15,000, or about 50·8 per cent., was contributed from Provincial funds.

University Education.

135. The number of Muhammadans in Arts and Professional Colleges increased by 38 to 518. The following table shows the number of Muhammadans who passed the various University examinations in 1931 :—

Examination	Number of successful candidates
M.A.	3
B.A. (Hon.)	21
B.A. (Pass)	22
B.Sc.	14
LL.B.	23
M.B. B.S.	8
B.E. (Civil)	3
B.T.	5
B.Ag.	3
Intermediate Arts	61
Intermediate Science	25
Intermediate Commerce	2
Intermediate Agriculture	4
Matriculation	382

The number of Muhammadans who passed the Matriculation Examination rose from 266 to 382, which represents an increase of 43·6 per cent. over the preceding year's figure. The corresponding increase for all other communities was 26·4 per cent.

The subjoined table compares the percentage to population for Muhammadans attending Arts and Professional Colleges with that for other Communities :—

—	Hindus				Muhammadans	Others	Average for all Communities
	Advanced	Intermediate	Backward	Average for Hindus			
Higher Education.	0·45	0·01	0·002	0·05	0·04	0·35	0·06

The most important event during the year under review from the point of view of Muhammadan Education was the opening of a new Arts College, entitled the Ismail College, at Andheri in June, 1930. The College owes its existence to the munificence of Sir Mahomed Yousuf, who in 1914 placed a sum of eight lakhs of rupees at the disposal of Government for the promotion of higher education amongst Muhammadans. Careful consideration was given to the best means of utilising this generous donation, and in 1919 Government announced their final decision to devote most of the money towards the establishment of a First Grade Government Arts College, to be erected on a selected site in Salsette, and the remainder to the formation of a permanent Scholarship Endowment Fund, the income from which has been utilised in providing scholarships for Muhammadan students at other Arts Colleges in this Presidency pending the establishment of the College.

For various reasons it was found impracticable to put the scheme into operation until last year, when, in spite of the financial stringency, Government carried out their undertaking and decided to open the College, the building for which had already been erected. In this connection the following remarks made by His Excellency Sir Frederick Sykes at the ceremony of the unveiling of a Tablet to commemorate the opening of the College may be quoted :—

> " I would like, however, to remind you that Sir Mahomed Yousuf's " donation, princely though it is, only covers a proportion of the total " expenditure involved in the equipment and endowment of the College. " Government is often reproached for its lack of interest in education. " I think the fact that Government at a time of severe financial " stringency has opened the Ismail College is in itself a refutation of " the charge. Especially does it demonstrate that we are alive to " the necessity of improving the educational status of the Muham- " madan Community."

The College is provided with fine buildings occupying a commanding site on a hill and has a hostel capable of accommodating 74 students, fitted with all modern conveniences. There is also room for further expansion of hostel accommodation according to the requirements of the College.

During the year under report First Year and Intermediate Arts Classes only were started. Intermediate Science (Group A) and Junior B.A. classes were added in June, 1931. It is proposed to teach the Pass and Honours courses in English, Persian, Arabic, and History and Economics and the Pass courses in Urdu, Sanskrit, Mathematics and Philosophy. While students at the College will be able to follow a course enabling them to secure degrees at the University, the College itself will, it is hoped, be the centre and inspiration of Islamic study and culture in Western India, and for that reason will, it is expected, attract the best students from the Muhammadan community. It should also be noted that the College is open to all Communities, though preference is given to Muslim candidates. It is not a " Segregate " institution of the nature referred to in the Hartog

Committee's Report, which considers that a great many of such institutions accentuate the educational backwardness of the Community, and that their continuance on a large scale would be prejudicial both to the interest of Muhammadans themselves and of the public. In this connection the following remarks from the speech of His Excellency referred to above are interesting :—

"I should like to emphasise the fact that the Ismail College is not "intended in any sense to be a 'segregate' institution. Its main "object is to provide an all-round University Education for Muham-"madans, laying stress on those branches of learning which are "predominently Muhammadan and which have been perhaps unduly "neglected in this Presidency—the study of classical Arabic and "Persian and of Islamic History and Culture. But the doors of the "College will be open to admit non-Muslims, irrespective of Caste or "Creed."

The College has been provided with a highly qualified staff. Special facilities have also been provided by Government for the encouragement of the students attending the College by the award of scholarships. Of the various special scholarships given from Government and endowment funds, 8 special Muhammadan scholarships of Rs. 20 each, 10 Sir Mahomed Yousuf scholarships of Rs. 30 each, and 2 Kazi Shahabuddin scholarships of Rs. 15 each were awarded in the College during the year under report.

In addition to these, 5 scholarships of Rs. 10 each and 5 of Rs. 15 each open to all Communities were provided by Government in the College. Leading members of the Muslim Community also came forward and afforded generous help by placing at the disposal of the Principal a sum of money enabling him to award about 60 scholarships ranging in value from Rs. 7 to Rs. 30.

The following table gives information regarding the scholarships provided by Government for Muhammadan students in all Arts and Professional Colleges and in the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute :—

Arts Colleges	Professional Colleges			Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute
	College of Engineering	College of Commerce	Law College	
42 scholarships of Rs. 20 (40 tenable for four years and 2 tenable for one year).	9 scholarships of Rs. 40 tenable for three years.	3 scholarships of Rs. 35 tenable for three years.	6 scholarships of Rs. 25 to 35 tenable for two years.	12 scholarships of Rs. 35 tenable for four years.

In addition, a number of scholarships, as detailed below, are given from the interest on endowment funds provided by Muhammadan benefactors in Arts and Professional Colleges :—

Name of the Endowment Fund	Amount of the Fund	Total Number of scholarships	Value of each scholarship	Where awarded
	Rs.		Rs.	
Sir Mahomed Yusuf Scholarship Fund.	2,39,800	27	30 per mensem.	Ismail College, Andheri.
Kazi Shahabuddin Scholarship Fund.	1,41,000	19	15 ,,	Arts Colleges and Savantvadi State.
Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim Scholarship Fund.	2,29,000	5	70 ,,	Royal Institute of Science.
		12	30 ,,	
Saiyid Saiyidmiyan Ahmedmiyan Kadri Scholarship Fund.	24,300	1	15 ,,	Gujarat College (Junior B.A. Class).
		1	10 ,,	Agricultural College.
		1	15 ,,	Grant Medical College or College of Engineering.

Apart from this, 10 per cent. of the places in Government Professional Colleges are reserved for Muhammadan students.

Secondary Education.

136. The number of Muhammadan pupils receiving instruction in Secondary schools rose from 7,456 to 7,988, which represents an increase of 7·1 per cent. over the figure for the preceding year. That the corresponding figures for all other communities indicate a decrease of 1·9 per cent. is a further indication of the fact that the Muhammadans have made a marked and all-round advance during the year under report. Of the 7,988 Muhammadan pupils receiving Secondary education, 1,961 were in 23 Secondary schools maintained for Muhammadans only, as against 1,503 in 16 Secondary schools in the preceding year. Of the 7,988 pupils in Secondary schools, 5,308 were in the Middle school stage, and 2,680, or 33·5 per cent., were in the High school stage. These figures represent 8·5 and 6·8 per cent. of the total number of pupils in the respective stages.

Special facilities have been provided by Government for the Muhammadans by the establishment of Anglo-Urdu schools in the Presidency. In addition to the Anglo-Urdu High Schools at Poona and Hubli, there are Anglo-Urdu Middle Schools at Nasik and Sholapur, and additional classes have been opened in Standards IV-V in the Government High School at Jalgaon to provide for Muhammadan boys who have received instruction through the medium of Urdu. There are also English classes teaching the first 3 standards attached to 7 First Grade Urdu Primary schools.

Hostels have been provided at the Anglo-Urdu High Schools at Poona and Hubli, and separate boarding arrangements are made in hostels

attached to other Government High schools where the number of Muhammadan boarders is sufficient to justify the provision of separate kitchens.

There are facilities for the teaching of Persian in all Government High schools, while in 10 of them provision exists for the teaching of Urdu. Arrangements have also been made for the teaching of Arabic in the Anglo-Urdu High School, Poona, and the Sorabji J. J. High School, Surat.

The following table compares the percentage to population of pupils belonging to different communities attending Secondary institutions :—

—	Hindus				Muhammadan	Others	Average for all Communities
	Advanced	Intermediate	Backward	Average for Hindus			
Secondary Education	3·53	0·19	0·05	0·44	0·58	4·40	0·63

In all Government Secondary schools 15 per cent. of the seats are reserved for Muhammadan pupils, while orders have recently been passed for the reservation of 20 per cent. of places in the Northern Division. Further facilities are provided by the remission of fees to the extent of 22½ per cent. of the total number of Muhammadan pupils in each Government school and by the provision of no less than 637 special scholarships ranging from Rs. 6 to Rs. 10 of the aggregate value of Rs. 57,876.

Primary Education.

137. The number of Muhammadan pupils attending Primary schools rose by 7,173 to 137,305, which represents an increase of 5·5 per cent. over the preceding year's figure. Of these, 95,849, or 69·8 per cent., were in schools specially intended for Muhammadans.

The following table indicates the extent of wastage in Primary schools :—

Year	Infants	Standard I	Standard II	Standard III	Standard IV
1926-27	51,272	..	..	..	..
1927-28	..	23,094	..	..	..
1928-29	..	..	18,194	..	..
1929-30	..	..	..	12,581	..
1930-31	..	..	..	..	10,365

It will be seen that of the 51,272 pupils in the Infants' class in 1926-27, only 10,363, or 20·1 per cent., proceeded to the IVth standard in 1930-31. The Educational Inspector, Bombay Division, reports—

"As in the case of Secondary schools there is a considerable waste "which seems to be due to the low standard of one-teacher schools. "These schools have in general to teach 3 to 5 classes and are staffed

"by untrained or even unqualified teachers. The only way to remove "this wastage is to introduce compulsion."

The Educational Inspector, Central Division, remarks—

"This tragic waste is, in my opinion, due, in no small measure, to "the fact that the majority of Urdu schools are one-teacher schools. "The remedy for this wastage lies, as remarked last year, in appointing "trained teachers in these schools, in letting as many of them as "possible develop into two-teacher schools, and in introducing the "element of compulsion."

Curriculum.

138. There are two alternative courses for Muhammadans in Primary schools—(*i*) the Urdu-Vernacular, in which Urdu is used as the medium of instruction in all subjects, with the local Vernacular in addition as an optional subject, and (*ii*) the Vernacular-Urdu, in which all instruction is given in the local Vernacular, with Urdu as a compulsory extra language. The choice of the course to be followed is left to the discretion of the local Muhammadans.

The following table gives figures for the schools and pupils which follow the Urdu-Vernacular and the Vernacular-Urdu curricula respectively :—

Division	District Local Boards							
	Urdu-Vernacular Primary Schools				Vernacular-Urdu Primary Schools			
	1929-30		1930-31		1929-30		1930-31	
	Number of schools	Number of pupils	Number of schools	Number of pupils	Number of schools	Number of pupils	Number of schools	Number of pupils
Bombay Division	47	2,199	48	2,060	149	5,887	148	5,367
Central Division	128	6,385	130	6,388	94	3,060	102	3,222
Northern Division	32	2,330	32	2,365	94	6,256	95	6,290
Southern Division	201	11,321	201	11,200	..	..	..	..
Total ..	408	22,235	411	22,013	337	15,203	345	14,879

Division	Municipal Boards							
	Urdu-Vernacular Primary Schools				Vernacular-Urdu Primary Schools			
	1929-30		1930-31		1929-30		1930-31	
	Number of schools	Number of pupils	Number of schools	Number of pupils	Number of schools	Number of pupils	Number of schools	Number of pupils
Bombay Division	124	12,652	120	12,287	10	542	9	502
Central Division	95	10,067	103	11,320	15	1,116	14	1,247
Northern Division	71	8,443	73	9,047	14	1,931	13	1,578
Southern Division	75	8,240	76	8,809	..	..	..	..
Total ..	365	39,402	372	41,463	39	3,589	36	3,327

It will be seen that there is an increase in the number of schools following the Urdu-Vernacular course both under District Local Board and Municipal management—a fact which lends support to the view that the Urdu-Vernacular course is gaining in popularity. That there is a decline in the number of pupils attending Vernacular-Urdu schools both in District Local Board and Municipal areas is also significant. As remarked by the Hartog Committee, the Community has attached great importance to Urdu "as a linguistic bond of union among "Muhammadans throughout India". In this connection the Educational Inspector, Central Division, remarks—

"It is very significant that, while in the preceding year there was "an actual decrease in the number of Urdu-Vernacular schools by 5, "the year under report shows an increase of 10 such schools. This "indicates that the Muslims are becoming increasingly alive to the "fact that while Marathi will be useful to them in their daily affairs, "Urdu is the link that can bind them all together and bring home "to them the special treasures of their faith and literature."

He further remarks—

"There is, however, one point that deserves to be noticed. The "increase in Urdu-Vernacular schools has been entirely confined to "Urban areas (the Municipalities), whereas in the District Local "Board areas, the number of Vernacular-Urdu schools is still on the "increase."

The Educational Inspector, Northern Division, reports—

"Although there are more Gujarati-Urdu schools than Urdu-"Gujarati schools, yet the number studying through the medium of "Urdu is much in excess of those learning through the Vernacular. "This is a satisfactory feature from the point of view of those "Muhammadans who are anxious to have Urdu as the medium of "instruction."

The numbers of Muhammadan pupils who passed the Urdu and the Vernacular Final Examinations in 1930 and 1931 in each Division are given in the following table :—

Division	Vernacular Final		Urdu Final	
	1930	1931	1930	1931
Bombay Division	17	12	75	126
Central Division	84	89	113	107
Northern Division	41	26	79	74
Southern Division	38	41	37	46
Total ..	180	168	304	353

Primary Teachers.

139. The following table shows the position of Muhammadan teachers in the various Divisions with their qualifications :—

Division	Trained		Untrained						Total trained and untrained	
			Qualified		Unqualified		Total			
	1929-30	1930-31	1929-30	1930-31	1929-30	1930-31	1929-30	1930-31	1929-30	1930-31
Bombay Division ..	319	367	283	268	184	196	467	464	786	831
Percentage to total Muhammadan teachers ..	40·6	44·2	36·0	32·2	23·4	23·6	59·4	55·8	..	..
Central Division ..	446	466	462	480	95	99	557	579	1,003	1,045
Percentage to total Muhammadan teachers ..	44·5	44·6	46·0	45·9	9·5	9·5	55·5	55·4	..	..
Northern Division..	432	435	326	330	63	73	389	403	821	838
Percentage to total Muhammadan teachers ..	52·6	51·9	39·7	39·4	7·7	8·7	47·4	48·1	..	..
Southern Division..	424	414	226	253	50	45	276	298	700	712
Percentage to total Muhammadan teachers ..	60·6	58·2	32·3	35·5	7·1	6·3	39·4	41·8	..	..
Total ..	1,621	1,682	1,297	1,331	392	413	1,689	1,744	3,310	3,426
Percentage to total Muhammadan teachers ..	49·0	49·1	39·2	38·8	11·8	12·1	51·0	50·9	..	..

The figures show that there is a slight increase in the percentage of trained teachers to the total number of Muhammadan teachers. The minimum percentage of trained teachers prescribed under the Primary Education Rules for each local authority is 50, so that the trained element is now well within reach of the minimum requirement so far as the Presidency is concerned.

With a view to providing an adequate supply of trained and qualified teachers, Urdu Training schools and Central Urdu schools have been established by Government in different Divisions of the Presidency. There is an Urdu Training School at Poona, which provides a two years' course, while a similar school at Ahmedabad teaches the First Year's course. There are also three Central Urdu schools in the Thana, Kolaba, and Ratnagiri Districts maintained by Government, while two similar institutions maintained at Nasirabad in the East Khandesh District and at Tankaria in the Broach District by the District Local Boards concerned are given grants-in-aid by the Department. One of the

objects for which the Central Urdu schools have been established is to provide extended facilities to Muhammadan pupils to qualify for the teaching profession, and as a result of this measure there has been a substantial reduction in the proportion of unqualified Urdu teachers, especially in the Konkan Districts.

The Government Central Urdu School, which was transferred to Poona from Sholapur in 1929-30, now serves as a Practising school for the Urdu Training School for Men, Poona. The Deputy Educational Inspector for Muhammadan Education, Poona, observes that "this school bids "fair to play an important part in the development of Muslim education "in the Deccan. It will act as a feeder to the Anglo-Urdu High School, "Poona, and is expected to supply some of the best material "to it."

Education of Muhammadan girls.

140. The enrolment of Muhammadan girls under instruction in all classes of institutions rose by 3,006 to 37,298, which shows an increase of 8·8 per cent. over the previous year's figure. The distribution of pupils in different classes of institutions is shown in the following table :—

Institution	1929-30	1930-31
Colleges	5	6
Secondary schools	378	435
Primary schools	33,783	36,625
Special schools	126	232
Total ..	34,292	37,298

The great majority of girls are in Primary schools, so that the disparity between the figures for Primary schools and those for Secondary and other institutions is very striking. Even in Primary schools the position is by no means encouraging. In this connection the Inspectress of Urdu Girls' Schools, Central Division, remarks—

"The extension of Primary education depends not only on the "increase in the population in schools but also on the average duration "of the school life of a child. It is not easy to say how many years' "schooling would result in permanent literacy. But I think a child "attains this after she passes the Vernacular Standard IV. If we "apply this test to the Muslim girls under instruction in our schools, "we find that a considerable number of children that enter the schools "do not attain literacy."

The chief obstacles in the way of the progress of education of Muhammadan girls are prejudice and social customs, apathy on the part of the parents, and the dearth of suitable teachers. With a view to

133338

increasing the output of trained teachers, the Normal class attached to the Central Urdu Girls' School, Poona, was, during the year under report, converted into an independent Urdu Training School for Women and was brought into line with other similar non-Urdu institutions by the provision of a two years' course leading to the First Year's Certificate Examination. The school was also placed in charge of a duly qualified Head Mistress. The Central Urdu school now serves as a Practising school to this institution.

The Anglo-Urdu Middle School for Girls, Poona, which provides instruction in the first 3 standards, was also placed, during the year under report, under an independent Head Mistress. In spite of the severe financial stringency a separate post of Head Mistress on Rs. 150—10—250 was created for the school.

It should be noted that the schools referred to above are purdah institutions specially adapted to the needs of the Muhammadan Community.

The Hartog Committee makes the following observations in this connection :—

"The education of Muhammadan girls and women, many of whom "observe purdah, necessarily presents special difficulties calling for "separate treatment and distinctive measures."

Institutions specially meant for Muhammadans.

141. Information regarding institutions specially meant for Muhammadans is given in Appendix II to this Report. The number of institutions of this nature for boys increased by 61 to 1,183 and that for girls by 10 to 305. The total number of Muhammadan pupils attending these institutions increased by 5,051 to 99,582.

Maktabs and Mulla Schools.

142. Details regarding Maktabs and Mulla schools will be found in Appendix III to this Report. In regard to these institutions the Educational Inspector, Central Division, remarks as under :—

"They are 'B' class schools under the Primary Education Act "and are awarded grants by the Local authorities accordingly. "They meet the special educational needs of Muslims and impart "religious instruction free of cost, thereby serving a very useful "purpose in supplementing secular education in ordinary Urdu schools, "and helping to maintain regularity of attendance in them. These "Maktabs, however, require to be conducted on more efficient lines "than at present."

The Deputy Educational Inspector for Muhammadan Education, Bombay Division, has the following observation to make in regard to Maktabs :—

"While their defects are many and varied, the best that can be "said in their favour is that they inculcate a spirit of religion and "morality which merely secular institutions do not pretend to "offer. They also help in preserving the individuality of Indian "Musalmans."

Condition of Muhammadan Education under the Local Authorities.

143. The following table compares the number of Primary schools specially maintained for Muhammadans by District Local Boards and Municipalities and the number of Muhammadan pupils attending them :—

—		Number of schools and classes	Number of Muhammadan pupils in		
			Special schools	Other schools	Total
1930					
District Local Board	Boys	658	32,352	21,989	54,341
	Girls	83	3,546	1,002	4,548
Municipal	Boys	268	29,872	8,497	38,369
	Girls	136	11,455	822	12,277
	Total	1,145	77,225	32,310	109,535
1931					
District Local Board	Boys	669	32,207	22,786	54,993
	Girls	90	3,769	3,362	7,131
Municipal	Boys	265	33,040	6,854	39,894
	Girls	140	11,314	1,553	12,867
	Total	1,164	80,330	34,555	114,885

Although the figures show an upward tendency, it would appear that the actual position of Muhammadans under the Local Authorities leaves something to be desired.

In this connection the Educational Inspector, Bombay Division, reports—

"The progress of Muslim Primary Education under the regime "of Local Authorities has been very much hampered by various "causes during the last few years. The growing communal tension "resulting in prejudices against the Urdu language, the weakness "and apathy of Urdu Supervisors, and the lack of organised efforts "on the part of the Muslim community have tended to retard their "progress in education."

As regards the Urdu Supervising agency employed by Local Authorities, the Deputy Educational Inspector for Muhammadan Education, Central Division, remarks—

"It is doubtful whether the present Muslim Supervisors are able to "exercise efficient supervision over the schools and to win the con-"fidence of the people as their predecessors did. In each District there "is only one Muslim Supervisor whose duty it is to safeguard the

"educational interests of the Muslims. It is essential that this officer "should be as highly qualified as possible so that he may be able not "only to improve the efficiency of instruction, but to enlist the "sympathy and co-operation of parents on the side of education."

Recruitment.

144. Thirteen new appointments were made in the Bombay Educational Service (Class I) in the Presidency excluding Sind either temporarily or permanently both in the Men's and Women's Branches during the year under report. Of these, 4, or 31 per cent., were filled by Muhammadans. The percentage of Muhammadans to the total cadre of the Bombay Educational Service, Class I, is 8·8 in the Presidency proper.

In the Bombay Educational Service, Class II, 15 new appointments were made both in the Men's and Women's Branches either temporarily or permanently in the Presidency excluding Sind, of which 4, or 26·6 per cent., were filled by Muhammadans. The percentage of Muhammadans to the total cadre of the Bombay Educational Service, Class II, is 17·7.

Conclusion.

145. To sum up, it may be said that the year under report was characterised by the marked advance made by Muhammadans in all branches of education.

Sind.

146. The British Districts of Sind comprise an area of 46,506 square miles with a population of 3,279,377. The density of the population is only 71 per square mile as compared with 291 in Gujarat and 156 for the whole Presidency. About half the population live in small scattered villages of less than 1,000 inhabitants. Of the total population, 73 per cent. are Muhammadans and 26 per cent. Hindus, but in rural areas the percentage of Muhammadans is over 80.

Number of pupils.

147. The number of Muhammadan pupils under instruction increased by 7,298 to 88,140 (including 15,130 girls), of whom 76,138 were in recognised and 12,002 in unrecognised institutions.

The following table shows the distribution of pupils by institutions :—

Institution	Boys	Girls	Total (1931)	Total (1930)
Primary Schools	58,981	12,583	71,564	64,962
Secondary Schools	3,809	31	3,840	3,749
Colleges	128	..	128	121
Special Schools	598	8	606	576
(A) Total, Recognised ..	63,516	12,622	76,138	69,408
(B) Total, Unrecognised ..	9,494	2,508	12,002	11,434
Grand Total, (A) and (B) ..	73,010	15,130	88,140	80,842

The enrolment of Muhammadan pupils in recognised institutions rose from 69,408 in 1929-30 to 76,138 in 1930-31, i.e. by 9·7 per cent. The number of Muhammadan pupils in recognised institutions is 48·4 per cent. of the total number of pupils, while the Muhammadan population is 73 per cent. of the total population in Sind.

The Educational Inspector in Sind reports—

"The figures show an increase all round. The progress in the "number of pupils in Primary schools is very satisfactory. It is "also gratifying to note that in spite of the strong social and religious "prejudices the number of girls in Primary as well as Secondary "schools is on the increase. There was an increase of 11 per cent. in "the number of girls in Primary schools."

The following figures show the percentage of pupils of various communities to their population :—

		1929-30	1930-31
Hindus	Advanced	14·1	14·7
	Intermediate	7·1	7·2
	Backward	0·9	1·2
Average for Hindus		8·7	9·2
Muhammadans		2·9	3·1
Others		12·2	14·1
Average for the whole Province ..		4·4	4·8

It will be seen that, while the average for Advanced Hindus is 14·7 and for all Hindus 9·2, that for Muhammadans is 3·1 only, so that it is clear that Muhammadans still have considerable leeway to make up.

Expenditure.

148. The expenditure on Muhammadan Education in Sind is estimated at Rs. 23,39,000, of which Rs. 11,36,000, or 46·6 per cent., was met from Provincial Funds.

Higher Education.

149. The number of Muhammadans attending Colleges increased by 7 to 128, of whom 107 were in Arts Colleges and 21 in Professional Colleges.

The following table shows the percentage to population for Advanced, Intermediate, and Backward Hindus, and Muhammadans in Higher and Secondary institutions :—

—	Hindus				Muhammadans	Others	Average for all communities
	Advanced	Intermediate	Backward	Average for Hindus			
Higher Education ..	0·2	..	..	0·1	..*	..	..
Secondary Education	2·5	0·5	..	1·5	0·16	2·1	0·5

* This is insignificant as the number of Muhammadan students in Colleges is 128 and the Muhammadan population is 2,406,023.

Forty-eight Government scholarships of Rs. 30 per mensem each of the aggregate value of Rs. 17,280 have been provided for Muhammadan pupils from Sind studying in Arts Colleges. Further scholarships, as detailed below, have also been provided for the promotion of Higher and Professional Education among the Muhammadans :—

King Edward Memorial Scholarships..	5 at Rs. 35 per mensem.
Amir Sir Ali Murad Scholarships ..	1 at Rs. 60 per mensem.
	1 at Rs. 35 per mensem.
	3 at Rs. 30 per mensem.
Local Board Scholarships ..	1 at Rs. 40 per mensem.
	16 at Rs. 30 per mensem.

The King Edward Memorial and the Ali Murad scholarships are reserved for Muhammadan students in Professional Colleges.

Secondary Education.

150. The number of Muhammadan pupils under instruction in Secondary schools increased by 91 to 3,840 (including 31 girls). The corresponding increase during the preceding year was 275. The Educational Inspector in Sind remarks that "this failure to maintain the rate of "increase can only be accounted for by the economic depression that has "crept in during the last 3 years on account of floods, and the low price "of grain prevailing during the year under report."

Out of the 258 Muhammadan pupils who appeared for the Matriculation Examination, 108 passed, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 175 and 55.

With a view to the promotion of Secondary education among the Muhammadans, special facilities have been provided by Government in Sind. In addition to the Naushahro and Mirpurkhas Madressahs and High Schools, which are maintained by Government, and in which a substantial proportion of the places are reserved for Muhammadans, two aided institutions receive a grant at a special rate, viz. (*i*) the Sind Madressah, Karachi, and (*ii*) the Lawrence Madressah, Tando Bago. The Sind Madressah is the largest institution in Sind, the enrolment being 841. It receives an annual grant of Rs. 60,000, which is more than the cost of 2 Government High Schools. A hostel is attached to this institution and the number of boarders during the year under report was 217.

The Lawrence Madressah, Tando Bago, is doing useful work for the education of the illiterate masses in the Lar area, the desert portion of Sind. The Educational Inspector in Sind reports, "this school is "maintained through the generous donation of the Mir of Tando Bago "and the special grant given by Government at the rate of ½ the "expenditure. The institution deserves all the help that Government "and the District Local Board can give."

Government have also permitted the loan of a magnificent block of buildings in Hyderabad for use as a hostel for Muhammadan boys maintained by the community.

In all Government High schools places are reserved for Muhammadans proportionate to the percentage of Muhammadan population of the District concerned, and free-studentships to the extent of 30 per cent. of the number of Muhammadan pupils are allowed. Seven hundred scholarships ranging in value from Rs. 10 to Rs. 12-8-0 have also been provided for Muhammadans in Secondary schools. Moreover, in a number of cases, boarding expenses are paid from local funds.

In selecting teachers for training at the Secondary Training College, Bombay, and for appointment in Government High schools the claims of Muhammadans are given special consideration.

Primary Education.

151. The number of Muhammadan pupils attending Primary schools rose by 6,602 to 71,564, which represents an increase of 10·2 per cent. over the figure for the preceding year. The proportion of Muhammadan pupils in Primary schools is 94·0 per cent. of the total number of Muhammadans under instruction. Of the 71,564 pupils, 36,140, or 50·5 per cent., were in recognised Primary schools specially maintained for Muhammadans, as against 46·6 in the preceding year.

The table given below shows the distribution of Muhammadan pupils in Primary schools by standards :—

Standard	No. of Muhammadan pupils
Infants	30,683
Standard I	14,118
Standard II	9,857
Standard III	7,155
Standard IV	5,237
Total, Lower Primary stage ..	67,050
Standard V	2,571
Standard VI	1,108
Standard VII	835
Total, Upper Primary stage ..	4,514
Grand total (Lower and Upper Primary stages)	71,564

The disparity between the figures for the lower Primary and those for the upper Primary stage is striking.

At the Vernacular Final Examination 197 (including 20 girls) passed out of 589 (including 35 girls).

Six hundred and ninety-nine scholarships are paid from Local Funds ranging in value from Re. 1 to Rs. 3 for Muhammadan pupils attending Primary schools.

Teachers.

152. Of the 3,521 teachers employed in Government, District Local Board, and Municipal Primary schools, 1,668, or 47·3 per cent., are Muhammadans, of whom 907, or 54·4 per cent., are trained. Of the 761 untrained teachers, 706 are qualified and 56 unqualified. Of the 1,668 Muhammadan teachers, 139 are women, 68 being trained. The percentage of Muhammadan teachers during the preceding year was 45·9, so that there is an increase of 1·4 per cent. during the year under report.

The Educational Inspector in Sind observes—

"The number of Muhammadan teachers is gradually increasing, "and so is the percentage. The percentage of Muhammadan trained "teachers increased by 3·7. This is due to the preference given to "Muhammadans in the matter of appointments and deputation to "training institutions.

"There is, however, a dearth of qualified Muhammadan mistresses. "The strict purdah observed by the better class of Muhammadans is "the main stumbling block in the way of education."

With a view to increasing the proportion of trained Muhammadan teachers, 75 per cent. of the places in Vernacular Training institutions are reserved for Muhammadans.

The Educational Inspector in Sind makes the following observations with regard to the growth of Primary education under the Local Authorities in consequence of the introduction of the Bombay Primary Education Act, 1923 :—

"The progress shown is to a great extent due to normal expansion "and the general awakening of the people, and cannot entirely be "attributed to the transfer of control. There is no doubt, however, "that the transfer of control has helped to bring the people into more "intimate touch with the problem of education.

"The Muhammadans, although they have shown some progress, have "yet considerable leeway to make up before they come into line "with Advanced Hindus. The Muhammadans are still deplorably "behind other communities in the education of girls. The Purdah is "mainly responsible for the retarded progress and unless the purdah "disappears, progress is bound to be painfully slow. The future of "education in Sind lies in the girls' schools"

Mulla Schools.

153. Of the total number of Muhammadan pupils in Primary schools, 28,102, or 39·3 per cent., were in Mulla schools, as compared with 25,640 in the preceding year.

The following table compares the progress made by Mulla schools in 1930-31 with that in 1929-30 :—

	1930-31	1929-30	Percentage of increase or decrease
1. Number of Mulla Boys' Schools	711	693	+ 2·6
Number of Mulla Girls' Schools	113	103	+ 9·6
	824	796	+ 3·5
2. Number of pupils in Boys' Schools	24,553	22,546	+ 8·9
Number of pupils in Girls' Schools	3,549	3,094	+ 14·6
	28,102	25,640	+ 9·6
3. Number of pupils sent to Local Board and Municipal Schools	273	171	+ 59·6
4. Number of pupils sent to Secondary Schools ..	61	121	— 49·6
5. Appeared for Vernacular Final examination for Boys	24	14	+ 71·4
Appeared for Vernacular Final examination for Girls	1	1	..
6. (*i*) Number of Boys sent for the scholarship examination	38	22	+ 72·7
(*ii*) Number of successful candidates ..	11	7	+ 57·1
7. Mulla Schools teaching the Primary Course (Schedule H)	162	165	— 1·8
8. Mulla Schools teaching up to Standard V or VI ..	63	55	+ 14·5
9. Mulla Schools teaching the full Vernacular Final Course	23	35	— 34·3

The number of recognised Mulla schools increased from 796 to 824, i.e. by 3·5 per cent., and the number of pupils increased from 25,640 to 28,102, or by 9·6 per cent. The Educational Inspector in Sind reports—

"In spite of floods again this year dislocating the work of the schools "in the Sukkur and Larkana Districts for over 3 months, the year "under report has been one of quiet progress and consolidation. "The number of pupils and the number of schools are gradually "increasing, and what is most gratifying is that the number in girls' "schools has increased by 14 per cent. The number of pupils sent "up for the Middle school scholarship examination increased by 72 "per cent. and the number of pupils appearing for the Vernacular "Final Examination by 71 per cent."

Mulla School teachers.

154. The number of Mulla school teachers was as under on 31st March, 1931 :—

(a) Trained in the Training College for Men, Hyderabad	31
(b) Vernacular Final passed (including 37 who have been trained in the Mulla Training Class)	137
(c) Unqualified (including 310 who have been trained at the Mulla Training Class)	896
Total ..	1,064

One second year trained and four first year trained Mulla teachers passed out of the Training College for Men, Hyderabad, in May, 1931. Of these, 3 first year and one second year were Government stipendiaries.

Expenditure.

155. The total expenditure on Mulla schools increased by Rs. 57,396 to Rs. 4,23,252. The main grants sanctioned, as compared with those assigned in the preceding year, were as under :—

	1929-30	1930-31
	Rs.	Rs.
Capitation grant	1,05,571	1,07,589
Grant for Assistants ..	26,616	28,066
Accommodation grant ..	5,825	5,925
Special grant	9,000	2,500
Equipment grant	3,995	3,951
Lungis and other rewards ..	998	999
Prizes for good attendance ..	3,000	2,991
Books and writing materials ..	4,999	4,996
Prize books and slates ..	2,095	727
Total ..	1,62,099	1,57,744

The following table gives further details regarding expenditure on Mulla schools per pupil and per school calculated on the total direct expenditure :—

		Rs.
1.	Cost per pupil	13·1
2.	Accommodation grant per pupil ..	0·6
3.	Capitation grant per pupil ..	3·8
4.	Capitation grant per school	130·6
5.	Cost per school	453·2
6.	Cost per school paid by Government ..	191·4
7.	Average cost of inspection of a Mulla school	54·3

As regards the efficiency of the Mulla schools the Educational Inspector in Sind observes—

"The Mulla Schools have ceased to be mere feeder schools to Local "Board schools and are gradually developing on their own lines. "The general standard of work is steadily improving and nearly 20 "per cent. of the schools have adopted the ordinary Primary course. "The increase in the number of pupils sent up for the Vernacular "Final Examination is very encouraging, and the most hopeful feature "is the readiness with which Mullas have themselves submitted to "training.

"Again from the point of view of the education of girls, the Mulla "Schools have been doing very useful work. Over 50 per cent. of "Muhammadan girls in Primary schools are studying in Mulla "Schools.

"Considering the present religious and social prejudices, I feel that "the spread of education among Muhammadan women can only "take place through the medium of these schools, and it is the Mulla "girls' schools rather than schools for boys that will need careful "nursing.

"The progress made, however, has not been very rapid and it cannot "be said that these schools are dealing effectively with illiteracy, "except to a very small extent in the sense that the Mullas are able "to open schools in out-of-the-way places and in villages with a "floating population in the desert tracts of Sind. The progress has "been undoubtedly slow, and there is no likelihood of any rapid "progress being made. Funds are limited and the ordinary Mulla "has to work under very difficult conditions. The Mulla is not getting "now the help he used to get formerly from the villagers, and the "annual grant is not sufficient to enable him to devote his whole time "and attention to the school. On account of the limited funds "available, the only thing that can be done in the near future is to "prune off the inefficient schools and to raise the standard of education "given in the good schools. To regularise the system generally "a revised Mulla Code is under consideration."

During the year the following special measures were taken to help the Mulla schools:—

(1) Government have sanctioned Rs. 1,000 per annum for allowances to Mullas for Taluka work.

(2) A special grant of Rs. 50 per pupil passing the Vernacular Final Examination has been sanctioned.

(3) Government have also sanctioned the attachment of a permanent training class for Mullas to the Training College for Men, Hyderabad, from the year 1931-32, so as to provide for the annual training of a batch of 25 Mullas.

Muhammadan Inspecting Staff.

156. There are 3 Government Deputy Educational Inspectors for Muhammadan Education in the B.E.S. Class II, with 9 assistants in the S.E.S., whose duty it is to inspect the Mulla schools and to systematise and improve the teaching in the schools.

Quran Classes.

157. The number of Quran classes attached to District Local Board schools is reported to be 169, as against 161 in the preceding year. A special allowance varying from Rs. 4 to Rs. 10 is being paid to each of the teachers for this purpose.

It is also reported that the District Local Board, Sukkur, has introduced a graded course of teaching in these classes and that a regular examination is held with considerable success.

The Deputy Educational Inspector for Muhammadan Education, Larkana Division, reports—

"The object of these classes is to attract Muhammadan pupils to "Local Board Schools. I doubt whether this object is achieved to "any appreciable extent."

The Educational Inspector in Sind considers that these classes satisfy the Muhammadan sentiment in regard to the teaching of the Quran, though they may not materially increase the attendance.

CHAPTER XV.

EDUCATION OF INTERMEDIATE AND BACKWARD CLASSES.

Introduction.

158. The "Intermediate" communities consist chiefly of the cultivating and artizan classes, who are less advanced from the educational point of view than the higher castes. The Backward classes comprise (*i*) the Depressed classes, (*ii*) Aboriginal and Hill Tribes, and (*iii*) other Backward classes. In accordance with the recent orders of Government following the recommendation of the Committee appointed to enquire into the educational, economic, and social conditions of the Depressed classes and Aboriginal Tribes, the figures for the Criminal Tribes have been included either in the figures shown under the heading of "Other Backward classes" or in those given for the Aboriginal and Hill Tribes. The figures for the year 1929-30 quoted in the table appended have been revised on this principle in order to facilitate comparison.

Presidency proper.

Pupils.

159. The table shows the number of pupils of the Intermediate and Backward Communities attending different kinds of educational institutions for 1929-30 and 1930-31—

—	Colleges		Secondary Schools		Primary Schools		Training Institutions
	1929-30	1930-31	1929-30	1930-31	1929-30	1930-31	1929-30
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Intermediate Classes	1,050	907	17,963	16,946	475,058	485,430	308
Backward Classes—							
(*i*) Depressed Classes ..	25	19	1,124	1,128	60,006	60,807	38
(*ii*) Aboriginal and Hill Tribes ..	..	3	74	75	23,161	20,608	15
(*iii*) Other Backward Classes ..	49	52	557	576	38,870	38,165	12
Total—(Backward Classes) ..	74	74	1,755	1,779	122,037	119,580	65
Grand Total—(Intermediate and Backward Classes).	1,124	981	19,718	18,725	597,095	605,019	373

—	Training Institutions —*contd.*	Other Special Schools		Total		Increase or decrease (*vide* columns 12 and 13)	Percentage of increase or decrease
	1930-31	1929-30	1930-31	1929-30	1930-31		
1	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Intermediate Classes	316	3,283	2,815	497,662	506,423	+8,761	+1·8
Backward Classes—							
(*i*) Depressed Classes ..	38	986	911	62,179	62,903	+724	+1·2
(*ii*) Aboriginal and Hill Tribes ..	21	1,219	701	24,469	21,408	—3,061	—12·5
(*iii*) Other Backward Classes ..	22	604	639	40,092	39,454	—638	—1·3
Total—(Backward Classes) ..	81	2,809	2,251	126,740	123,765	—2,975	—1·3
Grand Total—(Intermediate and Backward Classes).	397	6,092	5,066	624,402	630,188	+5,786	+0·9

These figures show an increase under Primary schools, where the number of pupils rose by 7,924 to 605,019, and in Training Institutions; but there is a decrease under Colleges, Secondary schools, and Special schools. The increase in the number of pupils attending all kinds of educational institutions is 5,786, or 0·9 per cent. The reasons for the decrease in the number of pupils of all classes attending Secondary schools and Colleges are discussed in Chapters IV, V, and VI.

The following table gives the number of pupils of each of the classes concerned who were attending an educational institution per mille of the population of that class :—

	1929-30	1930-31
Intermediate	55	56
Depressed classes	43	43
Aboriginal and Hill Tribes	21	18
Other Backward classes	38	37

The corresponding figures for Brahmins, other Advanced Hindus, and Muhammadans for the year under report were 209, 187, and 117 respectively.

The figures showing the percentages which each of the main communities bear to the total population and the percentages of the pupils of those communities to the total number of pupils in the Presidency, excluding Sind, are—

	Percentage of population	Percentage of pupils
Advanced Hindus	8	21
Intermediate Hindus	57	46
Backward Hindus	23	11
Muhammadans and others ..	12	22
Total ..	100	100

Intermediate classes (Hindus).

160. The total number of Hindus of the Intermediate classes under instruction in educational institutions of various types increased by 8,761, or 1·8 per cent., to 506,423, which shews that members of these communities are fully alive to the necessity for education and are taking advantage of the special facilities made available to them by the Department. In Primary schools the numbers rose by 10,381 from 475,058 to 485,439, more than counterbalancing the fall in numbers experienced by Secondary schools and Colleges, and maintaining the yearly increase in the total numbers of members of the Intermediate classes attending Educational Institutions.

The following table gives the distribution of pupils by Divisions and main sub-classes :—

Division		Marathas	Kunbis, Kolis, etc. and Artisans	Lingayats	Total	Percentage increase or decrease
Bombay Division ..	1929-30 ..	47,971	57,550	946	106,467	+2·8
	1930-31 ..	49,289	59,129	980	109,398	
Central Division ..	1929-30 ..	85,995	102,612	10,290	198,897	—0·7
	1930-31 ..	85,298	101,348	10,772	197,418	
Northern Division ..	1929-30 ..	813	82,267	1	83,081	+9·8
	1930-31 ..	880	90,327	8	91,215	
Southern Division ..	1929-30 ..	13,280	27,956	67,855	109,091	—0·7
	1930-31 ..	13,775	25,577	68,892	108,244	
European and English Teaching Schools ..	1929-30 ..	106	19	1	126	+17·5
	1930-31 ..	97	50	1	148	
Total ..	1929-30 ..	148,165	270,404	79,093	497,662	
	1930-31 ..	149,339	276,431	80,653	506,423	
Percentage increase or decrease ..	..	+0·8	+2·2	+2·0	+1·8	

Free studentships are awarded to the pupils of the Intermediate classes to the extent of 22½ per cent. in Government Secondary schools. In addition, the children of the Konkani Marathas in the Kanara, Kolaba, and Ratnagiri Districts, if certified to be poor and found deserving, are, as a concession for services rendered during the Great War, admitted free in all Government and aided Primary and Secondary schools. The loss entailed in granting such free-studentships in aided schools is made up by Government, who award a special fee grant in such cases.

In the Northern Division the special school known as the Baria Kshatriya Boarding School, maintained at Ambali for the uplift of the boys of the Dharala Community, has been doing satisfactory work and has an agricultural bias class attached to it. In the Southern Division the Lingayats maintain four High schools and award scholarships to pupils of their community in Secondary schools and Colleges out of a fund specially collected for the educational advance of their community.

Backward Classes (Hindus).

General.

161. The three main sections of the Backward Hindu Community viz. (1) the Depressed classes, (2) Aboriginal and Hill Tribes, and (3) Other Backward Classes are dealt with separately below. The children belonging to these classes are admitted free into Government Secondary schools provided that they are certified to be poor, while special Government scholarships are also provided for them in Primary and Secondary schools and in Arts and Professional colleges.

Depressed classes.

162. The total number of pupils of the Depressed classes attending various types of institutions increased by 724, or 1·2 per cent., to 62,903. This increase is practically confined to Primary schools, in which the number rose from 60,006 to 60,807, an increase of 801 pupils, the number of persons receiving collegiate instruction having fallen from 25 to 19, while the number of children in Secondary schools has remained nearly stationary.

There were 620 special Primary schools and classes for children of the Depressed classes with a roll of 21,497 pupils, both figures being a slight increase on those of the previous year. The remaining children attended ordinary schools. 216 pupils passed the Vernacular Final Examination, as against 193 in the preceding year.

The social disabilities attending the education of children of the depressed classes make educational progress necessarily slow, and parents belonging to the higher castes are still reluctant in some places to allow their children to associate with them, but the persistent efforts of Government to overcome these disabilities are bearing fruit. The Senior Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector, Surat, in this connection remarks—

> "These classes are still economically dependent on other classes, "whose sentiments of untouchability have not altogether disap- "peared.....It cannot, however, be denied that the old sentiments "of untouchability are gradually dying out and that people are not "so rigid as formerly in their views about caste."

The number of inmates in the hostel maintained by Government at Poona for Depressed classes children attending Secondary schools remained the same as in the previous year, viz. 48. The average cost per boarder was Rs. 20 per mensem during the year under report, as against Rs. 21 for preceding year, and this sum includes cost of schooling, supervision, and other miscellaneous charges.

In the Central Division, three hostels for Depressed classes are maintained by private bodies at Jalgaon, Poona, and Sholapur. These are aided by the Department. The District Local Boards in this Division also award special scholarships to deserving pupils attending Primary schools. Free distribution of books, slates, and clothes is also made to needy pupils.

In the Northern Division a hostel for Depressed classes, aided by Government, is maintained at Ahmedabad. It had 23 inmates, almost all of whom attended Secondary schools. In the Southern Division at Dharwar a similar hostel exists.

Aboriginal and Hill Tribes.

163. The total number of pupils of the Aboriginal and Hill Tribes undergoing instruction shows a large decrease, the numbers falling by 3,061, or 12·5 per cent., to 21,408. This decrease is confined chiefly to Primary schools, and in the Central Division it is reported by the Educational Inspector to be mainly due to intensive Congress propaganda and the spread of the Forest *satyagraha* movement. Whatever the

cause for this set-back, the unfortunate fact has to be recorded that the number of schools specially reserved for Aboriginal and Hill Tribes has fallen from 197 to 187, and the number of children on the rolls from 6,288 to 5,634. At the Vernacular Final Examination 166 pupils appeared, of whom 57 passed. On the other hand, it is encouraging to note that three students of this community reached the collegiate stage of instruction during the year under report. Parental indifference combined with the geographical isolation of these tribes renders rapid progress in education difficult. They consist mostly of Mahadeo Kolis, Katkaris, Thakars, and Bhils who live in out of the way places in the hills and in the heart of the jungle, and it is with great difficulty that parents are induced to send their children to school.

In the Central Division there are six Central schools with hostels attached to them maintained by the District Local Boards. The inmates of the hostels are given stipends of Rs. 7 to 9 per mensem each, and the Boards concerned are paid special grants from Provincial funds for the maintenance of these hostels.

In the Northern Division five special schools with hostels attached are maintained for these tribes. With a view to encouraging the children to take to agriculture and settled ways of living the agricultural bias course has been introduced.

Other classes. Backward

164. The number of pupils of these classes attending various kinds of educational institutions decreased by 638, or 1·3 per cent., to 39,454, the decrease being almost entirely confined to Primary schools. The number of children receiving secondary and collegiate education shows on the other hand a slight increase.

Settlement schools.

165. Government have made special arrangements for the education of children in Settlements. The Settlement schools are in charge of the Special Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer. Compulsory education is made a reality in the Settlements and in the attached free colonies. Attendance is made compulsory for both boys and girls up to the age of 13 and in the case of half timers in mills up to the age of 15. The total number of pupils in Day and Night schools decreased from 3,198 to 3,177. The decrease is small and calls for no remarks. It occurred mainly in the Night schools where the number of pupils decreased by 17 to 455. Boys are given instruction in Paper-folding, Carpentry, Drawing, Weaving, etc. Special attention is paid to the training of the hand and eye as a preliminary for wood work. Training in agriculture is given at Bijapur, Hotgi, and Indi to boys—mostly of the Haran Shikari caste. This is a wild jungle tribe, and the policy has been to settle as many of them as possible on the land, as they prefer this life to work in mills and factories, in spite of being able to earn more money in industrial pursuits than in agriculture.

Almost all the boys of suitable ages in the Settlements and free Colonies are either Wolf Cubs, Boy Scouts, or Rover Scouts and in the larger

Settlements many of the girls are Blue Birds or Girl Guides. The numbers at the close of the year under report were 931 Boy Scouts (including Wolf Cubs) and 351 Girl Guides (including Blue Birds). Both boys and girls are trained in habits of truthfulness, honesty, personal neatness, and in discipline and obedience to orders. The Scout camps are run on very simple lines and for reasons of economy seldom last for more than three days, but they are found to afford a most useful outlet to the restless spirit of these nomadic tribes.

Teachers.

166. The following table gives the number and the percentage of trained and untrained teachers of each class in Government, District Local Board, and Municipal Primary schools in the Bombay Division, Central Division, and Southern Division for the last two years :—

—		Advanced			Intermediate		
		Trained	Untrained	Total	Trained	Untrained	Total
Bombay Division ..	1929-30 ..	1,847	1,664	3,511	823	701	1,524
	1930-31 ..	1,807	1,711	3,518	869	697	1,566
Central Division ..	1929-30 ..	2,219	2,606	4,825	1,776	1,695	3,471
	1930-31 ..	2,173	2,534	4,707	1,917	1,712	3,629
Southern Division..	1929-30 ..	1,562	606	2,168	1,236	724	1,960
	1930-31 ..	1,527	584	2,111	1,136	838	1,974
Total ..	1929-30 ..	5,628	4,876	10,504	3,835	3,120	6,955
	1930-31 ..	5,507	4,829	10,336	3,922	3,247	7,169
Percentage ..	1929-30 ..	58	57	57	39	37	38
	1930-31 ..	56	56	56	40	38	39

—		Backward			Total		
		Trained	Untrained	Total	Trained	Untrained	Total
Bombay Division ..	1929-30 ..	93	167	260	2,763	2,532	5,295
	1930-31 ..	90	166	256	2,766	2,574	5,340
Central Division ..	1929-30 ..	172	292	464	4,167	4,593	8,760
	1930-31 ..	201	277	478	4,291	4,523	8,814
Southern Division..	1929-30 ..	47	74	121	2,845	1,404	4,249
	1930-31 ..	73	108	181	2,736	1,530	4,266
Total ..	1929-30 ..	312	533	845	9,775	8,529	18,304
	1930-31 ..	364	551	915	9,793	8,627	18,420
Percentage ..	1929-30 ..	3	6	5	100	100	100
	1930-31 ..	4	6	5	100	100	100

The above figures go to show that there has been a gradual increase in the number of Primary teachers (both trained and untrained) belonging to the Intermediate and Backward classes.

Special Committee appointed by Government.

167. The Committee appointed by Government to enquire into the educational, economic and social conditions of the Depressed classes and of the Aboriginal Tribes have in their Report, which has been published separately, made various recommendations for the uplift of these communities. The measures suggested by the Committee have been duly considered by Government and are being given effect to so far as possible. The following are some of the main recommendations affecting Education which have been accepted by Government. The steps necessary to give effect to them have been taken.

1. Reaffirmation of the Government policy that there should be equality of treatment for all classes of children in publicly managed educational institutions.
2. Encouragement of Common schools as opposed to separate schools for Depressed classes.
3. Desirability of a more frequent interchange of teachers between the common schools and the separate schools.
4. Abandonment of the practice of labelling schools as Depressed classes schools or Low castes schools.
5. Recruitment of teachers belonging to the Aboriginal Tribes to Vernacular Training Colleges for training, with a view to their employment in schools intended mainly for the children of these classes.
6. Grant of special promotions to teachers taking special interest in the education of Backward class children.
7. Institution of additional scholarships in Primary schools and relaxation of age limits under certain conditions.
8. Increasing the number of teachers belonging to Backward classes in Primary schools.

Government have, on the recommendations of the Committee, appointed a Backward class Officer and provided a staff to enable him to watch over the interests of the Backward classes and the Aboriginal Tribes and to see that their progress is continuous and their rights are upheld.

Government have also decided to constitute a Backward class Board, whose functions are to be consultative and advisory.

Reservation of places for Backward classes.

168. Forty-five per cent. of the places in Government Secondary schools are reserved for the Intermediate and Backward classes. In Government Professional Colleges 10 per cent. of the places have been reserved for these communities, while the percentage reserved in the Engineering College is 25.

The following percentages are prescribed in respect of admissions to Primary Training Institutions :—

Community	Bombay, Central and Southern Divisions	Northern Division
Presidency Proper.		
(1) Advanced Hindus..	25 per cent.	90 per cent.
(2) Intermediate castes including Muhammadans, Indian Christians, etc.	60 ,,	
(3) Backward castes proper (formerly called Depressed Classes)	15 ,,	10 ,,
Total ..	100	100

Sind.	Per cent.
Hindus	25
Muhammadans	75
Total ..	100

Sind.

169. Conditions in Sind differ materially from those in the rest of the Presidency. In Sind, the Hindus constitute about 26 per cent. of the population, while the Intermediate and Backward classes form nearly 11 per cent.

The following table gives the distribution of pupils belonging to the Intermediate and Backward classes attending various kinds of educational institutions for the last two years :—

Institution	Intermediate		Backward	
	1929-30	1930-31	1929-30	1930-31
1	2	3	4	5
Colleges	11	12	3	2
Secondary Schools	343	373	130	156
Primary Schools	4,630	4,830	2,434	3,409
Training Institutions	1	3	..	..
Special Schools	132	88	28	28
Total ..	5,117	5,306	2,595	3,595

The figures quoted above show a definite increase in the number of pupils belonging to the Intermediate and Backward classes in Primary schools. Most noteworthy in this connection is the advance made by the Backward classes, whose numbers have risen from 2,434 to 3,409. The numbers in Secondary schools also show a slight increase. The figures show that there is a decided movement among these classes especially the Backward classes, in favour of education.

CHAPTER XVI.

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.

Introduction.

170. The Apprentices Act of 1850, the Reformatory Schools Act of 1897, and the Bombay Children Act of 1924 provide for the custody, protection, and education of children and youthful offenders, who are sent either to a Reformatory school or to a place of safety certified as such by Government. The Bombay Borstal Schools Act is a recent Legislative measure designed to ameliorate the condition of the youthful offender who has passed the age-limit laid down for admission to a Reformatory School. The Borstal School admits youths between the ages of 16 and 21, keeping them up to the maximum age of 23, and the object of the Act is to enable them to return to Society without the social stigma which attaches to the jail-bird, by providing the practical training which will help them to make a new start in life.

The main provisions of the Act were described in my previous Report. As an immediate step towards its enforcement the Juvenile Jail School, Dharwar, was converted into a Borstal School by the end of the year, and an Association known as the "Borstal Schools Association" was formed. An account of this Association is given in paragraph 173.

The wisdom of the policy of adopting a more humane attitude in the treatment of the youthful offender is amply borne out by recent reports received from the Heads of Reformatory Institutions, and the following remarks from the speech of His Excellency the Governor on the occasion of the Prize Distribution of the Yeravda Reformatory school are of special significance in this connection :—

"The old-fashioned attitude towards crime was that of 'an eye for "an eye, and a tooth for a tooth'. Punishment was regarded as "retributory. The criminal was one who had outraged the suscepti-"bilities of the State, and the State in its turn took its revenge upon "the individual.

"Modern psychological research has changed all this. We now "realize that crime, in many cases, is a disease, and what is more, a "curable disease if the patient is taken in hand at an early stage in "his complaint. Punishment under present-day methods, therefore, "is not retributory but reformatory.

"The change of method is nowhere so important and far-reaching "in its results as in dealing with that most difficult of all problems of "penology, the juvenile offender. Nowhere were the results of the "old system more disastrous; for to condemn him to association with "hardened criminals in an adult jail was inevitably to confirm him "as a wrong-doer and turn him out to a long life of injury to the "community. Yet his original wrong-doing may have been the "result, not of any innate depravity, but of environment, poverty, "or even lack of outlet for high spirits; and in cases like these the "new method finds its most hopeful field."

171. There are three Reformatory schools in this Presidency. The one at Yeravda (Poona) is maintained by Government, while, of the two in Bombay, the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution is managed by a Committee of Management and the Willingdon Boys' Home is managed by the Salvation Army Mission. The following table gives a statistical summary of these institutions :—

Schools, pupils and expenditure.

Reformatory School	Number on rolls on 31st March 1931	Average monthly number	Expenditure	Average monthly cost per pupil
			Rs.	Rs. a.
Yeravda Reformatory	190	197	52,610	22 4
David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, Matunga, Bombay.	370	367	96,567	21 15
Willingdon Boys' Home, Byculla, Bombay.	77	78	15,983	17 1
Total ..	637	642	1,65,160	21 7
Total for 1929-30 ..	649	627	1,60,950	21 6

Of the 637 boys in the three Reformatory schools, 327 were Hindus, 254 Muhammadans, 43 Indian Christians, and 13 members of other communities. The total expenditure increased by Rs. 4,210 to Rs. 1,65,160, of which Rs. 1,34,814, or 81·6 per cent., was met from Provincial funds, the remainder being met chiefly from subscriptions. In addition to the Provincial expenditure of Rs. 1,34,814, a drawing grant of Rs. 237 was paid to the David Sassoon Reformatory Institution.

172. Provision for imparting instruction up to Vernacular standard IV or V is made in all Reformatory schools, while at the David Sassoon Reformatory English is also taught. Instruction in vocational subjects forms a special feature of Reformatory schools, the underlying principle being that during the term of his detention the boy should acquire adequate knowledge of a trade or craft to enable him to earn his living after discharge. The following table gives details of the various crafts taught in the Reformatory schools :—

School life and subjects of instruction.

Trade or Craft	Reformatory School, Yeravda	David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, Bombay	Salvation Army Willingdon Boys' Home, Byculla
Carpentry and Fitting	33	57	....
Smithy-work	14	29	....
Painting	13	48	....
Book-binding	17	....	....
Tailoring	36	35	2
Textile manufacture	....	78	67
Gardening	37	90	1
Agriculture	36	....	....
Cooking	....	16	3
Cane-work	....	33	4
Other trades	....	17	....
Total ..	186*	403†	77

* Exclusive of four boys, two of whom were new and two were licensed out.
† Inclusive of 33 boys who were learning two trades at a time.

The remarks of the examiner deputed by the Committee of Direction for Technical Education show that the standard of work turned out in the workshops of Reformatory Schools is satisfactory.

The opening of a motor-mechanics class at the David Sassoon Reformatory was a welcome addition to the industrial side of the Institution. The class is intended to turn out trained motor mechanics and cleaners, who are now in increasing demand.

One satisfactory feature in the reports is the fact that the tone of the institutions is reported to be generally good. The boys, in and outside the schools, show a healthy spirit of *cameraderie*, and there is much keenness and enthusiasm over games. Stray cases of bad discipline and absconding have occurred, but these have been promptly and adequately dealt with. The general health of the institutions is reported to have been excellent. The swimming bath at the David Sassoon Reformatory, constructed out of His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson's generous donation of Rs. 5,000, has proved to be a great boon and is immensely appreciated. The importance of physical culture and athletics is kept well in view by the Heads of Reformatory Schools. Mr. Kazi, Superintendent of the Yeravda Reformatory School, remarks—

> "The importance of school games is evident, and it is specially "so in this institution, as it is one of the chief factors which impresses "upon the boys the fact that they are pupils learning in a school "and not prisoners in a penitentiary."

After-care.

173. The "after-care" of a boy during the critical period following his discharge from a Reformatory School is a problem which confronts the educationist and the social worker alike. The Bombay Presidency Borstal Schools Association, to which a reference is made in paragraph 170, promises to give an impetus to this kind of social work and hopes eventually to find a solution to the problem. The Association, which owes its origin to the passing of the Bombay Borstal Schools Act, is a widely representative body with a Managing Committee consisting of 6 official and 5 non-official members. The main object of the Association is "to assist offenders discharged "from the Borstal Schools within the Bombay Presidency and, in parti-"cular, to undertake their supervision when discharged on licence "in accordance with the provisions of section 14 of the Bombay Borstal "Schools Act, 1929 (Bombay XVIII of 1929), and to co-operate with "Government in any measures undertaken by them for the reformation "of such offenders".

The inauguration of similar after-care Associations at District Head-quarters, for which arrangements are being made, will, it is hoped, enhance the endeavours of the parent body, and there is every reason for assurance that the statistics available at the end of the year will amply justify the introduction of this beneficent measure.

Every effort is at present made to find employment for discharged boys, with a view to avoiding the danger of a relapse into criminal habits.

The following table shows the extent to which employment was found for those discharged from the three Reformatory Schools during the year under review :—

—	Number of boys discharged	Number traced						Number untraced
		Employed	Unemployed	Re-convicted	Placed under police surveillance	Died	Total	
Yeravda Reformatory ..	52	10	2	2	..	..	14	38
David Sassoon Reformatory	115	86	..	..	..	..	86	29
Willingdon Boys' Home ..	41	32	7	..	..	2	41	..

In this connection the work done by the Sheppard After-care Association and the Children's Aid Society may be specially mentioned. The Umarkhadi Home maintained by the latter body finds shelter for homeless waifs picked up by the police as well as for children detained under the Bombay Children Act. The Sheppard After-care Home, maintained under the auspices of the Salvation Army Mission, absorbs a number of boys discharged from Reformatory schools. The charitable work done by the Home has gained universal recognition, and the following remarks from the speech of His Excellency the Governor at the Prize Distribution of the David Sassoon Reformatory Institution will be of special interest :—

"In this connection I would like to mention specially the work "being done by the Salvation Army for the discharged boys. As "your Chairman rightly says, the work accomplished at the David "Sassoon Reformatory would be largely a waste of money and effort "were nothing done to look after the boy and to find him work when "he goes back to Society. The David Sassoon Reformatory forms "a central link in the chain, which begins at the Children's Home "and is completed at the After-care Home. I quite agree with your "Chairman upon the necessity of the co-ordination of the efforts "of these various Institutions. Government have realised fully the "necessity for looking after the boys when they leave here and have "issued a circular to all officers recommending the employment of "discharged boys as peons, office boys, etc."

CHAPTER XVII.

EDUCATION OF DEFECTIVES.

Schools and Pupils.

174. In this Presidency three schools are maintained for the blind and four for deaf-mutes, with an enrolment of 125 and 169 pupils respectively. The percentage of the total number of defectives under instruction to the total blind and deaf-mute population of school-going age was 4·7, which can by no means be regarded as satisfactory. The reasons which contribute to this low percentage have been discussed in previous Reports.

All the seven institutions mentioned above are maintained by Missionary and private bodies and are aided by Government and the Local Authorities. With the exception of the school at Poona, all these institutions provide board and lodging for their pupils. The following table compares the enrolment and the financial position of these institutions for the last two years :—

—	Number of pupils	Expenditure		Average annual cost per pupil	
		Provincial	Total	To Government	Total
For Blind.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Victoria Memorial School for the Blind, Bombay ..	60	2,000	10,568	29	155
American Mission School for the Blind, Bombay ..	38	1,800	6,417	49	173
Ida Rieu Poor Welfare Association School for the Blind, Karachi	27	2,500	9,723	100	389
For Deaf-Mutes.					
Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Bombay	36	3,000	12,219	71	291
Professor Date's Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Bombay ..	58	1,050	6,378	18	112
N. G. Gondhalekar's School for the Dumb and Deaf, Poona	36	410	2,335	11	63
School for Deaf-Mutes, Ahmedabad	39	4,000	8,146	100	204
Total for 1930-31 ..	294	14,760	55,786	48	182
Total for 1929-30 ..	318	15,694	58,328	54	200

Subjects of Instruction.

175. The blind receive instruction in the three R's, chiefly by means of a Braille Code adapted to Indian languages, while in the case of deaf-mutes lip-reading and articulation form the main features of the instruction imparted. In addition to instruction in ordinary subjects, various crafts are taught to enable the pupil eventually to earn his or her own living. Of these, cane and bamboo work, drawing, painting, carpentry, spinning, bead and needle-work are popular. Music is a favourite subject with the blind and provision for instruction in vocal and instrumental music exists in such schools.

The Happy Home for the Blind in Bombay started under the auspices of the Blind Relief Association aims at extending relief to the blind by direct help and propaganda work and the inmates of the Home receive free education at the Victoria Memorial School.

The pupils of the Victoria Memorial School took part in the Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition held at Navasari and were awarded a gold medal for the specimens of work exhibited by them.

General.

176. As stated in previous Reports, efforts are made by Managers to keep in touch with ex-students with a view to securing suitable employment for them. The Principal of the Ahmedabad School remarks—

"Advanced boys of the school are apprenticed at tailors' shops, "where they begin to earn a living after they have put in an "apprenticeship of nearly 6 months. The Principal arranges to secure "work for the boys who are out of employment. He keeps himself "in touch with the ex-students of the school who constantly "communicate with him."

The Principal of the Karachi School remarks :—

"Most of the students who have left the school have done so without "taking permission. They have simply run away. But where "students have gone with permission, a record of their whereabouts is "kept and every effort is made to help them. Three of our senior "students are pupil teachers in the school, one is doing cane-work on "his own at Ahmedabad, and, when he first started here, he was given "financial help for the purpose. One of our students after learning "music here has set up as a Music Teacher at Jacobabad, his native "place, and he informs me that he is doing very well."

CHAPTER XVIII.

Adult Education.

Schools and pupils.

177. The total number of schools for adults decreased by 30 to 225 and the number of pupils in them by 1,333 to 8,150, distributed as under :—

—	1930-31		1929-30	
	Schools	Pupils	Schools	Pupils
Primary	210	7,251	242	8,566
Secondary	8	505	8	624
Special	7	394	5	293
Total ..	225	8,150	255	9,483

Primary Schools.

178. It will be seen that the falling-off was entirely due to the Primary schools, especially those in the Northern Division, where a decrease of 26 schools with 733 pupils is reported. The following table compares the figures of Primary Night schools by each Division :—

—	Schools		Pupils	
	1930-31	1929-30	1930-31	1929-30
Bombay Division	64	60	2,846	3,229
Central "	60	69	1,632	2,057
Northern "	37	63	1,150	1,883
Southern "	27	26	1,204	903
Sind	22	24	419	494
Total ..	210	242	7,251	8,566

The decreases recorded in the above table are stated to be mainly due to ill-attendance and want of popular support. The striking decline in numbers in the Northern Division is attributed mainly to the failure of the Kaliparaj schools which were opened in the Surat District a few years ago. It is reported that the enthusiasm of the members of the community and of leaders as well as pupils gradually waned, with the result that the schools were ultimately compelled to close. The Senior Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector, Surat, summarises the reasons for the unstable character of such schools in the following terms :—

" Special efforts were made in the past to open night schools among " the Kaliparaj villages ; in the past the number of night schools was " maintained or raised by opening new schools in new villages in place " of the old schools which closed down. Generally speaking the night

"schools only work for a year or two. If the history of all the night "schools opened in this district during the last six or seven years were "to be traced, it would invariably be found that they were closed again "within two or three years at most, and new schools opened; hence "the total number was maintained or raised. No special efforts are "at present being made to open new schools in place of those closed as "the experiment does not seem to have met with an appreciable "success. The money spent on a school whose life is very precarious "and which does not help much to stamp out illiteracy among the "backward classes cannot be considered to have been well spent."

Expenditure.

179. The total expenditure on these schools decreased by Rs. 7,926 to Rs. 1,20,129, which was met as follows:—

	Amount	Percentage
	Rs.	
Government Funds	22,299	18·5
Board Funds	28,467	23·7
Fees	10,893	9·1
Other sources	58,470	48·7
Total ..	1,20,129	100

In spite of the decreases noted above, the useful work done by several institutions and societies for the educational uplift of the masses must be specially mentioned. The efforts of the Alegaonkar Brothers towards the encouragement of education among the Backward and working classes of Kirkee (Poona) are well known, and the advanced night school maintained by them has a large number on its rolls. The Social Service League also maintains four Urdu, one Marathi, and one Gujarati Primary night school for mill-workers in Bombay. The two Primary schools at Poona and Baramati maintained by the Seva Sadan are attended by 130 women.

Secondary and Special schools.

180. Of the 8 Secondary Night schools, the Poona Night High School maintained by the Saraswati Mandir and the Bradley Night High School in Bombay teach the full High school course leading up to the Matriculation examination, while the remaining six, of which four are in Sind, cater mainly for the working classes. The majority of the special schools are conducted by the Seva Sadan Society and are doing useful work for the educational and social uplift of Indian women. The varied activities of the Society are summed up by the Educational Inspector, C. D., in the following paragraph of his report:—

"The English and First Aid Classes, and the First Aid and Hygienic "Classes conducted by the Society at Poona and Ahmednagar are "attended by 69 and 15 women respectively. The three Sewing Classes "at Baramati, Sholapur, and Ahmednagar, are being taken advantage "of by 55 women. The Society has also conducted Work-room Classes "for adult women at Poona. The Poona Seva Sadan Society has been "as usual doing very useful work for the promotion of the education "of women of different classes."

181. Two public lectures were delivered under the auspices of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society and four under the auspices of the Dnyan Prasarak Mandali in Bombay which were largely attended. In addition to 62 public lectures delivered by the Deputy Educational Inspector for Visual Instruction on various subjects, a number of lectures were delivered by Government and other Inspecting Officers with the help of the magic lantern. The Deputy Educational Inspector remarks—

Public lectures.

"In addition to their legitimate work of school inspection, the "Government Inspecting officers and District School Board Super-"visors are doing very useful work with the lantern in diffusing useful "knowledge among the masses by means of lantern lectures. As "stated elsewhere, 1,181 lantern lectures were delivered during the "year under report through this agency on such topics as Geography, "History, Mythology, Agriculture, Industries, Health and Hygiene, "etc., and these lectures, which were generally delivered in villages, "are reported to have been well attended and appreciated. Apart "from the knowledge of the three R's generally imparted in village "schools, there is great need for the spread of useful general knowledge "among adults to enable them to take an intelligent interest in the "affairs of the country. The Government and the District School "Board Inspecting staff are therefore a very useful agency for bringing "about the desired results in this respect through the medium of "Visual Instruction."

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CHAPTER XIX.

UNRECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.

182. As stated in previous Reports the statistics of unrecognised institutions can hardly be considered as reliable, as these institutions are independent of Government control and are, therefore, under no obligation to submit annual returns.

The total number of unrecognised institutions increased by 16 to 1,236 and the number of pupils in them by 1,065 to 34,247, distributed as under :—

	Schools	Pupils
Collegiate institutions ..	4	102
Secondary Schools ..	56	5,016
Primary Schools ..	866	20,744
Special Schools ..	310	8,385
Total ..	1,236	34,247

The following table compares the figures by each Division :—

	1929-30		1930-31		Increase or decrease	
	Schools	Pupils	Schools	Pupils	Schools	Pupils
Bombay Division	44	3,096	36	2,864	—8	—232
Central Division	83	4,618	79	3,809	—4	—809
Northern Division	255	11,929	268	14,058	+13	+2,129
Southern Division	46	1,503	27	804	—19	—699
Sind	792	12,036	826	12,712	+34	+676
Total ..	1,220	33,182	1,236	34,247	+16	+1,065

The pupils in unrecognised institutions formed 2·7 per cent. of the total number of pupils under instruction as compared with 2·6 per cent. in the preceding year. Of the total number, 10,170, or 29·7 per cent. were Hindus, 22,608, or 66·0 per cent. were Muhammadans, while 1,469, or 4·3 per cent., belonged to other Communities.

The collegiate institutions are the Shree L. U. Gujarat Mahila Pathshala (Ahmedabad), the Tilak Maha Vidyalaya (Poona), the Shrimati Nathibai Damodar Thackersey College (Poona), maintained by the Indian Women's University, and the Poona Sanskrit College. The last named institution, which is devoted to the higher study of the old Shastric learning, especially Vyakarana (Grammar) and Vedanta, and grants certificates of proficiency, has since been provisionally recognised by Government. An account of the institutions maintained by the Indian Women's University is given in Chapter XII.

Of the Secondary schools, the Navin Samarth Vidyalaya, Talegaon Dabhade, and the Maharashtra High School of the Anath Vidyarthi Graha, Poona, may be specially mentioned. These institutions follow their own courses of studies, which include instruction in Vocational subjects.

A large majority of the Primary and special schools are indigenous institutions imparting instruction in the rudiments of the three R's. The Bhil Seva Mandal schools in the Panch Mahals district, under the management of the Servants of India Society, are reported to be doing good work for the reclamation of the aboriginal tribes.

R. H. BECKETT,

Poona, 11th November, 1931. Director of Public Instruction.

APPENDIX

Statement showing the classification of scholars according to race Districts of the Bombay Presidency

	I.—Europeans and Anglo-Indians		II.—Indian Christians including Goans and East Indians		Brahmins	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.						
University	...	...	1	...	34	1
Colleges for Men.						
Arts and Science	21	5	249	73	2,637	114
Law	...	1	29	...	567	...
Medicine	1	...	74	13	220	21
Education	...	...	3	2	26	4
Engineering	...	...	3	...	84	...
Agriculture	...	...	7	...	102	...
Commerce	1	...	8	1	99	...
Total ...	23	6	374	89	3,769	140
Secondary Schools.						
High Schools for Boys	1,351	163	5,362	479	21,045	537
High Schools for Girls	461	2,272	336	2,548	10	1,700
Middle Schools for Boys	415	247	1,153	321	4,434	148
Middle Schools for Girls	174	310	484	1,088	3	447
Total ...	2,401	2,992	7,335	4,436	25,492	2,832
Primary Schools.						
For Boys ... Upper Primary.	...	...	1,287	57	12,889	208
For Boys ... Lower Primary.	14	6	13,273	3,910	49,989	11,043
For Girls ... Upper Primary.	...	...	1	811	1	2,203
For Girls ... Lower Primary.	...	2	492	3,338	238	26,228
Total ... Upper Primary.	...	...	1,288	868	12,890	2,411
Total ... Lower Primary.	14	8	13,765	7,248	50,227	37,271
Total ...	14	8	15,053	8,116	63,117	39,683
Special Education.						
Art Schools for Men	...	2	53	12	187	7
Medical Schools for Men	...	...	11	4	247	29
Normal and Training Schools for Men ...	...	...	76	1	139	...
Normal and Training Schools for Women ...	...	60	...	233	...	154
Engineering Schools for Boys ...	4	...	15	...	190	...

I

or creed in Recognised and Unrecognised institutions in the British (excluding Sind) on 31st March 1931.

III.—Hindus							
A.—Advanced				B.—Intermediate			
Other Hindus		Total		Marathas		Kunbis, Kolis, and other cultivating classes	
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
24	3	58	4	4	...	...	...
1,062	68	3,699	182	227	4	131	...
168	...	735	...	41	...	76	...
211	9	431	30	10	8	1	...
6	1	32	5	1	...	1	...
10	...	103	...	5	...	5	...
41	...	143	...	23	...	24	...
83	...	182	...	4	...	6	...
1,614	81	5,383	221	315	12	244	...
10,752	243	31,797	780	4,330	37	3,519	28
123	1,369	133	3,069	3	184	...	38
2,435	54	6,869	202	1,293	15	1,961	8
9	236	12	683	5	26	...	30
13,319	1,902	38,811	4,734	5,631	262	5,480	104
5,149	79	18,038	287	12,280	81	16,460	128
37,075	5,041	87,064	16,084	110,283	8,797	145,202	12,523
...	1,640	1	3,843	...	462	...	766
345	19,236	583	45,464	189	9,710	86	12,854
5,149	1,719	18,039	4,130	12,280	543	16,460	894
37,420	24,277	87,647	61,548	110,472	18,507	145,288	25,377
42,569	25,996	105,686	65,678	122,752	19,050	161,748	26,271
177	9	364	16	26	...	1	...
59	9	306	38	36	3	9	1
14	...	153	...	119	...	50	...
...	48	...	202	...	31	...	15
19	...	209	...	10	...	9	...

III—Hindus

	B.—Intermediate—*condt.*					
	Artisans, etc.		Lingayats		Total	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.						
University	3	...	1	...	8	...
Colleges for Men.						
Arts and Science	52	3	188	...	598	7
Law	9	...	35	...	161	...
Medicine	...	...	1	...	12	8
Education	2	...	1	...	5	...
Engineering	13	...	5	..	28	...
Agriculture	2	...	10	...	59	...
Commerce	5	...	6	...	21	...
Total ...	86	3	247	...	892	15
Secondary Schools.						
High Schools for Boys	2,274	10	1,749	6	11,872	81
High Schools for Girls	...	44	...	5	3	271
Middle Schools for Boys	806	3	527	...	4,587	26
Middle Schools for Girls	...	33	...	12	5	101
Total ...	3,080	90	2,276	23	16,467	479
Primary Schools.						
For Boys ... Upper Primary.	7,010	102	8,041	48	43,791	359
For Boys ... Lower Primary.	53,928	4,659	54,754	6,020	364,167	31,999
For Girls ... Upper Primary.	...	572	...	199	...	1,999
For Girls ... Lower Primary.	83	11,523	2	8,677	360	42,764
Total ... Upper Primary.	7,010	674	8,041	247	43,791	2,358
Total ... Lower Primary.	54,011	16,182	54,756	14,697	364,527	74,763
Total ...	61,021	16,856	62,797	14,944	408,318	77,121
Special Education.						
Art Schools for Men	49	1	7	...	83	1
Medical Schools for Men	...	...	2	...	47	4
Normal and Training Schools for Men ...	41	...	24	...	234	...
Normal and Training Schools for Women ...	...	28	...	8	...	82
Engineering Schools for Boys ...	2	...	...	...	21	...

I—*continued.*

—*contd.*

C.—Backward						Total	
Depressed classes		Aboriginal and Hill Tribes		Other Backward classes			
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	...	3	...	35	...	56	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...
...	...	...	...	13	...	13	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
19	...	3	...	52	...	74	...
848	5	57	...	409	3	1,314	8
...	3	...	...	1	4	1	7
267	...	18	...	157	1	442	1
2	3	...	...	...	1	2	4
1,117	11	75	...	567	9	1,759	20
3,132	50	921	3	2,588	37	6,641	90
48,627	6,818	18,164	1,169	28,781	2,605	95,572	10,592
...	80	...	15	...	95	...	190
222	1,878	17	319	4	4,055	243	6,252
3,132	130	921	18	2,588	132	6,641	280
48,849	8,696	18,181	1,483	28,785	6,660	95,815	16,844
51,981	8,826	19,102	1,506	31,373	6,792	102,456	17,124
1	...	...	...	63	...	64	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
33	...	21	...	15	...	69	...
...	5	...	...	...	7	...	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

	III.—Hindus —*contd.* Total Hindus		IV.—Muhammadans		V.—Parsis	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
University Education.						
University	66	4	3	...	6	3
Colleges for Men.						
Arts and Science	4,353	189	365	5	526	133
Law	896	...	46	...	40	6
Medicine	443	38	49	1	41	14
Education	37	5	7	...	2	3
Engineering	135	...	16	...	7	...
Agriculture	215	...	16	...	12	...
Commerce	204	...	10	...	52	2
Total ...	6,349	236	512	6	686	160
Secondary Schools.						
High Schools for Boys	44,983	869	5,506	60	4,984	130
High Schools for Girls	137	3,347	70	319	123	2,889
Middle Schools for Boys	11,898	229	1,954	4	404	128
Middle Schools for Girls	19	788	13	52	14	119
Total ...	57,037	5,233	7,553	435	5,525	3,266
Primary Schools.						
For Boys ... Upper Primary.	68,470	736	7,512	75	35	21
For Boys ... Lower Primary.	546,803	58,675	92,438	11,280	2,419	530
For Girls ... Upper Primary.	1	6,032	14	461	3	128
For Girls ... Lower Primary.	1,186	94,480	716	24,819	422	2,645
Total ... Upper Primary.	68,471	6,768	7,526	526	38	149
Total ... Lower Primary.	547,989	153,155	93,154	36,099	2,841	3,175
Total ...	616,460	159,923	100,680	36,625	2,879	3,324
Special Education.						
Art Schools for Men	511	17	23	...	25	8
Medical Schools for Men	354	42	4	...	2	1
Normal and Training Schools for Men ...	456	...	85	...	...	...
Normal and Training Schools for Women ...	...	296	...	96	...	42
Engineering School for Boys ...	280	...	5	...	13	...

I—*continued.*

VI.—Others.

Punjabi Sikhs		Budhists		Jains		Jews and others		Total		Total of pupils of all castes	
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	77	7
2	1	...	...	235	5	42	14	279	20	5,793	425
...	...	...	...	48	...	3	...	51	...	1,062	7
4	1	...	...	33	2	2	4	39	7	647	73
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	50	10
...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	9	...	170	...
1	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	6	...	256	...
...	...	1	...	30	...	2	1	33	1	308	4
7	2	1	...	361	7	50	20	419	29	8,363	526
35	1	1	...	2,522	27	641	237	3,199	265	65,385	1,966
5	20	...	...	...	89	37	175	42	284	1,169	11,659
4	...	7	1	1,022	3	119	30	1,152	34	16,986	963
2	1	...	...	2	49	21	40	25	90	729	2,447
46	22	8	1	3,546	168	818	482	4,418	673	84,269	17,035
...	...	2	...	2,152	14	24	1	2,178	15	79,482	904
33	7	321	47	13,332	1,885	654	322	14,340	2,261	669,287	76,662
...	...	...	2	...	334	...	29	...	365	19	7,787
1	36	2	264	22	4,818	15	348	40	5,466	2,856	130,750
...	...	2	2	2,152	348	24	30	2,178	380	79,501	8,691
34	43	323	311	13,354	6,703	669	670	14,380	7,727	672,143	207,412
34	43	325	313	15,506	7,051	693	700	16,558	8,107	751,644	216,103
2	1	2	...	5	...	4	1	13	2	625	41
...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	18	...	389	47
...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	6	...	623	1
...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	...	12	...	739
6	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	8	...	275	...

		I.—Europeans and Anglo-Indians		II.—Indian Christians including Goans and East Indians		Brahmins	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Special Education—concld.							
Technical and Industrial Schools for	Boys ...	2	...	322	...	333	2
	Girls ...	...	...	34	184	3	131
Commercial Schools for ...	Boys ...	24	15	117	12	249	...
	Girls ...	...	29	...	...	...	...
Agricultural Schools for Boys	...	...	...	1	...	47	...
Reformatory Schools for Boys	...	...	...	43	...	28	...
Schools for Defectives for...	Boys ...	2	1	19	2	35	10
	Girls ...	...	...	16	20	...	...
Schools for Adults for ...	Men ...	1	...	44	5	119	...
	Women ...	...	...	...	...	...	270
Other Schools for ...	Boys ...	2	...	41	...	1,241	13
	Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	96
Total ...		35	107	792	473	2,868	714
Total, Recognised ...		2,473	3,113	23,554	13,114	95,246	43,368
Unrecognised Institutions for	Boys ...	...	1	249	71	1,769	75
	Girls ...	...	...	14	23	...	202
Total, Unrecognised ...		...	1	263	94	1,769	277
Grand Total ...		2,473	3,114	23,817	13,208	97,015	43,645

I—*continued.*

III.—Hindus							
A.—Advanced				B.—Intermediate			
Other Hindus		Total		Marathas		Kunbis, Kolis, and other cultivating classes	
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
212	9	595	11	91	3	238	7
3	135	6	266	3	26	2	3
468	...	717	...	50	...	23	...
...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
1	...	48	...	47	...	23	...
72	...	100	...	81	...	60	...
41	10	76	20	27	3	9	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
151	...	270	...	669	...	548	30
...	76	...	346	...	20	...	7
138	1	1,379	14	51	7	10	...
...	13	...	111	...	14	...	...
1,355	312	4,223	1,026	1,210	107	982	65
58,857	28,291	154,103	71,659	129,908	19,431	168,454	26,438
2,036	129	3,805	204	680	64	988	46
...	217	...	419	...	19	...	36
2,036	346	3,805	623	680	83	988	82
60,893	28,637	157,908	72,282	130,588	19,514	169,442	26,520

B.—Intermediate—*contd.*

		Artisans etc.		Lingayats		Total	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Special Education—concld.							
Technical and Industrial Schools for	Boys	36	...	1	...	366	10
	Girls	...	8	...	...	5	37
Commercial Schools for	Boys	2	...	5	...	80	...
	Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural Schools for Boys		2	...	28	...	100	...
Reformatory Schools for Boys		9	...	8	...	158	...
Schools for Defectives for	Boys	15	...	...	...	51	3
	Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Adults for	Men	183	1	189	...	1,589	31
	Women	...	17	...	3	...	47
Other Schools for	Boys	9	...	91	...	161	7
	Girls	...	...	...	...	...	14
Total		348	55	355	11	2,895	236
Total, Recognised		64,535	17,004	65,675	14,978	428,572	77,851
Unrecognised Institutions for	Boys	381	16	532	34	2,581	160
	Girls	...	21	...	55	...	131
Total, Unrecognised		381	37	532	89	2,581	291
Grand Total		64,916	17,041	66,207	15,067	431,153	78,142

I—*continued.*

—*contd.*

C.—Backward							
Depressed classes		Aboriginal and Hill Tribes		Other Backward classes.		Total	
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
35	...	4	...	68	8	107	8
8	18	...	...	...	1	8	19
3	...	...	...	2	...	5	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	5	...	7	...
48	...	4	...	17	...	69	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
766	12	568	125	442	24	1,776	161
...	15	...	...	...	...	...	15
...	...	...	...	9	...	9	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
899	50	597	125	621	40	2,117	215
54,016	8,887	19,777	1,631	32,613	6,841	106,406	17,359
339	68	457	41	801	385	1,597	494
...	1	...	...	...	87	...	88
339	69	457	41	801	472	1,597	582
54,355	8,956	20,234	1,672	33,414	7,313	108,003	17,941

		III.—Hindus—*concld.* Total Hindus		IV.—Muhammadans		V.—Parsis	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Special Education—concld.							
Technical and Industrial Schools for	Boys ...	1,068	29	55	...	137	...
	Girls ...	19	322	6	44	...	6
Commercial Schools for ...	Boys ...	862	.....	83	...	278	17
	Girls ...	.....	2	...	...	...	1
Agricultural Schools for Boys	...	155	.....	2	...	...	...
Reformatory Schools for Boys	...	327	.....	254	...	3	...
Schools for Defectives for...	Boys ...	129	23	20	2	12	2
	Girls ...	.....	.....	1	...	...	1
Schools for Adults for ...	Men ...	3,635	192	3,066	70	8	...
	Women ...	.....	408	...	8	...	55
Other Schools for ...	Boys ...	1,549	21	147	12	87	...
	Girls ...	.....	125	...	...	...	69
Total	...	9,235	1,477	3,751	232	565	202
Total, Recognised	...	689,081	166,869	112,496	37,298	9,655	6,952
Unrecognised Institutions for	Boys ...	7,983	858	7,122	2,087	69	2
	Girls ...	.....	638	98	1,299	...	34
Total, Unrecognised	...	7,983	1,496	7,220	3,386	69	36
Grand Total	...	697,064	168,365	119,716	40,684	9,724	6,988

I—concld.

VI.—Others

Punjabi Sikhs		Budhists		Jains		Jews and others		Total		Total of pupils of all castes	
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
4	...	...	...	39	...	5	...	48	...	1,632	29
...	1	...	...	...	4	15	33	15	38	74	594
11	...	...	...	39	...	12	12	62	12	1,366	56
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	34
...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	...	161	...
1	...	...	...	6	...	3	...	10	...	637	...
...	...	...	...	15	...	2	...	17	...	199	30
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	21
...	...	...	...	13	...	3	...	16	...	6,770	267
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	4	...	475
...	...	...	...	8	...	7	...	15	...	1,841	33
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	...	200
24	2	2	...	153	12	52	62	231	76	14,609	2,567
111	69	336	314	19,566	7,238	1,613	1,264	21,626	8,885	858,885	236,231
...	...	...	...	784	20	63	75	847	95	16,270	3,114
...	3	...	...	...	33	...	9	...	45	112	2,039
...	3	...	...	784	53	63	84	847	140	16,382	5,153
111	72	336	314	20,350	7,291	1,676	1,348	22,473	9,025	875,267	241,384

APPENDIX

Statement showing the classification of scholars according in the British Districts of

	I.—Europeans and Anglo-Indians		II.—Indian Christians including Goans and East Indians		Brahmins	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
University Education						
Colleges for Men						
Arts and Science	4	2	21	7	17	...
Law	...	...	1	1	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	...	...	4	...	19	...
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commerce	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4	2	26	8	36	...
Secondary Schools						
High Schools for Boys	1	...	18	3	416	6
High Schools for Girls	...	...	...	16	...	14
Middle Schools for Boys	...	...	10	...	185	1
Middle Schools for Girls	...	...	...	...	...	2
Total ...	1	...	28	19	601	23
Primary Schools						
For Boys ... Upper Primary	...	...	1	...	79	2
For Boys ... Lower Primary	5	2	147	44	1,365	166
For Girls ... Upper Primary	3	4	...	21	...	42
For Girls ... Lower Primary	17	18	20	160	8	753
Total ... Upper Primary	3	4	1	21	79	44
Total ... Lower Primary	22	20	167	204	1,373	919
Total, Primary ...	25	24	168	225	1,452	963
Special Education						
Art Schools for Men	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools for Men	...	...	1	...	3	...
Normal and Training Schools for: Men ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal and Training Schools for: Women ...	...	...	...	3	...	2
Engineering Schools for Boys ...	1	...	...	...	6	...

I—*continued.*

to race or creed in Recognised and Unrecognised institutions Sind on 31st March 1931.

III.—Hindus							
A.—Advanced				B.—Intermediate			
Other Hindus		Total		Marathas		Kunbis, Kolis and other cultivating classes.	
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
579	74	596	74	9	2	...	...
31	...	31	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
93	...	112	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
703	74	739	74	9	2	1	...
6,403	84	6,819	90	75	6	8	...
...	1,227	...	1,241	...	23	...	...
3,237	61	3,422	62	109	...	5	...
1	76	1	78	...	...	...	...
9,641	1,448	10,342	1,471	184	29	13	...
2,600	15	2,679	17	4	...	72	...
35,536	3,005	36,901	3,171	474	42	1,029	47
2	373	2	415	...	9	...	2
74	11,870	82	12,623	2	275	4	201
2,602	388	2,681	432	4	9	72	2
35,610	14,575	36,983	15,794	476	317	1,033	248
38,212	15,263	39,664	16,226	480	326	1,105	250
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
72	...	75	...	2	...	...	...
11	...	11	...	...	...	...	...
...	22	...	24	...	3	...	...
79	...	85	...	...	...	1	...

III.—Hindus

B.—Intermediate—*contd.*

	Artisans, etc.		Lingayats		Total	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION						
Colleges for Men.						
Arts and Science	...	...	...	...	9	2
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	1	...
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commerce	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	10	2
Secondary Schools						
High Schools for Boys	111	...	...	...	194	6
High Schools for Girls	...	...	...	...	...	23
Middle Schools for Boys	36	...	...	...	150	...
Middle Schools for Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	147	...	...	...	344	29
Primary Schools						
For Boys ... Upper Primary.	206	1	...	...	282	1
For Boys ... Lower Primary.	2,005	119	9	...	3,517	208
For Girls ... Upper Primary.	...	7	...	2	...	20
For Girls ... Lower Primary.	12	298	...	10	18	784
Total ... Upper Primary.	206	8	...	2	282	21
Total ... Lower Primary.	2,017	417	9	10	3,535	992
Total, Primary ...	2,223	425	9	12	3,817	1,013
Special Education						
Art Schools for Men	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools for Men	...	...	...	...	2	...
Normal and Training Schools for Men ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal and Training Schools for Women ...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Engineering Schools for Boys ...	...	...	...	...	1	...

I—*continued.*

—*contd.*

C.—Backward							
Depressed classes		Aboriginal and Hill Tribes		Other Backward classes		Total	
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
76	...	...	...	15	...	91	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
63	...	...	...	2	...	65	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
139	...	...	...	17	...	156	...
61	...	3	...	31	...	95	...
2,102	238	75	1	451	35	2,628	274
...	6	...	1	...	3	...	10
10	200	...	10	12	170	22	380
61	6	3	1	31	3	95	10
2,112	438	75	11	463	205	2,650	654
2,173	444	78	12	494	208	2,745	664
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

	III.—Hindus—*concld.*		IV.—Muhammadans		V.—Parsis	
	Total, Hindus					
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION						
Colleges for Men						
Arts and Science	607	76	107	...	33	12
Law	31	.....	9	...	...	1
Medicine	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
Education	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
Engineering	113	.....	12	..	15	...
Agriculture	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
Commerce	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
Total ...	751	76	128	...	48	13
Secondary Schools						
High Schools for Boys	7,104	96	2,673	1	221	...
High Schools for Girls	.....	1,264	...	28	...	195
Middle Schools for Boys	3,637	62	1,136	...	...	...
Middle Schools for Girls	1	78	...	2	...	...
Total ...	10,742	1,500	3,809	31	221	195
Primary Schools						
For Boys ... Upper Primary.	3,056	18	4,280	34	...	...
For Boys ... Lower Primary.	43,046	3,653	53,668	5,651	195	8
For Girls ... Upper Primary.	2	445	28	172	...	3
For Girls ... Lower Primary.	122	13,787	1,005	6,726	2	114
Total ... Upper Primary.	3,058	463	4,308	206	...	3
Total ... Lower Primary.	43,168	17,440	54,673	12,377	197	122
Total, Primary ...	46,226	17,903	58,981	12,583	197	125
Special Education						
Art Schools for Men	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools for Men	77	.....	10	...	...	...
Normal and Training Schools for Men ...	11	.....	37	...	...	...
Normal and Training Schools for Women ...	.....	27	...	8	...	...
Engineering Schools for Boys ...	86	.....	3	...	2	...

I—*continued.*

VI.—Others										Total of pupils of all Castes	
Punjabi Sikhs		Budhists		Jains		Jews and others		Total			
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
11	...	...	...	8	...	1	5	20	5	792	102
1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	43	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	10	...	154	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	...	...	...	19	...	1	5	32	5	989	104
36	...	...	...	99	...	11	3	146	3	10,163	103
...	5	...	...	...	6	...	12	...	23	...	1,526
103	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	107	...	4,890	62
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	80
139	5	...	...	100	6	14	15	253	26	15,054	1,771
52	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	56	...	7,393	52
689	40	...	...	261	13	39	6	989	59	98,050	9,417
...	1	...	...	...	15	...	4	...	20	33	665
10	207	...	...	...	73	...	10	10	290	1,176	21,095
52	1	...	...	2	15	2	4	56	20	7,426	717
699	247	...	...	261	86	39	16	999	349	99,226	30,512
751	248	...	...	263	101	41	20	1,055	369	106,652	31,229
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	93	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	40
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	95	...

		I.—Europeans and Anglo-Indians		II.—Indian Christians, including Goans and East Indians		Brahmins	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Special Education—concld.							
Technical and Industrial Schools for	Boys ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial Schools for ...	Boys ...	2	2	15	...	15	...
	Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural Schools for Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory Schools for Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Defectives for...	Boys ...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Adults for ...	Men ...	...	...	1	...	26	...
	Women ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools for ...	Boys ...	...	...	...	...	116	4
	Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	3	2	17	3	167	6
	Total, Recognised ...	33	28	239	255	2,256	992
Unrecognised Institutions for	Boys ...	...	...	3	...	21	1
	Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, Unrecognised ...	...	...	3	...	21	1
	Grand Total ...	33	28	242	255	2,277	993

I—*continued.*

III.—Hindus							
A.—Advanced				B.—Intermediate			
Other Hindus		Total		Marathas		Kunbis, Kolis and other cultivating classes.	
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
33	.....	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	78	.....	78	.....	.....	.....	.....
284	.....	299	.....	11	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
242	.....	268	.....	64	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
229	16	345	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
969	116	1,136	122	77	3	1	.....
49,525	16,901	51,781	17,893	750	360	1,120	250
81	3	102	4	73	.....	30	.....
.....	438	.....	438	.....	.....	.....	.....
81	441	102	442	73	.....	30	.....
49,606	17,342	51,883	18,335	823	360	1,150	250

B.—Intermediate—*contd.*

		Artisans, etc.		Lingayats		Total	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Special Education—concld.							
Technical and Industrial Schools for	Boys ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial Schools for ...	Boys ...	...	...	...	...	11	...
	Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural Schools for Boys.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory Schools for Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Defectives for...	Boys ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Adults for ...	Men ...	8	...	...	...	72	...
	Women ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools for ...	Boys ...	2	...	...	...	2	...
	Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...		10	...	...	...	88	3
Total, Recognised ...		2,380	425	9	12	4,259	1,047
Unrecognised Institutions for	Boys ...	14	...	...	...	117	...
	Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Unrecognised ...		14	...	...	...	117	...
Grand Total ...		2,394	425	9	12	4,376	1,047

I—*continued.*

—*contd.*

C.—Backward						Total	
Depressed Classes		Aboriginal and Hill Tribes		Other Backward classes			
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	14	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	28	.....
2,331	444	78	12	522	208	2,931	664
22	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	30	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	30	.....
2,353	444	78	12	530	208	2,961	664

	III.—Hindus—*concld.*		IV.—Muhammadans		V.—Parsis	
	Total Hindus					
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Special Education—concld.						
Technical and Industrial Schools for — Boys	33	...	90	...	1	...
Technical and Industrial Schools for — Girls	...	78	...	...	...	...
Commercial Schools for — Boys	310	...	54	...	18	..
Commercial Schools for — Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural Schools for Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory Schools for Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Defectives for — Boys	20	...	7	...	...	...
Schools for Defectives for — Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Adults for — Men	354	...	276	...	...	...
Schools for Adults for — Women	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools for — Boys	361	20	121	...	...	...
Other Schools for — Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,252	125	598	8	21	...
Total, Recognised	58,971	19,604	63,516	12,622	487	333
Unrecognised Institutions for — Boys	249	4	9,366	2,004	...	...
Unrecognised Institutions for — Girls	...	438	128	504	...	...
Total, Unrecognised	249	442	9,494	2,508	...	...
Grand Total	59,220	20,046	73,010	15,130	487	333

I—*concluded.*

VI.—Others										Total of pupils of all castes	
Punjabi Sikhs		Budhists		Jains		Jews and others		Total			
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	128	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78
14	...	...	...	7	...	4	...	25	...	424	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	638	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	9	...	491	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	...	...	...	16	...	4	2	53	2	1,944	140
935	253	...	...	398	107	60		1,393	402	124,639	33,244
3	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	16	...	9,634	2,008
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128	942
3	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	16	...	9,762	2,950
938	253	...	...	398	107	73	42	1,409	402	134,401	36,194

APPENDIX II.

Special Recognised Institutions for Muhammadans and Pupils attending them and similar Institutions, on 31st March, 1931.

(a) *Presidency Proper.*

Class of institutions and Management.		Number of special schools and classes.	Number of Muhammadan pupils. In special institutions. Boys.	Girls.	In other institutions. Boys.	Girls.	Total. Boys.	Girls.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Colleges ...	Boys ...	1	66	...	446	6	512	6
	Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary Schools.								
Government	Boys ...	4	459	...	807	2	1,266	2
	Girls ...	1	...	32	...	7	...	39
District Boards. Local	Boys ...	4	115	...	124	...	239	...
	Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal	Boys ...	5	329	...	432	2	761	2
	Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided	Boys ...	7	880	...	3,490	47	4,370	47
	Girls ...	...	...	...	83	331	83	331
Unaided	Boys ...	2	146	...	688	13	834	13
	Girls ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Total	Boys ...	22	1,929	...	5,541	64	7,470	64
	Girls ...	1	...	32	83	339	83	371
Primary Schools.								
Government	Boys ...	5	292	1	213	8	505	9
	Girls ...	1	...	145	...	47	...	192
District Board. Local	Boys ...	669	27,801	4,406	21,038	1,748	48,839	6,154
	Girls ...	90	67	3,702	113	3,249	180	6,951
Municipal	Boys ...	265	30,596	2,444	6,481	373	37,077	2,817
	Girls ...	140	107	11,207	...	1,553	107	12,760
Aided	Boys ...	155	8,065	1,825	3,984	356	12,049	2,181
	Girls ...	62	369	3,389	49	1,197	418	4,586
Unaided	Boys ...	24	790	131	690	63	1,480	194
	Girls ...	7	24	488	1	293	25	781
Total	Boys ...	1,118	67,541	8,807	32,406	2,548	99,950	11,355
	Girls ...	300	567	18,931	163	6,339	730	25,270

Class of institutions and management.		Number of special schools and classes.	Number of Muhammadan pupils. In special institutions. Boys.	In special institutions. Girls.	In other institutions. Boys.	In other institutions. Girls.	Total. Boys.	Total. Girls.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Training and other Special Schools.								
Training Institutions.	Boys ...	2	73	...	12	...	85	...
	Girls ...	3	...	90	...	6	...	96
Other Institutions.	Boys ...	40	1,419	82	2,240	2	3,659	84
	Girls ...	1	...	42	7	10	7	52
Total ...	Boys ...	42	1,492	82	2,252	2	3,744	84
	Girls ...	4	...	132	7	16	7	148
Grand Total ...	Boys ...	1,183	71,031	8,889	40,645	2,620	1,11,676	11,509
	Girls ...	305	567	19,095	253	6,694	820	25,789
Total ...		1,488	71,598	27,984	40,898	9,314	1,12,496	37,298
			(b) *Sind.*					
Colleges ...	Boys ...	...	...	...	128	...	128	...
	Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary Schools.								
Government ...	Boys ...	...	...	...	622	1	622	1
	Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Board. Local	Boys ...	1	176	...	364	...	540	...
	Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal ...	Boys ...	...	...	...	663	...	663	...
	Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided ...	Boys ...	3	1,005	...	855	...	1,860	...
	Girls ...	...	...	...	...	30	...	30
Unaided ...	Boys ...	...	...	...	124	...	124	...
	Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	Boys ...	4	1,181	...	2,628	1	3,809	1
	Girls ...	...	...	...	...	30	...	30

Class of institutions and management.		Number of special schools and classes.	Number of Muhammadan pupils. In special institution. Boys.	In special institution. Girls.	In other institutions. Boys.	In other institutions. Girls.	Total. Boys.	Total. Girls.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Primary Schools.								
Government	Boys	...	...	...	39	2	39	2
	Girls	...	...	...	...	41	...	41
District Board. Local	Boys	...	...	...	28,545	787	28,545	787
	Girls	1	...	40	...	493	...	533
Municipal	Boys	48	3,933	103	4,312	43	8,245	146
	Girls	27	...	2,178	2	535	2	2,713
Aided	Boys	725	20,652	4,732	467	18	21,119	4,750
	Girls	121	1,023	3,479	8	132	1,031	3,611
Unaided	Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	Boys	773	24,585	4,835	33,363	850	57,948	5,685
	Girls	149	1,023	5,697	10	1,201	1,033	6,898
Training and other Special Schools.								
Training Institutions.	Boys	...	...	...	37	...	37	...
	Girls	...	...	...	...	8	...	8
Other Institutions	Boys	3	151	...	410	...	561	...
	Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	Boys	3	151	...	447	...	598	...
	Girls	...	...	...	...	8	...	8
Grand Total	Boys	780	25,917	4,835	36,566	851	62,483	5,686
	Girls	149	1,023	5,697	10	1,239	1,033	6,936
Total		929	26,940	10,532	36,576	2,090	63,516	12,622

APPENDIX III.

MAKTABS AND MULLA SCHOOLS.

(a) *Presidency Proper—1930-31.*

—		Primary Schools.	Other Schools.	Unrecognised Schools.	Total.
1. Institutions for	Boys ...	58	2	96	156
	Girls ...	33	.....	24	57
2. Pupils ...	Boys ...	2,368	114	4,417	6,899
	Girls ...	2,161	12	1,718	3,891
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3. Expenditure from Provincial or Imperial Funds.		9,158	72	.....	9,230
4. Expenditure from District Local Board Funds.		159	595	.....	754
5. Expenditure from Municipal Funds.		1,781	262	.....	2,043
6. Fees		15	.....	.....	15
7. Other sources		26,936	304	.....	27,240
Total expenditure ...		38,049	1,233	.....	39,282

(b) *Sind.*

—		Primary Schools.	Other Schools.	Unrecognised Schools.	Total.
1. Institutions for	Boys ...	710	3	785	1,498
	Girls ...	113	.....	34	147
2. Pupils ...	Boys ...	24,518	153	9,438	34,109
	Girls ...	3,549	.....	2,508	6,057
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3. Expenditure from Provincial or Imperial Funds.		1,35,827	2,317	.....	1,38,144
4. Expenditure from District Local Board Funds.		.....	.....	.....	.....
5. Expenditure from Municipal Funds.		.....	1,180	.....	1,180
6. Fees		.....	.....	.....	.....
7. Other sources		1,86,720	3,048	.....	1,89,768
Total expenditure ...		3,22,547	6,545	.....	3,29,092

PATHA—SHALAS.

(c) *Whole Presidency—1930-31.*

		Primary Schools.	Other Schools.	Unrecognised Schools.	Total.
1. Institutions for	Boys ..	.....	40	15	55
	Girls ...	1	.....	.....	1
2. Pupils ...	Boys ...	53	1,612	519	2,184
	Girls ...	79	.....	.....	79
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3. Expenditure from Provincial or Imperial Funds.		200	8,214	.....	8,414
4. Expenditure from District Local Board Funds.		.....	613	.....	613
5. Expenditure from Municipal Funds.		.....	5,634	.....	5,634
6. Fees ...		.....	249	.....	249
7. Other sources ...		320	34,416	.....	34,736
Total expenditure ...		520	49,126	.....	49,646

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

British Districts—1930-31

General Summary of Educational Institutions and Scholars

		Percentage of scholars to population			
			Recognised Institutions		All Institutions	
Area in square miles ...	123,541		1931	1930	1931	1930
Population—[Census of 1921]—						
Males	10,138,575	Males	9·70	9·62	9·96	9·87
Females	9,153,144	Females... ...	2·94	2·77	3·00	2·86
Total ...	19,291,719	Total ...	6·49	6·37	6·67	6·54

	Institutions.			Scholars			Stages of Instruction of scholars entered in column 4.
	1931	1930	Increase or decrease	1931	1930	Increase or decrease	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS							
Universities	1	1	...	84	63	+ 21	(a) 84
For Males							
Arts Colleges	15	14	+ 1	7,112	7,952	− 840	(a) 2,449 (b) 4,663
Professional Colleges ...	11	11	...	2,786	2,814	− 28	(a) 2,070 (b) 716
High Schools	213	201	+ 12	77,617	77,470	+ 147	(c) 77,617
Middle Schools	343	323	+ 20	22,901	25,244	− 2,343	(c) 22,901
Primary Schools	13,156	13,118	+ 38	941,247	926,534	+ 14,713	(d) 941,247
Special Schools	367	402	− 35	16,988	18,043	− 1,055	.....
Total ...	14,106	14,070	+ 36	1,068,735	1,058,120	+ 10,615	.....
For Females							
Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Professional Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
High Schools	62	60	+ 2	14,354	13,534	+ 820	(c) 14,354
Middle Schools	36	36	...	3,257	2,917	+ 340	(c) 3,257
Primary Schools	1,721	1,701	+ 20	164,381	152,360	+ 12,021	(d) 164,381
Special Schools	51	45	+ 6	2,272	2,131	+ 141	.....
Total ...	1,870	1,842	+ 28	184,264	170,942	+ 13,322	.....
UNRECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS							
For Males	1,150	1,133	+ 17	31,026	29,750	+ 1,276	.....
For Females	86	87	− 1	3,221	3,432	− 211	.....
Total ...	1,236	1,220	+ 16	34,247	33,182	+ 1,065	.....
Grand Total ...	17,212	17,132	+ 80	1,287,246	1,262,244	+ 25,002	.....

(a) Graduate and Post-graduate classes. (b) Intermediate classes.
(c) Secondary stage. (d) Primary stage.

BOMBAY

BRITISH DISTRICTS—

General Summary of

	Total expenditure		
	1931	1930	Increase or decrease
	1	2	3
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction and Inspection	16,99,229	16,81,324	+ 17,905
Universities	8,51,330	7,67,710	+ 83,620
Miscellaneous *	32,37,633	39,50,551	– 7,12,918
Totals ...	57,88,192	63,99,585	– 6,11,393
Institutions for Males			
Universities	47,950	49,346	– 1,396
Arts Colleges	20,57,275	20,01,478	+ 55,797
Professional Colleges	13,59,945	12,66,345	+ 93,600
High Schools	56,50,450	55,05,034	+ 1,45,426
Middle Schools	11,38,616	12,04,965	– 66,349
Primary Schools	1,65,42,141	1,65,48,694	– 6,553
Special Schools	16,89,905	17,57,901	– 67,996
Totals ...	2,84,86,292	2,83,33,763	+ 1,52,529
Institutions for Females			
Arts Colleges	.....	.....	.....
Professional Colleges	.....	.....	.....
High Schools	14,65,430	14,06,482	+ 58,948
Middle Schools	2,19,274	2,18,976	+ 298
Primary Schools	38,94,422	36,03,613	+ 2,90,809
Special Schools	3,48,945	3,40,717	+ 8,228
Totals ...	59,28,071	55,69,788	+ 3,58,283
Grand Total ...	4,02,02,555	4,03,03,136	– 1,00,581

N.B.—For explanation of certain terms used in the

* Includes expenditure

† Include both District

PRESIDENCY

1930-31

Expenditure on Education

Percentage of expenditure from				Cost per scholar to				Total cost per scholar
Govt. funds	Local funds†	Fees	Other sources	Govt. funds	Local funds†	Fees	Other sources	
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
76·6	23·3	0·1	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
9·4	.....	74·2	16·4	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
38·8	21·3	11·6	28·3	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
45·6	18·7	17·4	18·3	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
86·9	.....	13·1	.....	496	.....	75	.....	571
35·9	0·5	44·9	18·7	104	1	130	54	289
53·7	11·7	30·1	4·5	262	57	147	22	488
27·7	2·3	55·2	14·8	20	2	40	11	73
19·4	12·3	44·9	23·4	10	6	22	12	60
67·0	23·0	2·7	7·3	12	4	1	1	18
58·0	5·7	17·1	19·2	58	5	17	19	99
53·9	15·2	20·0	10·9	15	4	5	3	27
.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
31·3	0·9	42·2	25·6	32	1	43	26	102
31·2	0·8	25·0	43·0	21	1	16	29	67
43·3	42·0	1·9	12·8	10	10	1	3	24
50·7	5·3	8·8	35·2	78	8	14	54	154
40·3	28·2	13·1	18·4	13	9	4	6	32
50·7	17·6	18·6	13·1	16	6	6	4	32

tables please see memorandum printed separately.
on buildings.
Board and Municipal Funds.

BOMBAY

BRITISH DISTRICTS—

I.—Classification of

	For		
	Government 1	District Board 2	Municipal Board 3
RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS			
Universities	.....	.....	.....
Colleges—			
Arts and Science*	6	.....	.....
Law	1	.....	.....
Medicine	1	.....	1
Education	1	.....	.....
Engineering	1	.....	.....
Agriculture	1	.....	.....
Commerce	1	.....	.....
Forestry	.....	.....	.....
Veterinary Science	.....	.....	.....
Intermediate and 2nd Grade Colleges	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	12	.....	1
High Schools	25	2	21
Middle Schools { English	5	107	52
Middle Schools { Vernacular...	.....	.....	.....
Primary Schools	28	9,604	1,135
Total ...	58	9,713	1,208
Special Schools—			
Art	2	.....	.....
Law	.....	.....	.....
Medical	3	.....	.....
Normal and Training	9	.....	1
Engineering	1	.....	.....
Technical and Industrial	5	3	4
Commercial	4	.....	.....
Agricultural	5	.....	.....
Reformatory	1	.....	.....
Schools for Defectives	.....	.....	.....
Schools for Adults	3	43	42
Other Schools	1	.....	6
Total ...	34	46	53
Total for Recognised Institutions ...	104	9,759	1,262
Unrecognised Institutions ...	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total, all Institutions ...	104	9,759	1,262

* Includes no

PRESIDENCY

1930-31

Educational Institutions

Males			For Females					
Aided	Unaided	Total	Government	District Board	Municipal Board	Aided	Unaided	Total
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
7	2	15	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
.....	3	4	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
8	5	26	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
146	19	213	1	.....	1	58	2	62
124	55	343	6	.....	2	21	7	36
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
2,219	170	13,156	6	771	542	392	10	1,721
2,489	244	13,712	13	771	545	471	19	1,819
1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
2	.....	12	5	.....	1	13	2	21
1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
15	2	29	.....	.....	.....	10	3	13
2	27	33	.....	.....	.....	1	...	1
.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	1	...	1
112	16	216	.....	.....	.....	8	1	9
45	3	55	.....	.....	.....	6	...	6
186	48	367	5	.....	1	39	6	51
2,684	297	14,106	18	771	546	510	25	1,870
.....	1,150	1,150	.....	.....	.....	...	86	86
2,684	1,447	15,256	18	771	546	510	111	1,956

Oriental Colleges.

BOMBAY

BRITISH DISTRICTS—

II-A.—Distribution of Scholars attending

	Government			District Board			Municipal Board		
	Scholars on roll on March 31st	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels	Scholars on roll on March 31st	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels	Scholars on roll on March 31st	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
READING—									
IN RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS									
University and Intermediate Education (a).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arts and Science (b) & (c).	1,830	1,438	515	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law	481	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	442	400	...	...	...	...	278	235	91
Education	60	56	22	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	170	135	88	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	256	229	165	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commerce	312	246	65	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forestry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veterinary Science ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3,551	2,904	855	...	...	...	278	235	91
School and Special Education									
In High Schools ...	9,031	7,967	998	437	333	149	5,568	4,835	68
,, Middle Schools. English ...	501	462	...	2,910	2,553	75	4,500	4,010	78
,, Middle Schools. Vernacular.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Primary Schools ...	3,157	2,637	164	608,001	450,670	498	208,879	157,762	1
Total ...	12,689	11,066	1,162	611,348	453,556	722	218,947	166,607	147
In Art Schools ...	606	467	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Law Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Medical Schools ...	529	507	206	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Normal and Training Schools.	586	535	561	...	...	...	34	31	...
,, Engineering Schools...	275	223	37	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Technical and Industrial Schools.	219	159	30	321	229	...	266	209	30
,, Commercial Schools...	125	133	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Agricultural Schools...	161	140	122	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Reformatory Schools .	190	185	190	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Schools for Defectives.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Schools for Adults ...	69	59	...	1,008	693	...	1,083	697	...
,, Other Schools ...	137	112	...	...	...	...	236	154	...
Total ...	2,877	2,520	1,146	1,329	922	...	1,619	1,091	30
Total for recognised institutions ...	19,117	16,490	3,163	612,677	454,478	722	220,844	167,933	268
IN UNRECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total, all Institutions for Males ...	19,117	16,490	3,163	612,677	454,478	722	220,844	167,933	268

(a) Scholars reading more than one of the following
(b) Includes 173 scholars
(c) Includes no scholars

PRESIDENCY
1930-31
Educational Institutions for Males

Aided			Unaided						
Scholars on roll on March 31st	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels	Scholars on roll on March 31st	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels	Grand total of scholars on rolls	Grand total of average daily attendance	Grand total of residents in approved hostels	Number of females included in column 16
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
84	53	...	...	...	...	84	53	...	7
4,859	3,955	999	423	371	115	7,112	5,764	1,629	527
...	...	...	633	493	38	1,114	893	38	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	720	635	91	73
...	...	...	...	...	...	60	56	22	10
154	116	...	...	...	...	324	251	88	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	256	229	165	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	312	246	65	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,097	4,124	999	1,056	864	153	9,982	8,127	2,098	630
53,993	47,370	2,834	8,588	7,510	281	77,617	68,015	4,330	2,069
11,376	9,881	303	3,614	3,118	35	22,901	20,024	491	1,025
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
115,272	92,067	895	5,938	4,578	...	941,247	707,714	1,558	87,035
180,641	149,318	4,032	18,140	15,206	316	1,041,765	795,753	6,379	90,129
60	52	...	...	...	...	666	519	...	41
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	529	507	206	47
72	69	50	...	...	...	672	635	611	1
95	74	...	...	...	...	370	297	37	...
960	872	237	23	20	...	1,789	1,489	297	29
24	22	...	1,699	1,184	...	1,848	1,339	...	58
...	...	...	...	...	...	161	140	122	...
447	432	447	...	...	...	637	617	637	...
256	203	156	...	...	...	256	203	156	30
4,813	3,747	...	702	529	...	7,675	5,725	...	267
1,693	1,404	96	313	133	15	2,385	1,893	111	53
8,426	6,875	986	2,737	1,866	15	16,988	13,274	2,177	526
194,164	160,317	6,017	21,933	17,936	484	1,068,735	817,154	10,654	91,285
...	...	...	31,026	24,701	62	31,026	24,701	62	5,122
194,164	160,317	6,017	52,959	42,637	546	1,099,761	841,855	10,716	96,407

subjects should be entered under only one head :—
also reading *Law*.
in *Oriental Colleges*.

BOMBAY

BRITISH DISTRICTS—

II-B.—Distribution of Scholars attending

—	Government			District Board			Municipal Board		
	Scholars on roll on March 31st	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels	Scholars on roll on March 31st	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels	Scholars on roll on March 31st	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
READING—									
IN RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.									
University and Intermediate Education (a).									
Arts and Science (b) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School and Special Education.									
In High Schools ...	76	88	3	...	...	...	139	118	...
" Middle Schools. English ...	459	385	...	...	...	...	98	78	...
" Middle Schools. Vernacular...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Primary Schools ...	1,085	872	39	46,378	31,106	...	83,806	58,626	...
Total ...	1,620	1,345	42	46,378	31,106	...	84,043	58,822	...
In Medical Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Normal and Training Schools ...	174	174	105	...	...	...	38	35	...
" Technical and Industrial Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Commercial Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Schools for Defectives.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Schools for Adults ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	174	174	105	...	...	...	38	35	...
Total for recognised institutions ...	1,794	1,519	147	46,378	31,106	...	84,081	58,857	...
IN UNRECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total, all Institutions for Females ...	1,794	1,519	147	46,378	31,106	...	84,081	58,857	...
Grand Total, all Institutions, Males and Females ...	20,911	18,009	3,310	659,055	485,584	722	304,925	226,790	268

(a) Scholars reading more than one of the following

(b) Includes no scholars

PRESIDENCY.

1930-31.

Educational Institutions for Females.

Aided			Unaided						
Scholars on roll on March 31st	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels	Scholars on roll on March 31st	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels	Grand total of scholars on rolls	Grand total of average daily attendance	Grand total of residents in approved hostels	Number of males included in column 16
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13,774	11,846	1,960	365	302	...	14,354	12,354	1,963	1,169
1,745	1,437	293	955	815	...	3,257	2,715	293	730
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32,345	24,801	700	767	559	...	164,381	115,964	739	4,084
47,864	38,084	2,953	2,087	1,676	...	181,992	131,033	2,995	5,983
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
525	494	384	42	40	10	779	743	499	...
552	429	92	194	129	...	746	558	92	74
34	28	6	...	...	...	34	28	6	...
38	32	38	...	...	...	38	32	38	17
450	329	95	25	15	...	475	344	95	...
200	145	...	...	...	...	200	145	...	...
1,799	1,457	615	261	184	10	2,272	1,850	730	91
49,663	39,541	3,568	2,348	1,860	10	184,264	132,883	3,725	6,074
...	...	...	3,221	2,439	...	3,221	2,439	...	240
49,663	39,541	3,568	5,569	4,299	10	187,485	135,322	3,725	6,314
243,827	199,858	9,585	58,528	46,936	556	1,287,246	977,177	14,441	...

subjects should be entered under only one head.
in *Oriental Colleges.*

Expenditure on Buildings includes Rs. 2,13,945 spent by the Public Works Department on educational buildings.

	Rs.
"Miscellaneous" includes the following main items :—	
(1) Scholarships	7,74,179
(2) Hostel Charges	5,43,440
(3) Dakshina Grants and Fellowships	25,043
(4) Expenditure on the Committee of Direction for Technical Education	18,516
(5) Travelling allowances to Non-official Members of School Book Committees	647

—	Government Institutions					
	Government funds	Board funds	Municipal funds	Fees	Other sources	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Universities ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arts Colleges ...	5,56,396	.....	.....	2,21,929	1,32,804	9,11,129
Professional Colleges—						
Law ...	.....	.....	.....	53,161	.....	53,161
Medicine ...	2,27,854	.....	.....	1,13,380	5,263	3,46,497
Education ...	65,915	.....	.....	2,436	15	68,366
Engineering ...	1,93,506	.....	.....	25,425	963	2,19,897
Agriculture ...	1,61,143	.....	.....	12,165	.....	1,73,308
Commerce ...	42,938	.....	.....	42,097	20,499	1,05,534
Forestry ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Veterinary Science ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Intermediate Colleges ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	12,47,752	.....	.....	4,70,593	1,59,544	18,77,889
SCHOOL EDUCATION						
General						
High Schools ...	5,93,355	.....	.....	4,06,567	408	10,00,330
Middle Schools—						
English ...	34,534	.....	.....	12,814	.....	47,348
Vernacular ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Primary Schools ...	94,849	.....	.....	1,891	.....	96,740
Total ...	7,22,738	.....	.....	4,21,272	408	11,44,418

PRESIDENCY

1930-31

Education for Males

	Rs.
(6) Grants for the Encouragement of Literature	23,438
(7) Examination Charges	56,715
(8) Mulla Training Class, Sind	3,902
(9) Mulla Magazine	1,153
(10) Grant to the Boy Scouts Association	30,000

District Board and Municipal Institutions						Aided Institutions	
Government funds	Board funds	Municipal funds	Fees	Other sources	Total	Government funds	Board funds
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,22,000	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,81,746	4,375
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1,50,385	72,011	7,105	2,29,501	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37,880	2,750
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1,50,385	72,011	7,105	2,29,501	3,41,626	7,125
69,699	17,954	76,862	1,87,205	9,771	3,60,891	8,99,931	6,196
50,940	21,118	1,03,900	1,37,820	6,169	3,19,947	1,35,378	4,787
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,05,32,404	11,39,758	24,73,055	2,22,787	2,15,423	1,45,83,427	4,51,714	5,333
1,06,52,443	11,78,830	26,53,817	5,47,812	2,31,363	1,52,64,265	14,87,023	16,316

BOMBAY

BRITISH DISTRICTS—

III-A.—Expenditure on

Direction ...
Inspection ...
Buildings, etc. ...
Miscellaneous ...

Total ...

—	Aided Institutions—*contd.*				Recognised (Unaided) Institutions		
	Municipal funds	Fees	Other sources	Total	Fees	Other sources	Total
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION —*contd.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Universities ...	...	6,37,775	1,39,505	8,99,280	...	...	...
Arts Colleges ...	5,340	6,54,704	2,05,608	10,51,773	47,724	46,649	94,373
Professional Colleges—							
Law ...	...	.....	.....	...	60,938	8,297	69,235
Medicine ...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
Education ...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
Engineering ...	6,900	27,708	19,211	94,449	...	...	...
Agriculture ...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
Commerce ...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
Forestry ...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
Veterinary Science ...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
Intermediate Colleges...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
Total ...	12,240	13,20,187	3,64,324	20,45,502	1,08,662	54,946	1,63,608
SCHOOL EDUCATION							
General							
High Schools ...	28,394	20,53,029	6,69,299	36,56,849	4,73,903	1,58,487	6,32,390
Middle Schools—							
English ...	10,121	2,89,197	1,88,544	6,28,027	70,670	72,624	1,43,294
Vernacular ...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
Primary Schools ...	1,81,872	2,19,484	9,52,763	18,11,166	573	50,235	50,808
Total ...	2,20,387	25,61,710	18,10,606	60,96,042	5,45,146	2,81,346	8,26,492

PRESIDENCY
1930-31
Education for Males—contd.

Total expenditure from					
Government funds	Board funds	Municipal funds	Fees	Other sources	Grand total
22	23	24	25	26	27
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,70,201	.....	.....	.....	29	1,70,230
10,44,183	2,15,367	1,46,349	1,393	.....	14,07,292
2,44,000	2,15,835	2,89,563	5,291	3,14,319	10,69,008
8,89,235	1,40,344	25,910	2,19,141	4,23,979	16,98,609
23,47,619	5,71,546	4,61,822	2,25,825	7,38,327	43,45,139
1,22,000	.....	.....	6,37,775	1,39,505	8,99,280
7,38,142	4,375	5,340	9,24,357	3,85,061	20,57,275
.....	.....	.....	1,14,099	8,297	1,22,396
2,27,854	.....	1,50,385	1,85,391	12,368	5,75,998
65,915	.....	.....	2,436	15	68,366
2,31,386	2,750	6,900	53,133	20,174	3,14,343
1,61,143	.....	.....	12,165	.....	1,73,308
42,938	.....	.....	42,097	20,499	1,05,534
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15,89,378	7,125	1,62,625	19,71,453	5,85,919	43,16,500
15,62,385	24,150	1,05,256	31,20,704	8,37,965	56,50,460
2,20,852	25,905	1,14,021	5,10,501	2,67,337	11,38,616
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,10,78,967	11,45,091	26,54,927	4,44,735	12,18,421	1,65,42,141
1,28,62,204	11,95,146	28,74,204	40,75,940	23,23,723	2,33,31,217

BOMBAY

BRITISH DISTRICTS—

III-A.—Expenditure on

—	Government Institutions					
	Government funds	Board funds	Municipal funds	Fees	Other sources	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Special	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Art Schools ...	1,06,874	.....	.....	16,527	831	1,24,232
Law Schools ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medical Schools ...	1,25,594	600	.....	31,693	736	1,58,623
Normal and Training Schools.	2,02,854	.....	3,944	1	5,205	2,12,004
Engineering Schools ...	39,716	.....	.....	11,010	338	51,064
Technical and Industrial Schools.	33,429	15	.....	2,349	4,245	40,038
Commercial Schools ...	2,075	.....	.....	9,119	1,617	12,811
Agricultural Schools ...	40,112	.....	200	.....	2,140	42,452
Reformatory Schools ...	50,508	.....	.....	.....	2,102	52,610
Schools for Defectives ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schools for Adults ...	574	.....	.....	.....	.....	574
Other Schools ...	74,024	.....	.....	8,430	.....	82,454
Total ...	6,75,760	615	4,144	79,129	17,214	7,76,862
Grand Total ...	26,46,250	615	4,144	9,70,994	1,77,166	37,99,169

PRESIDENCY

1930-31

Education for Males—concld.

District Board and Municipal Institutions						Aided Institutions	
Government funds	Board funds	Municipal funds	Fees	Other sources	Total	Government funds	Board funds
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,120	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	826	.....	.....	826	4,610	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,120	375
24,143	18,539	23,927	2,318	12,815	81,742	1,46,149	1,200
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	125	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	84,306	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,960	.....
4,295	15,530	9,426	.....	215	29,466	13,223	.....
1,037	.....	5,112	.....	.....	6,149	11,351	1,095
29,475	34,069	39,291	2,318	13,030	1,18,183	2,75,964	2,670
1,06,81,918	12,12,899	28,43,493	6,22,141	2,51,498	1,56,11,949	21,04,613	26,111

III-A.—Expenditure on

—	Aided Institutions—*concld.*				Recognised (Unaided) Institutions		
	Municipal funds	Fees	Other sources	Total	Fees	Other sources	Total
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Special—contd.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Art Schools ...	...	124	1,879	3,123	...	...	...
Law Schools ...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
Medical Schools ...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
Normal and Training Schools.	...	.....	13,325	17,935	...	...	...
Engineering Schools .	...	2,204	3,165	7,864	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial Schools.	5,600	83,415	98,125	3,34,489	...	4,124	4,124
Commercial Schools .	250	1,406	2,814	4,595	1,05,003	22,564	1,27,567
Agricultural Schools .	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
Reformatory Schools .	1,875	1,460	24,909	1,12,550	...	...	...
Schools for Defectives.	2,200	468	33,741	49,369	...	...	...
Schools for Adults ...	3,121	8,194	38,911	63,449	120	3,615	3,735
Other Schools ...	2,414	2,329	42,634	59,823	2,272	3,965	6,237
Total ...	15,460	99,600	2,59,503	6,53,197	1,07,395	34,268	1,41,663
Grand Total ...	2,48,087	39,81,497	24,34,433	87,94,741	7,61,203	3,70,560	11,31,763

PRESIDENCY

1930-31

Education for Males—concld.

Total expenditure from					
Government funds	Board funds	Municipal funds	Fees	Other sources	Grand Total
22	23	24	25	26	27
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,07,994	.....	.....	16,651	2,710	1,27,355
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,25,594	600	.....	31,693	736	1,58,623
2,07,464	.....	4,770	1	18,530	2,30,765
41,836	375	.....	13,214	3,503	58,928
2,03,721	19,754	29,527	88,082	1,19,309	4,60,393
2,200	.....	250	1,15,528	26,995	1,44,973
40,112	.....	200	.....	2,140	42,452
1,34,814	.....	1,675	1,460	27,011	1,65,160
12,960	.....	2,200	468	33,741	49,369
18,092	15,530	12,547	8,314	42,741	97,224
86,412	1,095	7,526	13,031	46,599	1,54,663
9,81,199	37,354	58,895	2,88,442	3,24,015	16,89,905
1,77,80,400	18,11,171	35,57,546	65,61,660	39,71,984	3,36,82,761

Expenditure on Buildings includes Rs. 3,270 spent by the Public Works Department

"Miscellaneous" includes the following main items :—

	Rs.
(1) Scholarships	56,311
(2) Hostel charges	3,04,770
(3) Examination charges	3,694
(4) Grant to Girl Guides Association ...	5,000

—	Government Institutions					
	Government funds	Board funds	Municipal funds	Fees	Other sources	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
SCHOOL EDUCATION						
General						
High Schools ...	18,688	.....	.....	1,459	.....	20,147
Middle Schools—						
English ...	41,686	.....	.....	4,083	4	45,773
Primary Schools	41,706	.....	.....	85	.....	41,791
Total ...	1,02,080	.....	.....	5,627	4	1,07,711
Special						
Medical Schools ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Normal and Training Schools.	1,06,589	.....	1,684	.....	1,750	1,10,023
Technical and Industrial Schools.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Commercial Schools.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schools for Defectives.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schools for Adults	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Schools ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	1,06,589	.....	1,684	.....	1,750	1,10,023
Grand Total for Females.	2,08,669	.....	1,684	5,627	1,754	2,17,734
Grand Total for Males.	26,46,250	615	4,144	9,70,994	1,77,166	37,99,169
Grand Total for all.	28,54,919	615	5,828	9,76,621	1,78,920	40,16,903

PRESIDENCY

1930-31

Education for Females

on educational buildings.

District Board and Municipal Institutions						Aided Institutions	
Government funds	Board funds	Municipal funds	Fees	Other sources	Total	Government funds	Board funds
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
.....	.....	8,070	631	.....	8,701	4,39,377	300
291	.....	1,204	.....	.....	1,495	26,402	.....
14,71,458	1,22,256	14,39,014	1,949	47,433	30,82,110	1,72,725	1,638
14,71,749	1,22,256	14,48,288	2,580	47,433	30,92,306	6,38,504	1,938
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	6,394	.....	.....	6,394	50,419	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,454	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,300	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,800	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,207	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,169	.....
.....	.....	6,394	.....	.....	6,394	70,349	.....
14,71,749	1,22,256	14,54,682	2,580	47,433	30,98,700	7,08,853	1,938
1,06,81,918	12,12,899	28,43,493	6,22,141	2,51,498	1,56,11,949	21,04,613	26,111
1,21,53,667	13,35,155	42,98,175	6,24,721	2,98,931	1,87,10,649	28,13,466	28,049

Inspection ...
Buildings, etc. ...
Miscellaneous ...
Total ...

—	Aided Institutions—*contd.*				Recognised (Unaided) Institutions		
	Municipal funds	Fees	Other sources	Total	Fees	Other sources	Total
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
SCHOOL EDUCATION *General*							
High Schools ...	4,584	6,04,937	3,63,096	14,12,294	11,755	12,533	24,288
Middle Schools—							
English ...	512	31,859	60,582	1,19,355	19,020	33,631	52,651
Primary Schools	74,137	71,042	4,35,497	7,55,039	104	15,378	15,482
Total ...	79,233	7,07,838	8,59,175	22,86,688	30,879	61,542	92,421
Special							
Medical Schools ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
Normal and Training Schools.	8,093	7,599	53,732	1,19,843	1,154	5,471	6,625
Technical and Industrial Schools.	873	11,341	37,487	60,155	903	1,742	2,645
Commercial Schools.	.....	4,177	.....	6,477	...	...	.....
Schools for Defectives.	1,000	.....	3,617	6,417	...	...	.....
Schools for Adults	390	1,327	12,791	18,715	1,252	2,938	4,190
Other Schools ...	.....	3,118	3,174	7,461	...	...	.....
Total ...	10,356	27,562	1,10,801	2,19,068	3,309	10,151	13,460
Grand Total for Females.	89,589	7,35,400	9,69,976	25,05,756	34,188	71,693	1,05,881
Grand Total for Males.	2,48,087	39,81,497	24,34,433	87,94,741	7,61,203	3,70,560	11,31,763
Grand Total for all	3,37,676	47,16,897	34,04,409	1,13,00,497	7,95,391	4,42,253	12,37,644

PRESIDENCY
1930-31
Education for Females—concld.

Total expenditure from					
Government funds	Board funds	Municipal funds	Fees	Other sources	Grand Total
22	23	24	25	26	27
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
87,257	3,696	30,754	.....	.....	1,21,707
10,050	1,039	582	11,710	16,846	40,177
1,14,824	7,646	7,506	1,38,411	1,61,452	4,29,839
2,12,131	12,381	38,792	1,50,121	1,78,298	5,91,723
4,58,065	300	12,654	6,18,782	3,75,629	14,65,430
68,379	.....	1,716	54,962	94,217	2,19,274
16,85,889	1,23,894	15,13,151	73,180	4,98,308	38,94,422
22,12,333	1,24,194	15,27,521	7,46,924	9,68,154	55,79,126
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,57,008	.....	16,171	8,753	60,953	2,42,885
10,454	.....	873	12,244	39,229	62,800
2,390	.....	.....	4,177	.....	6,477
1,800	.....	1,000	.....	3,617	6,417
4,207	.....	390	2,579	15,729	22,905
1,169	.....	.....	3,118	3,174	7,461
1,76,938	.....	18,434	30,871	1,22,702	3,48,945
26,01,402	1,36,575	15,84,747	9,27,916	12,69,154	65,19,794
1,77,80,400	18,11,171	35,57,546	65,61,660	39,71,984	3,36,82,761
2,03,81,802	19,47,746	51,42,293	74,89,576	52,41,138	4,02,02,555

BOMBAY

BRITISH DISTRICTS—

IV-A.—Race or Creed of Male Scholars

		Europeans and Anglo-Indians	Indian Christians	Hin		
				Advanced	Intermediate	Backward†
		1	2	3a	3b	3c
	Total, Male Population ...	28,259	121,362	924,380	4,713,175	2,092,434
	School Education					
	Classes					
Primary	‡ I	758	8,507	38,790	134,484	44,530
	II	281	2,996	23,436	69,290	19,385
	III	246	2,608	22,706	65,091	15,407
	IV	244	2,189	20,869	53,097	10,973
	V	202	1,892	19,424	46,210	8,194
Middle	VI	213	1,406	17,730	24,112	3,769
	VII	162	1,088	13,465	15,993	2,283
	VIII	154	919	13,376	13,777	1,905
High	IX	85	442	7,245	2,293	252
	X	95	203	6,153	1,770	191
	XI	.....	165	5,446	1,362	121
	XII	1	169	5,763	1,467	117
	Total ...	2,441	22,584	194,403	428,946	107,116
	University and Intermediate Education.					
	Intermediate classes—					
	1st year	10	92	1,391	199	23
	2nd year	11	87	1,355	217	13
	Degree classes—					
	1st year	2	38	681	93	17
	2nd year	2	32	628	75	7
	3rd year	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
	Post-graduate classes—					
	1st year	.....	7	220	16	.....
	2nd year	.....	14	81	11	.....
	Research students	.....	1	47	4	.....
	Total ...	25	271	4,353	615	58
	No. of scholars in recognised institutions.	2,466	22,855	198,756	429,561	107,174
	No. of scholars in unrecognised institutions.	.....	266	3,907	2,698	1,627
	Grand Total ...	2,466	23,121	202,663	432,259	108,801

* Statistics of scholars belonging to Lingayat and Maratha communities included under Hindus are as under :—

	Primary Schools.	Secondary Schools.	Colleges.
Lingayats ...	62,806	2,276	189
Marathas ...	123,232	5,815	240

PRESIDENCY
1930-31
receiving General Education

dus.* Total	Muhammadans	Buddhists	Parsis	Sikhs	Others	Total	Number of pupils from rural areas
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
7,729,989	2,083,658	1,487	42,749	5,300	125,776	10,138,575	.....
217,794	62,671	311	958	299	4,954	296,252	211,162
112,112	30,159	4	716	162	2,834	149,264	109,812
103,204	23,461	7	723	133	2,648	133,030	93,874
84,938	18,121	7	710	92	2,195	108,496	75,798
73,828	14,094	2	705	73	2,158	92,954	63,102
45,611	8,764	2	825	74	1,878	58,773	36,371
31,740	5,344	.....	776	38	1,424	40,572	23,296
29,058	4,364	.....	732	33	1,203	36,463	20,343
9,790	1,369	.....	744	22	612	13,064	3,178
8,114	1,057	.....	695	19	461	10,644	2,585
6,929	813	.....	593	17	313	8,830	2,129
7,347	806	.....	645	8	301	9,277	2,022
750,465	171,023	333	8,822	970	20,981	957,619	643,672
1,612	161	.....	201	7	101	2,184	397
1,584	157	.....	186	5	85	2,115	320
741	66	.....	60	1	52	960	200
710	71	.....	79	.....	40	934	160
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
236	12	.....	20	.....	6	281	20
92	5	.....	13	.....	2	126	5
51	3	.....	6	.....	1	62	9
5,026	475	.....	565	13	287	6,662	1,111
735,491	171,498	333	9,387	983	21,268	964,281	644,783
8,232	16,714	.....	69	3	860	26,144	16,416
743,723	188,212	333	9,456	986	22,128	990,425	661,199

† The following are included under heading "Backward Hindus":—
Aboriginals and Hill Tribes.
Depressed classes (untouchables), and
The rest.

‡ Class I represents Infant class.

IV-B.—Race or Creed of Female Scholars

		Europeans and Anglo-Indians	Indian Christians	Advanced	Hin Inter-mediate
		1	2	3a	3b
Total Female Population ...		13,686	99,313	778,274	4,443,804
School Education					
Classes					
Primary	I ‡	810	4,722	33,512	40,612
	II	316	1,719	14,712	13,555
	III	314	1,616	12,989	10,536
	IV	331	1,260	9,808	6,957
	V	297	1,048	6,652	4,097
Middle	VI	265	894	4,147	1,630
	VII	240	797	3,166	1,017
	VIII	207	309	1,013	110
High	IX	156	221	737	46
	X	87	106	537	35
	XI	.....	38	418	21
	XII	1	66	418	26
	Total ...	3,024	12,796	88,109	78,642
University and Intermediate Education.					
Intermediate classes— 1st year		4	25	80	4
2nd year		1	31	97	4
Degree classes— 1st year		1	9	35	.....
2nd year		1	11	32	.....
3rd year		.....	.....	.....	.....
Post-graduate classes— 1st year		.....	3	5	1
2nd year		.....	1	7	.....
Research students		.....	.....	4	.....
Total ...		7	80	260	9
No. of scholars in recognised institutions.		3,031	12,876	88,369	78,651
No. of scholars in unrecognised institutions.		1	94	1,065	291
Grand Total ...		3,032	12,970	89,434	78,942

* Statistics of scholars belonging to *Lingayat* and *Maratha* communities included under Hindus are as under :—

	Primary Schools.	Secondary Schools.	Colleges.
Lingayats ...	14,956	23	...
Marathas ...	19,376	291	6

PRESIDENCY

1930-31

receiving General Education.

dus*								
Back-ward†	Total	Muham-madans	Bud-dhists	Parsis	Sikhs	Others	Total	Number of pupils from rural areas.
3c	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1,983,415	7,205,493	1,691,445	247	39,947	2,727	100,286	9,153,144	.....
10,737	84,861	29,052	146	1,043	183	3,272	124,089	62,604
3,103	31,370	9,029	86	767	55	1,613	44,955	22,164
1,958	25,483	5,657	52	778	41	1,278	35,219	16,098
1,130	17,895	3,342	18	824	10	898	24,578	10,596
570	11,319	1,547	10	661	20	715	15,717	5,927
179	5,956	577	1	731	1	381	8,806	2,646
123	4,306	258	1	538	1	208	6,349	1,656
6	1,129	57	...	398	2	59	2,161	296
1	784	27	...	398	1	51	1,638	62
1	573	13	...	298	3	34	1,114	55
.....	439	6	...	229	.....	24	736	51
.....	444	9	...	245	1	10	776	26
17,808	184,559	49,674	314	6,910	318	8,543	266,138	122,181
.....	84	2	...	49	.....	6	170	4
.....	101	3	...	46	1	11	194	4
.....	35	...	...	16	.....	4	65	1
.....	32	...	...	26	.....	3	73	1
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
.....	6	...	...	7	.....	...	16	.....
.....	7	...	...	1	.....	...	9	.....
.....	4	...	...	3	.....	...	7	.....
.....	269	5	...	148	1	24	534	10
17,808	184,828	49,679	314	7,058	319	8,567	266,672	122,191
582	1,938	5,894	...	36	3	137	8,103	4,440
18,390	186,766	55,573	314	7,094	322	8,704	274,775	126,631

† The following are included under heading "Backward Hindus":—
Aboriginals and Hill Tribes.
Depressed classes (untouchables), and
The rest.

‡ Class I represents Infant class.

BOMBAY

BRITISH DISTRICTS—

V-A.—Race or Creed of Male Scholars

	Europeans and Anglo-Indians	Indian Christians	Hin	
			Advanced	Inter-mediate
	1	2	3a	3b
School Education.				
Art Schools	.....	53	364	83
Law Schools	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medical Schools	.....	12	381	49
Normal and Training Schools... ...	.....	76	164	234
Engineering and Surveying Schools ...	5	15	294	92
Technical and Industrial Schools ...	2	356	634	371
Commercial Schools...	26	132	1,016	91
Agricultural Schools...	.....	1	48	100
Reformatory Schools	.....	43	100	168
Schools for Defectives	2	35	96	51
Schools for Adults	1	45	538	1,661
Other Schools	2	41	1,724	163
Total ...	38	809	5,359	2,983
University and Intermediate Education.				
Law	.....	30	766	161
Medicine	1	74	481	12
Education	.....	3	32	5
Engineering	.....	7	215	29
Agriculture	.....	7	143	69
Commerce	1	8	182	21
Forestry	.....	.....	.....	.....
Veterinary Science	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	2	129	1,769	287
Grand Total ...	40	938	7,128	3,270

* The following are included under Hindus :—

Lingayats	413
Marathas	1,371

PRESIDENCY

1930-31

receiving Vocational and Special Education.

dus *		Muham-madans	Buddhists	Parsis	Sikhs	Others	Total	No. of pupils from rural areas
†Back-ward	Total							
3c	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
64	511	23	2	25	2	9	625	.....
.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
1	431	14	.....	2	5	18	482	113
69	467	122	.....	.....	.....	6	671	579
.....	316	8	.....	15	9	2	370	58
115	1,120	151	.....	138	8	59	1,834	524
5	1,112	137	.....	296	25	62	1,790	24
7	155	2	.....	.....	.....	3	161	161
69	327	254	.....	3	1	9	637	24
2	149	28	.....	12	.....	17	243	71
1,790	3,989	3,342	.....	8	7	16	7,408	1,913
23	1,910	268	.....	87	.....	24	2,332	691
2,145	10,487	4,349	2	586	57	225	16,553	4,158
.....	927	55	.....	40	1	52	1,105	228
.....	443	49	.....	41	4	35	647	281
.....	37	7	.....	2	.....	1	50	.....
4	248	28	.....	22	.....	19	324	34
13	215	16	.....	12	1	5	256	160
1	204	10	1	52	.....	32	308	75
.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....
18	2,074	165	1	169	6	144	2,690	778
2,163	12,561	4,514	3	755	63	369	19,243	4,936

† The following are included under the heading "Backward Hindus":—
Aboriginals and H illTribes.
Depressed Classes (Untouchables), and
The rest.

BOMBAY

BRITISH DISTRICTS—

V-B.—Race or Creed of Female Scholars

—	Europeans and Anglo-Indians	Indian Christians	Hindus*			
			Advanced	Intermediate	† Backward	Total
	1	2	3 (*a*)	3 (*b*)	3 (*c*)	3
School Education.						
Art Schools	2	12	16	1	...	17
Medical Schools	.....	4	38	4	...	42
Normal and Training Schools	60	237	226	85	12	323
Technical and Industrial Schools.	.....	184	355	47	27	429
Commercial Schools ...	46	12	2	...	...	2
Agricultural Schools ...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...
Schools for Defectives ...	1	22	20	3	...	23
Schools for Adults... ...	.....	5	346	78	176	600
Other Schools	.....	...	145	21	...	166
Total ...	109	476	1,148	239	215	1,602
University and Intermediate Education.						
Law	1	1	.....	...	...	...
Medicine	.....	13	30	8	...	38
Education	.....	2	5	...	...	5
Commerce	.....	1	.....	...	...	...
Total ...	1	17	35	8	...	43
Grand Total ...	110	493	1,183	247	215	1,645

* The following are included under "Hindus":—

Lingayats	11
Marathas	118

PRESIDENCY

1930-31

receiving Vocational and Special Education.

Muhammadans	Buddhists	Parsis	Sikhs	Others	Total	No. of pupils from rural areas.
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
.....	.....	8	1	1	41	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	47	17
104	.....	42	.....	14	780	285
44	.....	6	1	37	701	128
.....	.....	18	.....	14	92	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	3	.....	.....	51	8
78	.....	55	.....	4	742	251
12	.....	69	.....	6	253	39
240	.....	202	2	76	2,707	728
.....	.....	7	.....	.....	9	.....
1	.....	14	1	6	73	23
.....	.....	2	.....	1	10	.....
.....	.....	2	.....	1	4	.....
1	.....	25	1	8	96	23
241	.....	227	3	84	2,803	751

† The following are included under the heading "Backward Hindus":—

Aboriginals and Hill Tribes.

Depressed Classes (Untouchables), and

The rest.

BOMBAY

BRITISH DISTRICTS—

VI-A—Men

Class of Institutions	Trained Teachers with the following educational qualifications				
	A Degree	Passed Matric or School Final	Passed Middle School	Passed Primary School	Lower qualifications
	1	2	3	4	5
Primary Schools					
Government	.....	1	.....	91	.....
Local Board and Municipal ...	.....	1	.....	14,384	.....
Aided	2	3	1	552	.....
Unaided	.....	3	.....	13	.....
Total ...	2	8	1	15,040	.....
Middle Schools					
Government	14	3	.....	1	1
Local Board and Municipal ...	5	9	3	2	2
Aided	14	24	2	14	15
Unaided	2	8	.....	7	2
Total ...	35	44	5	24	20
High Schools					
Government	284	24	.....	4	11
Local Board and Municipal ...	33	6	1	8	8
Aided	181	130	9	68	50
Unaided	17	6	2	3	4
Total ...	515	166	12	83	73
Grand Total ...	552	218	18	15,147	93

PRESIDENCY

1930-31

Teachers

Untrained Teachers				Total trained teachers	Total untrained teachers	Grand Total of teachers
Possessing a degree		*Possessing no degree*				
Certificated	Uncertificated	Certificated	Uncertificated			
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
.....	.....	.....	30	92	30	122
.....	.....	1,009	12,175	14,385	13,184	27,569
8	12	12	3,766	558	3,798	4,356
2	2	2	338	16	344	360
10	14	1,023	16,309	15,051	17,356	32,407
2	2	2	6	19	12	31
13	28	54	221	21	316	337
30	102	44	405	69	581	650
8	33	24	146	19	211	230
53	165	124	778	128	1,120	1,248
16	58	22	43	323	139	462
40	74	28	140	56	282	338
203	801	170	1,113	438	2,286	2,724
76	107	17	144	32	344	376
334	1,040	237	1,440	849	3,051	3,900
397	1,219	1,384	18,527	16,028	21,527	37,555

Class of Institutions	Trained Teachers with the following educational qualifications				
	A Degree	Passed Matric or School Final	Passed Middle School	Passed Primary School	Lower qualifications
	1	2	3	4	5
Primary Schools					
Government	.....	.....	.....	43	.....
Local Board and Municipal ...	.....	.....	.....	2,015	.....
Aided	7	1	1	500	.....
Unaided	.....	.....	.....	33	.....
Total ...	7	1	1	2,591	.....
Middle Schools					
Government	8	2	.....	3	.....
Local Board and Municipal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aided	5	40	.....	8	22
Unaided	.....	14	.....	1	4
Total ...	13	56	.....	12	26
High Schools					
Government	2	.....	.....	1	.....
Local Board and Municipal ...	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Aided	54	282	10	16	46
Unaided	4	4	1	1	5
Total ...	60	286	11	19	51
Grand Total ...	80	343	12	2,622	77

PRESIDENCY

1930-31

Teachers

Untrained Teachers				Total trained teachers	Total untrained teachers	Grand Total of teachers
Possessing a degree		*Possessing no degree*				
Certificated	Uncertificated	Certificated	Uncertificated			
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
.....	.....	.....	11	43	11	54
.....	.....	11	1,472	2,015	1,483	3,498
1	6	4	803	509	814	1,323
1	.....	.....	15	33	16	49
2	6	15	2,301	2,600	2,324	4,924
.....	4	2	3	13	9	22
.....	.....	1	11	.....	12	12
1	6	3	124	75	134	209
.....	2	.....	22	19	24	43
1	12	6	160	107	179	286
.....	1	2	1	3	4	7
.....	5	.....	1	1	6	7
15	66	38	341	408	460	868
3	2	1	30	15	36	51
18	74	41	373	427	506	933
21	92	62	2,834	3,134	3,009	6,143

Total, European and Anglo-Indian population, Census of 1921. ... { Males ... 28,259 / Females ... 13,686 } Total ... 41,945

	Institutions	Scholars on roll on March 31st	Number of females in institutions for males and *vice versa*	Number of Non-Europeans on rolls
	1	2	3	4
Institutions for Males				
Arts Colleges	.....	.....	.....	.....
Training Colleges	.....	.....	.....	.....
High Schools	7	1,558	159	285
Middle Schools	9	575	237	84
Primary Schools	.....	.....	.....	.....
Training Schools	.....	.....	.....	.....
Technical and Industrial Schools	.....	.....	.....	.....
Commercial Schools	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Schools	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	16	2,133	396	369
Institutions for Females				
Arts Colleges	.....	.....	.....	.....
Training Colleges	.....	.....	.....	.....
High Schools	13	2,982	443	748
Middle Schools	5	346	132	69
Primary Schools	.....	.....	.....	.....
Training Schools	2	68	.....	20
Technical and Industrial Schools	.....	.....	.....	.....
Commercial Schools	1	34	.....	5
Other Schools	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	21	3,430	575	842
Grand Total for Institutions ...	37	5,563	971	1,211

Expenditure on Buildings includes Rs. Nil spent by the Public Works Department.

"Miscellaneous" includes the following main items :—

	Rs.
(1) Scholarships and Free grants	22,865
(2) Hostel (Boarding) charges	4,16,493
(3) Kindergarten Examination charges ...	600
Total ...	4,39,958

PRESIDENCY
1930-31
Education

Percentage to European and Anglo-Indian population of those at school. { Males ... 8·2 / Females... 23·8 } Total ... 13·3

Teachers		Expenditure from				
Trained	Untrained	Government funds	*Local funds	Fees	Other sources	Total expenditure
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
54	33	1,45,366	.....	1,58,065	57,740	3,61,171
20	19	24,203	.....	13,615	48,086	85,904
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
74	52	1,69,569	.....	1,71,680	1,05,826	4,47,075
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
144	75	1,79,289	.....	2,04,368	86,966	4,70,623
18	10	10,423	.....	11,756	17,215	39,394
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	.....	18,144	.....	4,080	6,568	28,792
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	2,300	.....	4,177	.....	6,477
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
174	85	2,10,156	.....	2,24,381	1,10,749	5,45,286
248	137	3,79,725	.....	3,96,061	2,16,575	9,92,361
Inspection ...		4,840	.....	.....	.....	4,840
Buildings and furniture, etc.		5,210	.....	3,715	22,493	31,418
Miscellaneous ...		1,09,837	.....	1,82,273	1,47,848	4,39,958
Total ...		1,19,887	.....	1,85,988	1,70,341	4,76,216
Grand Total ...		4,99,612	.....	5,82,049	3,86,916	14,68,577

* Local Funds include both District Board and Municipal funds.

BOMBAY
BRITISH DISTRICTS—
VIII.—Examination

Examinations	Males					
	Number of Examinees			Number Passed		
	Public*	Private	Total	Public*	Private	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6
DEGREE EXAMINATIONS						
Arts and Science						
D.Litt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ph.D.	...	...	...	...	...	...
D.Sc.	...	...	...	...	...	...
M.A.	83	11	94	67	6	73
M.Sc.	45	...	45	37	...	37
B.A. (Honours)	305	15	320	270	11	281
B.Sc. (Honours)	...	...	...	...	...	...
B.A. (Pass)	290	434	724	196	136	332
B.Sc. (Pass)	300	87	387	220	51	271
Law						
Master of Law	...	19	19	...	4	4
Bachelor of Law	882	...	882	427	...	427
Medicine						
M.D.	19	...	19	3	...	3
M.B., B. S.	354	...	354	101	...	101
L.M.S. (Bombay)	...	...	...	...	...	...
M.C.P. & S. (Bombay)	2	...	2	...	...	...
M.S.F.M. (Calcutta)	...	...	...	...	...	...
M.S.	12	...	12	5	...	5
M. Obstetrics	...	...	...	...	...	...
B.Hyg.	10	...	10	2	...	2
D.P.H.	...	...	...	...	...	...
D.O.	6	...	6	3	...	3
D.T.M. (Calcutta)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering						
Master of C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bachelor of C. E.	135	...	135	86	...	86
Bachelor of M. E.	6	...	6	3	...	3
Education						
B.T.	69	...	69	48	...	48
Commerce						
Master of Commerce	1	...	1	1	...	1
Bachelor of Commerce	172	...	172	54	...	54
Agriculture						
Master of Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bachelor of Agriculture	70	...	70	53	...	53

* *i.e.*, Appearing from

PRESIDENCY
1930-31
Results

FEMALES					
Number of Examinees			Number Passed		
Public*	Private	Total	Public*	Private	Total
7	8	9	10	11	12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	1	5	1	.....	1
1	.....	1	1	.....	1
33	3	36	28	3	31
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	20	52	27	5	32
8	.....	8	6	.....	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	1	1	.....	1
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
27	.....	27	10	.....	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	.....	13	11	.....	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

a recognised Institution.

Examinations	Males					
	Number of Examinees			Number Passed		
	Public*	Private	Total	Public*	Private	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Intermediate Examinations						
Intermediate in Arts	1,072	330	1,402	599	153	752
Intermediate in Science	863	121	984	423	74	497
Licentiate of Civil Engineering ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Certificate in Teaching (S.T.C.) ...	159	...	159	84	...	84
Intermediate in Commerce ...	181	...	181	89	...	89
Intermediate in Agriculture ...	92	...	92	58	...	58
Veterinary Examinations (G.B.V.C.).	26	...	26	19	...	19
School Examinations						
(a) On completion of High School Course						
Matriculation	8,738	1,295	10,033	5,101	683	5,784
European High School	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambridge School Certificate ...	62	...	62	45	...	45
(b) On completion of Middle School Course						
Cambridge Junior	82	...	82	46	...	46
European Middle	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anglo-Vernacular Middle	12,185	...	12,185	9,832	...	9,832
Vernacular Middle (Final)... ...	13,967	2,668	16,635	5,727	379	6,106
(c) On completion of Primary Course						
Upper Primary	13,225	1,910	15,135	7,038	224	7,262
Lower Primary	78,159	...	78,159	56,026	...	56,026
(d) On completion of Vocational Course						
For Teacher's Certificates—						
Vernacular, Higher	723	47	770	614	23	637
Vernacular, Lower	...	...	...	...	...	...
At Art Schools	24	...	24	16	...	16
At Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
At Medical Schools (L.C.P.S.) ...	337	...	337	130	...	130
At Engineering Schools	203	...	203	165	...	165
At Technical and Industrial Schools.	112	...	112	96	...	96
At Commercial Schools	887	64	951	327	15	342
At Agricultural Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
At other Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...

* *i.e.*, Appearing from

Females					
Number of Examinees			Number Passed		
Public* 7	Private 8	Total 9	Public* 10	Private 11	Total 12
131	6	137	83	3	86
48	3	51	29	2	31
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
39	.....	39	24	.....	24
2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
629	33	662	431	18	449
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
71	.....	71	45	.....	45
129	.....	129	82	.....	82
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,393	.....	1,393	1,089	.....	1,089
2,299	189	2,488	1,033	40	1,073
1,076	117	1,193	634	21	655
10,574	.....	10,574	7,748	.....	7,748
250	15	265	172	5	177
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	.....	28	17	.....	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	.....	24	9	.....	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

a recognised Institution.

IX—Statistics of Educational

Types of Institutions.	No. of Institutions and Scholars.							
	Government.		District Board.		Private.*		Total.	
	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I. RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.								
For Males.								
Arts Colleges	1	94	...	...	1	243	2	337
Professional Colleges ...	1	256	...	...	...	...	1	256
High Schools	...	...	1	253	12	1,880	13	2,133
Middle Schools	...	...	88	2,209	71	4,448	159	6,657
Primary Schools	4	245	9,473	584,770	1,828	65,538	11,305	650,553
Training Schools	9	566	...	...	2	72	11	638
Agricultural Schools ...	4	129	...	...	...	...	4	129
Schools for adults	...	...	42	939	46	1,484	88	2,423
Other Schools	3	83	...	...	10	326	13	409
Total ...	22	1,373	9,604	588,171	1,970	73,991	11,596	663,535
For Females.								
Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High Schools	...	...	...	...	2	237	2	237
Middle Schools	...	...	...	...	1	34	1	34
Primary Schools	...	...	706	39,158	155	6,222	861	45,380
Training Schools	4	148	...	...	5	207	9	355
Agricultural Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for adults	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4	148	706	39,158	163	6,700	873	46,006
Grand Total for all Recognized Institutions.	26	1,521	10,310	627,329	2,133	80,691	12,469	709,541
II. UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.								
For Males			...	...	...	...	973	18,807
For Females			...	...	...	...	60	1,772
Total ...							1,033	20,579
Grand Total for all Institutions ...							13,502	730,120

* Aided and unaided.

PRESIDENCY.

1930-31.

Institutions in Rural Areas.

Expenditure on Institutions.				Number of Teachers.			
From Government Funds.	From District Board Funds.	From other sources.	Total expenditure.	In Government schools.	In District Board schools.	In private schools.	Total.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
60,084	.....	76,283	1,36,367	8	.....	10	18
1,76,509	.....	12,404	1,88,913	31	.....	.....	31
58,246	4,070	1,61,214	2,23,530	.....	10	112	122
48,867	26,881	1,99,517	2,75,265	.....	93	315	408
86,21,763	17,51,934	6,00,302	1,09,74,049	12	19,370	2,310	21,692
2,16,066	2,472	24,600	2,43,138	56	.....	15	71
34,667	.....	4,029	38,696	11	.....	.....	11
3,516	15,395	2,664	21,575	.....	42	49	91
6,972	724	11,241	18,937	6	.....	22	28
92,26,690	18,01,526	10,92,254	1,21,20,470	124	19,515	2,833	22,472
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23,046	.....	39,749	62,795	.....	.....	29	29
995	.....	2,268	3,263	.....	.....	7	7
5,52,619	1,07,929	60,635	7,21,183	.....	1,307	290	1,597
1,04,221	842	32,834	1,37,897	29	.....	49	78
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6,80,881	1,08,771	1,35,486	9,25,138	29	1,307	375	1,711
99,07,571	19,10,297	12,27,740	1,30,45,608	153	20,822	3,208	24,183

Explanatory Notes :—

(1) Figures for *urban* areas (i.e. municipal, cantonment, notified and small town committee areas) are excluded from this table.

(2) The expenditure on institutions includes expenditure on buildings and miscellaneous charges incurred on the schools.

(3) The total number of pupils from rural areas, who are under instruction, is shown in the last column of Tables IV-A and B and V-A and B.

(4) This table includes statistics relating to *training schools*, whether situated in urban or in rural areas, in which the majority of the students are being trained for employment in *rural* areas. It does not include the returns of training institutions located in rural areas, the majority of the students in which are trained for schools in *urban* areas.

Annual Reports.

Report of the Director of Public Instruction on the progress of education in the Bombay Presidency, during the year 1930-31.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Resolution No. P. 36.

Bombay Castle, 15th February 1932.

RESOLUTION OF GOVERNMENT.

The year under review saw the first check to that steady expansion of expenditure in education to which the Presidency has grown accustomed since the Reforms. The actual decrease was only a lakh, the expenditure for the year being Rs. 402 lakhs, and affected principally the building programme, but it was the beginning of what subsequent experience has shown to be a progressive, and very probably a somewhat prolonged, downward movement. Government share the disappointment which all educationists in the Presidency must feel, but inasmuch as the elimination of waste and wiser expenditure are of greater importance than an increase of funds, Government feel confident that a period of adjustment and stock-taking will be made to yield important fruit.

2. The year saw an actual decline in the number of students in colleges. This is attributed partly to the reduction in passes at the Matriculation Examination of 1930 and partly to political ferment. The Civil Disobedience movement made a definite set at college students. It would not have been unreasonable to hope that all who are in any way concerned with the education of youth would have used their influence to combat the infection of an extreme political movement. These hopes were far from being realised. While it should be readily admitted that large bodies of students showed a spirit of discipline and devotion to their studies, the strain to which the whole body of youth in the Presidency was subjected was one which it should never have been called upon to undergo. The degree to which the loyalty of students had been undermined was brought forcibly to public notice by the attitude of a number of students of the Fergusson College when one of their number made an attempt on the life of the officiating Governor of Bombay who was visiting the College on 22nd July 1931.

3. Earlier occurrences during the year under review also told the same tale. The root cause of the trouble may often be the lack of proper parental control. This again may be largely due to want of good education among the parents. But Government should in any case be able to rely implicitly on the teaching staff, and where that staff displays weakness or unwillingness to appreciate its duties, it becomes the duty of Government to take whatever steps they may consider necessary to

remedy the defect. Government have issued a warning to the governing bodies of all recognised educational institutions in receipt of grants as well as all local authorities and School Boards that no member of their staff or establishment should be permitted to take part in political agitation directed against the authority of Government. Government are of course entitled to a great deal more than a mere negative attitude on the part of the teaching profession. They are entitled to its strong and active support. Government are still directing close attention to this subject.

4. Generally the year was a satisfactory one. The superior educational staff were at length reorganised. Government are glad to learn that this has had a reassuring effect on the department. Primary schools increased in numbers from 14,819 to 14,877 and there was a 2 per cent. increase of pupils in primary schools to 858,000 boys and 247,000 girls. Unfortunately however there was no improvement in the percentage of pupils in standards V to VII, while the percentage of pupils attaining standard IV still gives no ground for complacence. A very satisfactory improvement was recorded in all sections of Muhammadan education though the state of female Muhammadan education in Sind is a matter of concern. A considerable step forward in the provision for educating Muslim girls was taken at Poona. The Anglo-Urdu Middle School was given an independent existence under its own headmistress, while the normal class attached to the Central Urdu Girls' School, Poona, was converted into an independent Urdu Training School for Women. Government trust that this will mean a real improvement in the standard of education in Muslim girls' schools. Taking all classes together there was a good increase in the number of girls receiving primary and secondary education. There was unfortunately a decrease in the number of those from the intermediate and backward classes receiving secondary and higher education. The fall in the number of schools specially reserved for Aboriginal and Hill tribes is very regrettable. Government have reason to believe that these setbacks will be only temporary.

5. In University education, the fall of students by 840 to 7,112 in Arts Colleges has already been alluded to. Government notice with much satisfaction that women students in colleges, who numbered 630, took an important share in college life. The women students must be the principal means of improving the unsatisfactory condition of female education in the Presidency. The satisfactory progress of the Ismail College near Andheri which was opened during the year under review is gratifying. Government trust that this institution will earn the support of the Muhammadan public to an increasing degree.

6. As to secondary education there was a decrease of 2·7 per cent. in pupils to 89,040 in Anglo-Vernacular schools. Government are concerned to read the remarks of the examiners for the Matriculation Examination for 1931 as to the standard of English taught in many of the Anglo-Vernacular schools of the Presidency.

7. Government wish to place on record their appreciation of the difficulties with which the Director of Public Instruction and the department have had to contend during the year under review and of the efficient and skilful manner in which the work of the department was conducted.

By order of the Government of Bombay
(Transferred Departments),

E. W. PERRY,
Officiating Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner in Sind,
The Commissioner, N. D.,
The Commissioner, C. D,
The Commissioner, S. D.,
The Director of Public Instruction,
The Director, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay,
The Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay,
All Collectors, including the Collectors in Sind and the Deputy Commissioner, Upper Sind Frontier,
The Director of Agriculture,
The Director of Industries,
All Political Officers,
The Compiler, General Administration Report,
The Superintendent, Government Printing and Stationery,
The Manager, Government Central Press,
The Revenue Department,
The General Department,
The Home Department,
The Political Department,
The Finance Department,
The Public Works Department,
The Director of Information (with spare copies for the Editors of Newspapers),
The Oriental Translator to Government,
The Secretary, Legislative Council (for the Reading Room for the members of the Legislative Council),
The Under Secretary of State for India (by letter).

BOMBAY : PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

Supplement to the Report on Public Instruction in Bombay for 1930-31

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

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1932

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OF THE
Royal Asiatic Society.

Supplement to the Report on Public Instruction in Bombay for 1930-31.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

BRITISH DISTRICTS ONLY.

		PAGES
1.	Table showing all kinds of recognised and unrecognised institutions (for boys and girls) in the Presidency and the number of pupils attending them	1–5
2.	Table showing the number of Primary schools under each management and the number of boys and girls in different standards	6–13
3.	Table showing the examination results of Government, District Local Board, Municipal and approved Primary schools in the British Districts of the Presidency	14
4.	Table showing the receipts and expenditure of Local Bodies on Primary Education	15–37
5.	Table showing the number and average pay of all full-time teachers in District Local Board and Municipal Primary schools in each Division of the Presidency	38–41
6.	Statistical Return of Colleges	42–48
7.	Statistical Return of High and Middle schools for boys	49–107
8.	Statistical Return of High and Middle schools for girls	108–121
9.	Statistical Return of Primary schools for boys and girls	122–173
10.	Statistical Return of Schools for Special or Technical training	174–207

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STATEMENT OF RECOGNISED AND UNRECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Table showing all kinds of Recognised and Unrecognised
Presidency and the

Division.	Number of recognised educational institutions and pupils on 31st March 1931.		Increase or decrease over preceding year.	
	Institutions.	Pupils.	Institutions.	Pupils.
1	2	3	4	5
Bombay Division.				
Bombay City	650	111,524	+17	+4,259
Bombay Suburban District ...	111	14,595	+2	+242
Thana	591	36,969	+6	+1,735
Kolaba	419	24,281	+8	+318
Ratnagiri	807	54,297	+18	+1,179
Nasik	608	47,393	−2	+1,361
Total (Mofussil) ...	2,536	177,535	+32	+4,835
Central Division.				
Poona	994	82,581	−12	+2,563
Satara	1,080	70,639	+12	+671
Sholapur	649	47,279	+16	+1,459
Ahmednagar	879	50,080	+9	+442
East Khandesh	853	71,838	−4	−1,539
West Khandesh	460	41,274	−2	−893
Total ...	4,915	363,691	+19	+2,703
Northern Division.				
Ahmedabad	631	64,498	.....	−393
Kaira	700	55,633	+8	−2,849
Panch Mahals	244	19,010	−2	+315
Broach	354	27,774	+8	+145
Surat	657	66,587	−21	+57
Total ...	2,586	233,502	−7	−2,725

Institutions in each of the several Districts of the Bombay pupils attending them.

Number of unrecognised institutions and pupils on 31st March 1931.		Area in square miles.	Estimate of Population.	Percentage of pupils in columns 3 and 7 to population (col. 9).	Number of towns and inhabited villages.	Number of villages with schools.	Average number of square miles to each village with a school.
Institutions.	Pupils.						
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
9	1,757	24	1,175,914	9·6	1	1	2·4
.....	...	142	152,840	9·5	37	33	4·3
1	66	3,434	759,916	4·9	1,556	427	8·0
14	350	2,169	562,942	4·4	1,573	340	6·4
10	662	3,989	1,154,244	4·8	1,305	467	8·5
2	29	5,877	832,576	5·7	1,647	444	13·2
27	1,107	15,611	3,462,518	5·2	6,168	1,711	9·1
11	359	5,357	1,009,033	8·2	1,157	635	8·4
3	125	4,910	1,026,259	6·9	1,342	873	5·6
17	1,993	4,556	742,010	6·6	718	445	10·2
35	1,035	6,610	731,552	7·0	1,346	598	11·1
3	64	4,551	1,075,837	6·7	1,478	599	7·6
10	233	6,401	641,847	6·5	1,427	346	18·5
79	3,809	32,385	5,226,538	7·0	7,468	3,496	9·3
92	5,169	3,824	890,911	7·3	871	327	11·7
16	914	1,596	710,982	8·0	579	362	4·4
21	898	1,606	374,860	5·3	668	159	10·1
69	2,629	1,468	307,745	9·9	404	250	5·9
70	4,448	1,651	674,351	10·5	782	438	3·8
268	14,058	10,145	2,958,849	8·4	3,304	1,536	6·6

Division.	Number of recognised educational institutions and pupils on 31st March 1931.		Increase or decrease over preceding year.	
	Institutions.	Pupils.	Institutions.	Pupils.
1	2	3	4	5
Southern Division.				
Dharwar	1,010	83,134	− 40	+1,654
Belgaum	787	59,512	+ 6	+ 632
Bijapur	688	42,798	− 18	+ 963
Kanara	365	21,861	+ 4	+ 333
Total ...	2,850	207,305	− 48	+3,582
Sind.				
Karachi	495	44,320	+ 20	+2,833
Hyderabad	404	26,874	.....	+1,232
Nawabshah	266	14,639	+ 3	+ 995
Thar and Parkar	199	7,939	+ 5	+ 576
Sukkur	413	30,060	− 2	+2,073
Upper Sind Frontier	168	7,452	+ 2	+ 774
Larkana	494	28,158	+ 23	+2,800
Total ...	2,439	159,442	+ 51	+11,283
Grand Total (Bombay Presidency).	15,976	1,252,999	+ 64	+23,937

Number of unrecognised institutions and pupils on 31st March 1931.		Area in square miles.	Estimate of Population.	Percentage of pupils in columns 3 and 7 to population (col. 9).	Number of towns and inhabited villages.	Number of villages with schools.	Average number of square miles to each village with a school.
Institutions.	Pupils.						
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
5	146	4,606	1,036,924	8·0	1,277	693	6·6
5	86	4,611	952,996	6·2	1,069	577	8·0
17	572	5,707	796,876	5·4	1,128	510	11·1
.....	...	3,946	401,727	5·4	1,264	270	14·6
27	804	18,870	3,188,523	6·5	4,738	2,050	9·2
69	1,352	11,231	542,065	8·4	793	211	53·2
108	1,826	4,417	573,450	5·0	862	375	11·8
78	1,362	3,889	418,660	3·8	731	199	19·5
103	1,623	13,636	396,331	2·4	904	275	49·6
194	2,837	5,612	510,292	6·4	671	451	12·4
59	900	2,664	240,619	3·5	410	148	18·0
215	2,812	5,057	597,960	5·2	763	399	12·7
826	12,712	46,506	3,279,377	5·2	5,134	2,058	22·6
1,236	34,247	123,541	19,291,719	6·7	26,813	10,852	11·4

Table showing the number of Primary Schools under in different

—	Number of schools in 1929-30.	Number of pupils in 1929-30.	Number of schools in 1930-31.	Number Lower Infants. Boys.	Number Lower Infants. Girls.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Bombay City.					
Municipal	315	50,904	315	15,262	11,927
Approved	131	16,312	131	3,428	2,426
Total ...	446	67,216	446	18,690	14,353
Bombay Division.					
Government	6	414	6	67	41
District Local Board ...	1,927	110,878	1,933	33,361	8,460
Municipal— Non-Local Authority ...	109	15,441	109	3,127	1,867
Local Authority ...	81	14,265	82	3,149	1,764
Approved	257	15,063	275	5,061	2,133
Total ...	2,380	156,061	2,405	44,765	14,265
Central Division.					
Government	7	1,144	9	181	193
District Local Board ...	3,805	232,623	3,813	66,035	17,762
Municipal— Non-Local Authority ...	153	27,014	153	5,837	2,734
Local Authority ...	239	43,414	243	10,156	6,492
Approved	424	24,973	426	7,463	3,897
Total ...	4,628	329,168	4,644	89,677	31,078

each management and the number of Boys and Girls standards.

of pupils in 1930-31.

Primary stage.

Standard I.		Standard II.		Standard III.		Standard IV.	
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
5,023	3,217	4,615	2,510	3,815	1,851	3,592	1,326
1,579	1,001	1,647	869	1,589	764	1,624	673
6,602	4,218	6,262	3,379	5,404	2,615	5,216	1,999
23	9	31	13	18	14	47	5
17,820	3,320	15,892	2,641	11,910	1,579	8,812	770
1,830	819	1,819	736	1,577	544	1,509	356
1,865	824	1,645	692	1,472	583	1,360	437
2,335	563	1,998	536	1,644	335	757	226
23,873	5,535	21,385	4,618	16,621	3,055	12,485	1,794
68	74	96	84	96	72	94	78
34,691	5,900	30,634	3,970	24,704	2,319	21,954	1,090
3,257	1,144	3,152	886	2,759	606	2,747	378
4,747	2,583	4,544	2,205	3,993	1,547	3,708	1,075
3,089	1,205	2,708	932	2,302	791	1,905	695
45,852	10,906	41,134	8,077	33,854	5,335	30,408	3,316

—	Number of pupils				
	Lower Primary stage—*contd.*		Upper Primary		
	Total.		Standard V.		Standard
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.
1	15	16	17	18	19
Bombay City.					
Municipal	32,307	20,831	735	494	261
Approved	9,867	5,733	45	110	4
Total ...	42,174	26,564	780	604	265
Bombay Division.					
Government	186	82	37	...	42
District Local Board ...	87,795	16,770	3,922	190	2,129
Municipal—					
Non-Local Authority ...	9,862	4,322	742	134	479
Local Authority ...	9,491	4,300	595	158	285
Approved	11,795	3,793	72	56	31
Total ...	119,129	29,267	5,368	538	2,966
Central Division.					
Government	535	501	77	40	65
District Local Board ...	178,018	31,041	9,927	309	6,319
Municipal—					
Non-Local Authority ...	17,752	5,748	1,563	134	1,185
Local Authority ...	27,148	13,902	1,896	361	1,263
Approved	17,472	7,520	277	226	162
Total ...	240,925	58,712	13,740	1,070	8,994

in 1930-31.

stage.					Grand Total [Lower and Upper Primary stages.]		
VI.	Standard VII.		Total.				
Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
312	234	...	1,230	806	33,537	21,637	55,174
89	10	6	59	205	9,926	5,938	15,864
401	244	6	1,289	1,011	43,463	27,575	71,038
...	45	...	124	...	310	82	392
102	1,829	8	7,880	300	95,675	17,070	112,745
75	362	...	1,583	209	11,445	4,531	15,976
100	260	...	1,140	258	10,631	4,558	15,189
49	42	3	145	108	11,940	3,901	15,841
326	2,538	11	10,872	875	130,001	30,142	160,143
29	79	...	221	69	756	570	1,326
160	5,354	18	21,600	487	199,618	31,528	231,146
85	1,099	...	3,847	219	21,599	5,967	27,566
296	1,119	2	4,278	659	31,426	14,561	45,987
226	136	9	575	461	18,047	7,981	26,028
796	7,787	29	30,521	1,895	271,446	60,607	332,053

	Number of schools in 1929-30.	Number of pupils in 1929-30.	Number of schools in 1930-31.	Number Lower Infants. Boys.	Number Lower Infants. Girls.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Northern Division.					
Government	7	808	7	103	75
District Local Board ...	1,612	123,974	1,623	25,910	10,646
Municipal— Non-Local Authority ...	67	12,087	69	2,299	1,456
Local Authority ...	249	46,238	250	10,379	6,652
Approved ...	448	26,471	448	7,858	4,828
Total ...	2,383	209,578	2,397	46,549	23,657
Southern Division.					
Government	11	1,253	10	365	167
District Local Board ...	1,946	128,254	1,945	36,303	12,910
Municipal— Non-Local Authority ...	111	17,995	111	4,037	2,305
Local Authority ...	119	20,424	121	5,638	3,499
Approved ...	584	22,169	542	7,342	2,674
Total ...	2,771	190,095	2,729	53,685	21,555
Sind.					
Government	2	472	2	28	74
District Local Board ...	1,055	54,328	1,061	17,331	2,715
Municipal— Non-Local Authority ...	22	3,252	22	925	380
Local Authority ...	189	24,966	202	8,582	4,577
Approved ...	943	43,758	969	12,946	8,801
Total ...	2,211	126,776	2,256	39,812	16,547
Grand Total [Bombay Presidency].	14,819	1,078,894	14,877	293,178	121,455

of pupils in 1930-31.

Primary stage.

Standard I.		Standard II.		Standard III.		Standard IV.	
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
94	44	81	37	76	33	78	27
16,185	5,433	14,762	4,290	12,557	3,438	11,106	2,276
1,338	692	1,334	580	1,192	461	1,063	281
5,434	2,776	5,231	2,406	4,566	1,738	4,358	1,197
2,591	1,890	1,835	1,588	1,358	1,163	897	901
25,642	10,835	23,243	8,901	19,749	6,833	17,502	4,682
126	58	94	58	101	49	83	38
18,247	3,807	16,631	2,925	12,811	1,621	10,430	883
1,992	941	1,987	750	1,561	508	1,568	335
2,285	1,105	2,095	896	1,892	589	1,614	309
3,054	618	2,864	487	2,354	268	1,756	161
25,704	6,529	23,671	5,116	18,719	3,035	15,451	1,726
33	48	32	39	50	40	58	17
10,005	1,012	7,899	531	6,423	367	5,466	177
484	82	434	88	446	64	321	41
3,086	1,831	2,820	1,247	2,349	743	2,108	389
6,528	2,938	4,689	2,149	3,569	1,457	2,614	705
20,136	5,911	15,874	4,054	12,837	2,671	10,567	1,329
147,809	43,934	131,569	34,145	107,184	23,544	91,629	14,846

	Lower Primary stage—*contd.*		Upper Primary		Number
	Total.		Standard V.		Standard
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.
1	15	16	17	18	19
Northern Division.					
Government	432	216	46	16	19
District Local Board ...	80,520	26,083	6,172	1,142	4,098
Municipal— Non-Local Authority ...	7,226	3,470	670	191	414
Local Authority ...	29,968	14,769	1,627	541	923
Approved ...	14,539	10,370	372	327	166
Total ...	132,685	54,908	8,887	2,217	5,620
Southern Division.					
Government	769	370	23	17	16
District Local Board ...	94,422	22,146	5,262	283	3,538
Municipal— Non-Local Authority ...	11,145	4,839	778	95	574
Local Authority ..	13,524	6,398	802	110	544
Approved ...	17,370	4,208	612	33	133
Total ...	137,230	37,961	7,477	538	4,805
Sind.					
Government	201	218	9	27	3
District Local Board ...	47,124	4,802	3,122	66	1,578
Municipal— Non-Local Authority ...	2,610	655	94	9	28
Local Authority ...	18,945	8,787	150	87	65
Approved ...	30,346	16,050	741	292	184
Total ...	99,226	30,512	4,116	481	1,858
Grand Total [Bombay Presidency].	771,369	237,924	40,368	5,448	24,508

of pupils in 1930-31.

stage.							
VI.	Standard VII.		Total.		Grand Total [Lower and Upper Primary stages].		
Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
32	25	...	90	48	522	264	786
886	3,647	16	13,917	2,044	94,437	28,127	122,564
110	367	1	1,451	302	8,677	3,772	12,449
349	571	16	3,121	906	33,089	15,675	48,764
373	136	23	674	723	15,213	11,093	26,306
1,750	4,746	56	19,253	4,023	151,938	58,931	210,869
34	27	...	66	51	835	421	1,256
117	4,163	9	12,963	409	107,385	22,555	129,940
86	568	1	1,920	182	13,065	5,021	18,086
88	476	...	1,822	198	15,346	6,596	21,942
14	50	...	795	47	18,165	4,255	22,420
339	5,284	10	17,566	887	154,796	38,848	193,644
23	1	...	13	50	214	268	482
26	1,263	3	5,963	95	53,087	4,897	57,984
3	26	...	148	12	2,758	667	3,425
56	37	5	252	148	19,197	8,935	28,132
116	125	4	1,050	412	31,396	16,462	47,858
224	1,452	12	7,426	717	106,652	31,229	137,881
3,836	22,051	124	86,927	9,408	858,296	247,332	1,105,628

Table showing the examination results of Government, District Local Board, Municipal, and approved Primary Schools in the British Districts of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1930-31.

Standard.	Boys.			Girls.		
	Number of pupils at the time of the annual examination.	Number of pupils promoted.	Percentage.	Number of pupils at the time of the annual examination.	Number of pupils promoted.	Percentage.
Infants ...	253,039	140,244	55·4	78,643	42,160	53·6
I ...	129,895	103,181	79·4	30,274	24,064	79·5
II ...	117,928	88,605	75·1	23,319	17,985	77·1
III ...	96,034	76,815	80·0	16,013	12,368	77·2
IV ...	78,159	56,026	71·7	10,574	7,748	74·4
V ...	36,258	25,212	69·5	4,035	2,752	68·3
VI ...	21,828	14,242	65·2	2,731	1,574	57·6
VII ...	15,147	7,270	48·0	42	30	71·4
Total ...	748,268	511,595	68·4	165,631	108,681	65·6

Table showing the Receipts and Expenditure of Local Bodies on Primary Education in the British Districts of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1930-31.

Table showing the Receipts and Expenditure of Local Bodies
Presidency for

District and Management.	Opening balance on 1st April 1930.	Receipts (Recurring and				
		Government grant.		Local Cess and other Local Board taxation.	Municipal funds.	Fees.
		Recurring.	Non-recurring.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BOMBAY DIVISION.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay Suburban District.						
District Local Board ...	15,728	36,750	...	9,607	...	1,703
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	...	17,991	...	...	12,691	1,561
Total ...	15,728	54,741	...	9,607	12,691	3,264
Local Authority Municipalities.	3	37,411	...	3,153	39,881	...
Grand Total ...	15,731	92,152	...	12,760	52,572	3,264
Thana.						
District Local Board ...	4,36,857	3,01,243	...	2,05,985	...	...
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	...	23,136	...	...	17,812	...
Total ...	4,36,857	3,24,379	...	2,05,985	17,812	...
Local Authority Municipalities.	2,539	32,796	...	1,404	41,496	1,383
Grand Total ...	4,39,396	3,57,175	...	2,07,389	59,308	1,383
Kolaba.						
District Local Board ...	18,061	2,69,899	2,300	38,568	...	8,345
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	...	52,314	...	...	15,829	2,234
Total ...	18,061	3,22,213	2,300	38,568	15,829	10,579
Local Authority Municipalities.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	18,061	3,22,213	2,300	38,568	15,829	10,579

on Primary Education in the British Districts of the Bombay the year 1930-31.

Non-recurring).		Expenditure.						
		Recurring.						
Miscellaneous.	Total including Opening balance.	On Primary schools maintained.	On Approved schools.	On Management.	Non-recurring.	Total.	Closing balance on 31st March 1931.	Expenditure on scholarships included in the total recurring expenditure.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2,960	66,748	38,975	11,313	5,481	3,387	59,156	7,592	...
...	32,243	25,770	3,733	2,740	...	32,243	...	...
2,960	98,991	64,745	15,046	8,221	3,387	91,399	7,592	...
161	80,609	55,056	17,144	6,137	2,272	80,609	...	...
3,121	1,79,600	1,19,801	32,190	14,358	5,659	1,72,008	7,592	...
23,788	9,67,873	4,33,834	1,808	25,122	1,726	4,62,490	5,05,383	5,773
...	40,948	37,450	1,180	2,169	149	40,948	...	...
23,788	10,08,821	4,71,284	2,988	27,291	1,875	5,03,438	5,05,383	5,773
617	80,235	70,550	2,075	4,902	...	77,527	2,708	206
24,405	10,89,056	5,41,834	5,063	32,193	1,875	5,80,965	5,08,091	5,979
23,841	3,61,014	2,84,456	2,819	21,372	455	3,09,102	51,912	1,554
...	70,377	64,466	1,221	4,651	...	70,338	39	...
23,841	4,31,391	3,48,922	4,040	26,023	455	3,79,440	51,951	1,554
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23,841	4,31,391	3,48,922	4,040	26,023	455	3,79,440	51,951	1,554

District and Management.	Opening balance on 1st April 1930.	Receipts (Recurring and				
		Government grant.		Local Cess and other Local Board taxation.	Municipal funds.	Fees.
		Recurring.	Non-recurring.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BOMBAY DIVISION —*concld.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ratnagiri.						
District Local Board ...	26,025	4,61,479	...	30,280	...	13,269
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	...	43,817	...	...	12,909	2,518
Total ...	26,025	5,05,296	...	30,280	12,909	15,787
Local Authority Municipalities.	90	13,689	...	...	20,488	1,225
Grand Total ..	26,115	5,18,985	...	30,280	33,397	17,012
Nasik.						
District Local Board ...	34,449	4,35,007	...	47,402	...	5,770
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	...	57,790	...	...	37,003	1,410
Total ...	34,449	4,92,797	...	47,402	37,003	7,180
Local Authority Municipalities.	3,356	62,251	...	536	56,575	1,980
Grand Total ...	37,805	5,55,048	.	47,938	93,578	9,160
Abstract.						
District Local Boards ...	5,31,120	15,04,378	2,300	3,31,842	...	29,087
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	...	1,95,048	...	...	96,244	7,723
Total ...	5,31,120	16,99,426	2,300	3,31,842	96,244	36,810
Local Authority Municipalities (excluding Bombay Municipality).	5,988	1,46,147	...	5,093	1,58,440	4,588
Bombay Municipality ...	2,02,679	8,14,886	...	...	21,29,036	4,642
Total ...	2,08,667	9,61,033	...	5,093	22,87,476	9,230
Grand Total ...	7,39,787	26,60,459	2,300	3,36,935	23,83,720	46,040

Non-recurring).		Expenditure.						
		Recurring.						
Miscellaneous.	Total including Opening balance.	On Primary schools maintained.	On Approved schools.	On Management.	Non-recurring.	Total.	Closing balance on 31st March 1931.	Expenditure on scholarships included in the total recurring expenditure.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
6,094	5,37,147	4,66,604	16,486	28,677	9,465	5,21,182	15,965	3,342
372	59,616	55,268	1,626	2,664	58	59,616	...	...
6,466	5,96,763	5,21,872	18,062	31,341	9,523	5,80,798	15,965	3,342
18	35,510	33,718	386	1,389	...	35,493	17	...
6,484	6,32,273	5,55,590	18,448	32,730	9,523	6,16,291	15,982	3,342
2,886	5,25,514	4,44,329	2,637	30,013	7,205	4,84,184	41,330	3,558
...	96,203	86,540	6,937	2,726	...	96,203	...	324
2,886	6,21,717	5,30,869	9,574	32,739	7,205	5,80,387	41,330	3,882
1,772	1,26,470	1,11,710	2,549	5,555	1,729	1,21,543	4,927	252
4,658	7,48,187	6,42,579	12,123	38,294	8,934	7,01,930	46,257	4,134
59,569	24,58,296	16,68,198	35,013	1,10,665	22,238	18,36,114	6,22,182	14,227
372	2,99,387	2,69,494	14,697	14,950	207	2,99,348	39	324
59,941	27,57,683	19,37,692	49,710	1,25,615	22,445	21,35,462	6,22,221	14,551
2,568	3,22,824	2,71,034	22,154	17,983	4,001	3,15,172	7,652	458
...	31,51,243	27,28,627	1,90,335	86,753	...	30,05,715	1,45,528	8,862
2,568	34,74,067	29,99,661	2,12,489	1,04,736	4,001	33,20,887	1,53,180	9,320
62,509	62,31,750	49,37,353	2,62,199	2,30,351	26,446	54,56,349	7,75,401	23,871

District and Management.	Opening balance on 1st April 1930.	Receipts (Recurring and				
		Government grant.		Local Cess and other Local Board taxation.	Municipal funds.	Fees.
		Recurring.	Non-recurring.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
CENTRAL DIVISION.						
Poona.						
District Local Board ...	96,269	5,06,518	4,372	67,439	1,166	16,333
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	...	35,145	...	...	14,233	1,166
Total ...	96,269	5,41,663	4,372	67,439	15,399	17,499
Local Authority Municipalities.	...	1,89,496	1,118	552	1,86,650	5,868
Grand Total ...	96,269	7,31,159	5,490	67,991	2,02,049	23,367
Satara.						
District Local Board ...	5,96,895	6,89,889	...	...	3,558	28,471
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	...	1,00,416	...	...	19,014	3,558
Total ...	5,96,895	7,90,305	...	...	22,572	32,029
Local Authority Municipalities.	...	20,290	...	225	15,623	1,772
Grand Total ...	5,96,895	8,10,595	...	225	38,195	33,801
Sholapur.						
District Local Board ...	3,83,457	3,39,253	...	76,609	961	11,934
Non-Local Authority Municipalities	...	12,331	...	...	3,708	961
Total ...	3,83,457	3,51,584	...	76,609	4,669	12,895
Local Authority Municipalities.	...	1,12,179	6,680	3,279	1,20,723	550
Grand Total ...	3,83,457	4,63,763	6,680	79,888	1,25,392	13,445

Non-recurring).		Expenditure.						
		Recurring.						
Miscellaneous.	Total including Opening balance.	On Primary schools maintained.	On Approved schools.	On Management.	Non-recurring.	Total.	Closing balance on 31st March 1931.	Expenditure on scholarships included in the total recurring expenditure.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
14,949	7,07,046	5,07,548	9,968	38,322	31,934	5,87,772	1,19,274	...
..	50,544	47,802	2,742	...	...	50,544	...	...
14,949	7,57,590	5,55,350	12,710	38,322	31,934	6,38,316	1,19,274	...
876	3,84,560	2,84,963	67,949	22,745	8,903	3,84,560	...	...
15,825	11,42,150	8,40,313	80,659	61,067	40,837	10,22,876	1,19,274	...
382	13,19,195	7,91,948	3,388	45,019	21,882	8,62,237	4,56,958	...
...	1,22,988	1,19,447	3,541	...	...	1,22,988	...	...
382	14,42,183	9,11,395	6,929	45,019	21,882	9,85,225	4,56,958	...
1,006	38,916	35,777	3,089	...	50	38,916	...	...
1,388	14,81,099	9,47,172	10,018	45,019	21,932	10,24,141	4,56,958	...
15,478	8,27,692	3,92,134	1,459	30,860	63,285	4,87,738	3,39,954	...
...	17,000	16,919	81	...	...	17,000	...	...
15,478	8,44,692	4,09,053	1,540	30,860	63,285	5,04,738	3,39,954	...
1,521	2,44,932	2,01,949	11,267	8,516	23,200	2,44,932	...	...
16,999	10,89,624	6,11,002	12,807	39,376	86,485	7,49,670	3,39,954	...

District and Management.	Opening balance on 1st April 1930.	Receipts (Recurring and				
		Government grant.		Local Cess and other Local Board taxation.	Municipal funds.	Fees.
		Recurring.	Non-recurring.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
CENTRAL DIVISION —*contd.*						
Ahmednagar.						
District Local Board ...	4,696	4,73,717	...	1,35,000	...	63
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4,696	4,73,717	...	1,35,000	...	63
Local Authority Municipalities.	...	63,842	...	925	48,273	1,587
Grand Total ...	4,696	5,37,559	...	1,35,925	48,273	1,650
East Khandesh.						
District Local Board ...	1,13,834	6,53,683	...	1,28,552	...	21,933
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	...	1,46,678	...	...	34,972	5,477
Total ...	1,13,834	8,00,361	...	1,28,552	34,972	27,410
Local Authority Municipalities.	...	46,250	...	2,577	66,651	750
Grand Total ...	1,13,834	8,46,611	...	1,31,129	1,01,623	28,160
West Khandesh.						
District Local Board ...	41,398	2,98,885	...	1,10,178	97	30
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	...	52,714	...	...	15,035	13
Total ...	41,398	3,51,599	...	1,10,178	15,132	43
Local Authority Municipalities.	...	53,047	4,259	2,242	51,378	1,092
Grand Total ...	41,398	4,04,646	4,259	1,12,420	66,510	1,135

Non-recurring).		Expenditure.						
		Recurring.						
Miscellaneous.	Total including Opening balance.	On Primary schools maintained.	On Approved schools.	On Management.	Non-recurring.	Total.	Closing balance on 31st March 1931.	Expenditure on scholarships included in the total recurring expenditure.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3,341	6,16,817	5,26,361	14,898	32,915	18,480	5,92,654	24,163	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,341	6,16,817	5,26,361	14,898	32,915	18,480	5,92,654	24,163	...
2,589	1,17,216	1,02,128	7,447	6,460	1,181	1,17,216	...	...
5,930	7,34,033	6,28,489	22,345	39,375	19,661	7,09,870	24,163	...
1,122	9,19,124	7,52,523	1,255	43,070	4,463	8,01,311	1,17,813	...
98	1,87,225	1,85,703	1,522	...	...	1,87,225	...	...
1,220	11,06,349	9,38,226	2,777	43,070	4,463	9,88,536	1,17,813	...
289	1,16,517	1,09,687	515	5,487	828	1,16,517	...	...
1,509	12,22,866	10,47,913	3,292	48,557	5,291	11,05,053	1,17,813	...
11,122	4,61,710	3,75,596	2,404	29,169	13,525	4,20,694	41,016	...
...	67,762	67,461	301	...	...	67,762	...	...
11,122	5,29,472	4,43,057	2,705	29,169	13,525	4,88,456	41,016	...
1,418	1,13,436	1,02,003	2,068	5,039	4,326	1,13,436	...	...
12,540	6,42,908	5,45,060	4,773	34,208	17,851	6,01,892	41,016	...

District and Management.	Opening balance on 1st April 1930.	Receipts (Recurring and				
		Government grant.		Local Cess and other Local Board taxation.	Municipal funds.	Fees.
		Recurring.	Non-recurring.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CENTRAL DIVISION —*concld.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Abstract.						
District Local Boards ...	12,36,549	29,61,945	4,372	5,17,778	5,782	78,764
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	...	3,47,284	...	...	86,962	11,175
Total ..	12,36,549	33,09,229	4,372	5,17,778	92,744	89,939
Local Authority Municipalities.	...	4,85,104	12,057	9,800	4,89,298	11,619
Grand Total ...	12,36,549	37,94,333	16,429	5,27,578	5,82,042	1,01,558
NORTHERN DIVISION.						
Ahmedabad.						
District Local Board ...	82,125	4,29,873	...	43,379	...	8,432
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	...	36,146	...	135	30,310	2,391
Total ...	82,125	4,66,019	...	43,514	30,310	10,823
Local Authority Municipalities.	592	2,01,303	...	1,886	4,06,173	1,065
Grand Total ...	82,717	6,67,322	...	45,400	4,36,483	11,888
Kaira.						
District Local Board ...	15,264	5,28,064	...	40,579	...	10,616
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	...	46,384	640	1,806	38,313	2,424
Total ...	15,264	5,74,448	640	42,385	38,313	13,040
Local Authority Municipalities.	2,709	48,700	...	1,237	29,975	1,627
Grand Total ...	17,973	6,23,148	640	43,622	68,288	14,667

Non-recurring).		Expenditure.						
		Recurring.						
Miscellaneous.	Total including Opening balance.	On Primary schools maintained.	On Approved schools.	On Management.	Non-recurring.	Total.	Closing balance on 31st March 1931.	Expenditure on scholarships included in the total recurring expenditure.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
46,394	48,51,584	33,46,110	33,372	2,19,355	1,53,569	37,52,406	10,99,178	...
98	4,45,519	4,37,332	8,187	...	...	4,45,519	...	...
46,492	52,97,103	37,83,442	41,559	2,19,355	1,53,569	41,97,925	10,99,178	...
7,699	10,15,577	8,36,507	92,335	48,247	38,488	10,15,577	...	...
54,191	63,12,680	46,19,949	1,33,894	2,67,602	1,92,057	52,13,502	10,99,178	...
...	5,63,809	4,51,419	...	...	7,252	4,58,671	1,05,138	2,389
...	68,982	68,782	200	...	...	68,982	...	326
...	6,32,791	5,20,201	200	...	7,252	5,27,653	1,05,138	2,715
...	6,11,019	5,05,410	18,446	17,088	70,075	6,11,019	...	144
...	12,43,810	10,25,611	18,646	17,088	77,327	11,38,672	1,05,138	2,859
...	5,94,523	5,84,205	...	...	400	5,84,605	9,918	3,892
2,141	91,708	85,075	...	...	6,633	91,708	...	...
2,141	6,86,231	6,69,280	...	...	7,033	6,76,313	9,918	3,892
757	85,005	69,346	3,425	2,508	...	75,279	9,726	...
2,898	7,71,236	7,38,626	3,425	2,508	7,033	7,51,592	19,644	3,892

District and Management.	Opening balance on 1st April 1930.	Receipts (Recurring and				
		Government grant.		Local Cess and other Local Board taxation.	Municipal funds.	Fees.
		Recurring.	Non-recurring.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NORTHERN DIVISION —*contd.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Panch Mahals.						
District Local Board ...	1,144	2,03,387	2,720	12,921	...	2,457
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,144	2,03,387	2,720	12,921	...	2,457
Local Authority Municipalities.	247	36,454	...	33	30,809	15
Grand Total ...	1,391	2,39,841	2,720	12,954	30,809	2,472
Broach.						
District Local Board ...	25,011	2,78,735	...	8,841	1,622	4,703
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	...	3,001	...	...	2,822	...
Total ...	25,011	2,81,736	...	8,841	4,444	4,703
Local Authority Municipalities.	6,029	21,688	...	...	32,402	274
Grand Total ..	31,040	3,03,424	...	8,841	36,846	4,977
Surat.						
District Local Board ...	879	4,94,088	1,709	49,678	...	8,809
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	879	4,94,088	1,709	49,678	...	8,809
Local Authority Municipalities.	13,185	1,56,782	...	1,746	80,764	10
Grand Total ...	14,064	6,50,870	1,709	51,424	80,764	8,819

Non-recurring).		Expenditure.						
		Recurring.						
Miscellaneous.	Total including Opening balance.	On Primary schools maintained.	On Approved schools.	On Management.	Non-recurring.	Total.	Closing balance on 31st March 1931.	Expenditure on scholarships included in the total recurring expenditure.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
203	2,22,832	1,95,969	2,802	15,285	3,196	2,17,252	5,580	8,341
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
203	2,22,832	1,95,969	2,802	15,285	3,196	2,17,252	5,580	8,341
229	67,787	56,817	6,900	3,725	...	67,442	345	970
432	2,90,619	2,52,786	9,702	19,010	3,196	2,84,694	5,925	9,311
...	3,18,912	2,91,228	2,396	6,327	1,849	3,01,800	17,112	5,138
...	5,823	5,563	30	230	...	5,823	...	...
...	3,24,735	2,96,791	2,426	6,557	1,849	3,07,623	17,112	5,138
3,410	63,803	42,210	3,469	3,945	5,616	55,240	8,563	...
3,410	3,88,538	3,39,001	5,895	10,502	7,465	3,62,863	25,675	5,138
...	5,55,163	5,27,588	9,239	12,252	1,967	5,51,046	4,117	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	5,55,163	5,27,588	9,239	12,252	1,967	5,51,046	4,117	...
600	2,53,087	2,25,011	9,967	11,758	18	2,46,754	6,333	...
600	8,08,250	7,52,599	19,206	24,010	1,985	7,97,800	10,450	...

District and Management.	Opening balance on 1st April 1930.	Receipts (Recurring and Government grant. Recurring.	Non-recurring.	Local Cess and other Local Board taxation.	Municipal funds.	Fees.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
NORTHERN DIVISION —*concld.*						
Abstract.						
District Local Boards ...	1,24,423	19,34,147	4,429	1,55,398	1,622	35,017
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	...	85,531	640	1,941	71,445	4,815
Total ...	1,24,423	20,19,678	5,069	1,57,339	73,067	39,832
Local Authority Municipalities.	22,762	4,64,927	...	4,902	5,80,123	2,991
Grand Total ...	1,47,185	24,84,605	5,069	1,62,241	6,53,190	42,823
SOUTHERN DIVISION.						
Dharwar.						
District Local Board ...	28,996	6,37,479	332	79,022	...	17,576
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	...	43,728	...	...	16,619	1,221
Total ...	28,996	6,81,207	332	79,022	16,619	18,797
Local Authority Municipalities.	...	1,36,332	226	600	1,46,404	321
Grand Total ...	28,996	8,17,539	558	79,622	1,63,023	19,118
Belgaum.						
District Local Board ...	4,09,990	4,94,346	...	1,24,854	...	...
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	...	81,094	...	...	24,249	629
Total ...	4,09,990	5,75,440	...	1,24,854	24,249	629
Local Authority Municipalities.	...	11,865	...	...	17,306	...
Grand Total ...	4,09,990	5,87,305	...	1,24,854	41,555	629

Non-recurring).		Expenditure.						
		Recurring.						
Miscellaneous.	Total including Opening balance.	On Primary schools maintained.	On Approved schools.	On Management.	Non-recurring.	Total.	Closing balance on 31st March 1931.	Expenditure on scholarships included in the total recurring expenditure.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
208	22,55,239	20,50,409	14,437	33,864	14,664	21,13,374	1,41,865	19,760
2,141	1,66,513	1,59,420	230	230	6,633	1,66,513	...	326
2,344	24,21,752	22,09,829	14,667	34,094	21,297	22,79,887	1,41,865	20,086
4,996	10,80,701	8,98,794	42,207	39,024	75,709	10,55,734	24,967	1,114
7,340	35,02,453	31,08,623	56,874	73,118	97,006	33,35,621	1,66,832	21,200
20,675	7,84,080	6,93,159	15,334	30,448	16,636	7,55,577	28,503	294
201	61,769	60,491	1,278	...	...	61,769	...	...
20,876	8,45,849	7,53,650	16,612	30,448	16,636	8,17,346	28,503	294
817	2,84,700	2,50,223	9,774	7,905	16,798	2,84,700	...	347
21,693	11,30,549	10,03,873	26,386	38,353	33,434	11,02,046	28,503	641
20,363	10,49,553	6,08,420	2,134	27,502	18,047	6,56,103	3,93,450	...
5,482	1,11,454	1,11,116	338	...	...	1,11,454	...	...
25,845	11,61,007	7,19,536	2,472	27,502	18,047	7,67,557	3,93,450	...
341	29,512	27,746	604	1,036	126	29,512	...	300
26,186	11,90,519	7,47,282	3,076	28,538	18,173	7,97,069	3,93,450	300

District and Management.	Opening balance on 1st April 1930.	Receipts (Recurring and				
		Government grant.		Local Cess and other Local Board taxation.	Municipal funds.	Fees.
		Recurring.	Non-recurring.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
SOUTHERN DIVISION —*concld.*						
Bijapur.						
District Local Board ...	1,62,111	4,14,693	...	1,54,987	...	11,513
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	...	22,080	...	...	11,037	...
Total ...	1,62,111	4,36,773	...	1,54,987	11,037	11,513
Local Authority Municipalities.	...	50,017	...	909	62,812	278
Grand Total ...	1,62,111	4,86,790	...	1,55,896	73,849	11,791
Kanara.						
District Local Board ...	63,454	2,77,755	...	9,755	...	2,484
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	...	48,571	...	...	27,897	827
Total ...	63,454	3,26,326	...	9,755	27,897	3,311
Local Authority Municipalities.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	63,454	3,26,326	...	9,755	27,897	3,311
Abstract.						
District Local Boards ...	6,64,551	18,24,273	332	3,68,618	...	31,573
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	...	1,95,473	...	...	79,802	2,677
Total ...	6,64,551	20,19,746	332	3,68,618	79,802	34,250
Local Authority Municipalities.	...	1,98,214	226	1,509	2,26,522	599
Grand Total ...	6,64,551	22,17,960	558	3,70,127	3,06,324	34,849

Non-Recurring).		Expenditure.						
		Recurring.						
Miscellaneous.	Total including Opening balance.	On Primary schools maintained.	On Approved schools.	On Management.	Non-recurring.	Total.	Closing balance on 31st March 1931.	Expenditure on scholarships included in the total recurring expenditure.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
6,798	7,50,102	4,42,840	12,080	30,001	12	4,84,933	2,65,169	...
...	33,117	29,025	4,092	...	...	33,117	...	...
6,798	7,83,219	4,71,865	16,172	30,001	12	5,18,050	2,65,169	...
381	1,14,397	98,484	6,789	6,585	2,539	1,14,397	...	188
7,179	8,97,616	5,70,349	22,961	36,586	2,551	6,32,447	2,65,169	188
8,724	3,62,172	2,87,398	3,002	20,238	4,563	3,15,201	46,971	...
926	78,221	76,782	1,439	...	...	78,221	...	...
9,650	4,40,393	3,64,180	4,441	20,238	4,563	3,93,422	46,971	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9,650	4,40,393	3,64,180	4,441	20,238	4,563	3,93,422	46,971	...
56,560	29,45,907	20,31,817	32,550	1,08,189	39,258	22,11,814	7,34,093	294
6,609	2,84,561	2,77,414	7,147	...	...	2,84,561	...	...
63,169	32,30,468	23,09,231	39,697	1,08,189	39,258	24,96,375	7,34,093	294
1,539	4,28,609	3,76,453	17,167	15,526	19,463	4,28,609	...	835
64,708	36,59,077	26,85,684	56,864	1,23,715	58,721	29,24,984	7,34,093	1,129

District and Management.	Opening balance on 1st April 1930.	Receipts (Recurring and				
		Government grant.		Local Cess and other Local Board taxation.	Municipal funds.	Fees.
		Recurring.	Non-recurring.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
SIND.						
Karachi.						
District Local Board ...	93,453	98,671	776	44,452	...	...
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	...	29,737	...	...	12,171	...
Total ...	93,453	1,28,408	776	44,452	12,171	...
Local Authority Municipalities.	−1	3,37,974	82	...	3,35,639	71
Grand Total ...	93,452	4,66,382	858	44,452	3,47,810	71
Hyderabad.						
District Local Board ...	1,69,727	1,40,692	12,624	47,256	...	...
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	...	17,135	...	...	8,141	...
Total ...	1,69,727	1,57,827	12,624	47,256	8,141	...
Local Authority Municipalities.	39,576	61,045	...	506	62,024	...
Grand Total ...	2,09,303	2,18,872	12,624	47,762	70,165	...
Nawabshah.						
District Local Board ...	45,125	2,16,441	...	44,518	...	...
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	45,125	2,16,441	...	44,518	...	...
Local Authority Municipalities.	−62	8,685	156	...	11,744	...
Grand Total ...	45,063	2,25,126	156	44,518	11,744	...

Non-recurring).		Expenditure.						
		Recurring.						
Miscellaneous.	Total including Opening balance.	On Primary schools maintained.	On Approved schools.	On Management.	Non-recurring.	Total.	Closing balance on 31st March 1931.	Expenditure on scholarships included in the total recurring expenditure.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	2,37,352	1,31,793	640	24,894	15,608	1,72,935	64,417	2,570
...	41,908	35,233	...	6,675	...	41,908	...	228
...	2,79,260	1,67,026	640	31,569	15,608	2,14,843	64,417	2,798
10,876	6,84,641	5,71,916	71,417	41,308	...	6,84,641	...	...
10,876	9,63,901	7,38,942	72,057	72,877	15,608	8,99,484	64,417	2,798
11,973	3,82,272	1,90,538	1,214	18,792	2,396	2,12,940	1,69,332	2,272
...	25,276	19,866	1,527	3,669	...	25,062	214	212
11,973	4,07,548	2,10,404	2,741	22,461	2,396	2,38,002	1,69,546	2,484
914	1,64,065	79,398	47,676	15,124	...	1,42,198	21,867	796
12,887	5,71,613	2,89,802	50,417	37,585	2,396	3,80,200	1,91,413	3,280
1,705	3,07,789	2,25,744	2,344	20,348	...	2,48,436	59,353	2,746
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,705	3,07,789	2,25,744	2,344	20,348	...	2,48,436	59,353	2,746
769	21,292	17,085	470	3,637	...	21,192	100	48
2,474	3,29,081	2,42,829	2,814	23,985	...	2,69,628	59,453	2,794

District and Management.	Opening balance on 1st April 1930.	Receipts (Recurring and				
		Government grant.		Local Cess and other Local Board taxation.	Municipal funds.	Fees.
		Recurring.	Non-recurring.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
SIND—*contd.*						
Thar and Parkar.						
District Local Board ...	6,576	1,09,646	...	80,350	...	...
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	6,576	1,09,646	...	80,350	...	...
Local Authority Municipalities.	– 200	5,749	...	...	7,072	...
Grand Total ...	6,376	1,15,395	...	80,350	7,072	...
Sukkur.						
District Local Board ...	27,273	2,31,390	109	92,269	...	...
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	...	2,919	...	...	2,441	...
Total ...	27,273	2,34,309	109	92,269	2,441	...
Local Authority Municipalities.	– 1,533	83,320	77	...	85,179	917
Grand Total ...	25,740	3,17,629	186	92,269	87,620	917
Upper Sind Frontier.						
District Local Board ...	1,24,943	1,09,971	584	56,588	...	...
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,24,943	1,09,971	584	56,588	...	...
Local Authority Municipalities.	3,000	6,238	...	...	8,000	...
Grand Total ...	1,27,943	1,16,209	584	56,588	8,000	...

Non-recurring)..		Expenditure.						
		Recurring.						
Miscellaneous.	Total including Opening balance.	On Primary schools maintained.	On Approved schools.	On Management.	Non-recurring.	Total.	Closing balance on 31st March 1931.	Expenditure on scholarships included in the total recurring expenditure.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
5,444	2,02,016	1,29,468	108	19,879	2,507	1,51,962	50,054	3,705
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,444	2,02,016	1,29,468	108	19,879	2,507	1,51,962	50,054	3,705
52	12,673	10,469	354	814	...	11,637	1,036	...
5,496	2,14,689	1,39,937	462	20,693	2,507	1,63,599	51,090	3,705
2,109	3,53,150	2,73,176	160	23,768	6,351	3,03,455	49,695	2,290
...	5,360	4,029	...	351	...	4,380	980	...
2,109	3,58,510	2,77,205	160	24,119	6,351	3,07,835	50,675	2,290
1,073	1,69,033	1,26,705	25,083	10,086	...	1,61,874	7,159	586
3,182	5,27,543	4,03,910	25,243	34,205	6,351	4,69,709	57,834	2,876
3,116	2,95,202	1,37,599	...	17,547	5,397	1,60,543	1,34,659	3,596
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,116	2,95,202	1,37,599	..	17,547	5,397	1,60,543	1,34,659	3,596
3	17,241	13,889	300	430	73	14,692	2,549	86
3,119	3,12,443	1,51,488	300	17,977	5,470	1,75,235	1,37,208	3,682

District and Management.	Opening balance on 1st April 1930.	Receipts (Recurring and				
		Government grant.		Local Cess and other Local Board taxation.	Municipal funds.	Fees.
		Recurring.	Non-recurring.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SIND—*concld.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Larkana.						
District Local Board ...	24,691	3,26,578	481	68,894	...	...
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	...	11,549	...	...	3,090	...
Total ...	24,691	3,38,127	481	68,894	3,090	...
Local Authority Municipalities.	1,204	19,860	...	...	25,311	...
Grand Total ...	25,895	3,57,987	481	68,894	28,401	...
Abstract.						
District Local Boards ...	4,91,788	12,33,389	14,574	4,34,327	...	...
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	...	61,340	...	...	25,843	...
Total ...	4,91,788	12,94,729	14,574	4,34,327	25,843	...
Local Authority Municipalities.	41,984	5,22,871	315	506	5,34,969	988
Grand Total ...	5,33,772	18,17,600	14,889	4,34,833	5,60,812	988
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.						
Abstract.						
District Local Boards ...	30,48,431	94,58,132	26,007	18,07,963	7,404	1,74,441
Non-Local Authority Municipalities.	...	8,84,676	640	1,941	3,60,296	26,390
Total ...	30,48,431	1,03,42,808	26,647	18,09,904	3,67,700	2,00,831
Local Authority Municipalities [excluding Bombay Municipality.]	70,734	18,17,263	12,598	21,810	19,89,352	20,785
Bombay Municipality ...	2,02,679	8,14,886	...	...	21,29,036	4,642
Total ...	2,73,413	26,32,149	12,598	21,810	41,18,388	25,427
Grand Total ...	33,21,844	1,29,74,957	39,245	18,31,714	44,86,088	2,26,258

Non-recurring).		Expenditure.						
		Recurring.						
Miscellaneous.	Total including Opening balance.	On Primary schools maintained.	On Approved schools.	On Management.	Non-recurring.	Total.	Closing balance on 31st March 1931.	Expenditure on scholarships included in the total recurring expenditure.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
5,990	4,26,634	3,68,370	509	31,244	10,424	4,10,547	16,087	3,721
7	14,646	16,019	...	1,384	...	17,403	−2,757	...
5,997	4,41,280	3,84,389	509	32,628	10,424	4,27,950	13,330	3,721
...	46,375	33,851	2,324	5,267	4,685	46,127	248	18
5,997	4,87,655	4,18,240	2,833	37,895	15,109	4,74,077	13,578	3,739
30,337	22,04,415	14,56,688	4,975	1,56,472	42,683	16,60,818	5,43,597	20,900
7	87,190	75,147	1,527	12,079	...	88,753	−1,563	440
30,344	22,91,605	15,31,835	6,502	1,68,551	42,683	17,49,571	5,42,034	21,340
13,687	11,15,320	8,53,313	1,47,624	76,666	4,758	10,82,361	32,959	1,534
44,031	34,06,925	23,85,148	1,54,126	2,45,217	47,441	28,31,932	5,74,993	22,874
1,93,063	1,47,15,441	1,05,53,222	1,20,347	6,28,545	2,72,412	1,15,74,526	31,40,915	55,181
9,227	12,83,170	12,18,807	31,788	27,259	6,840	12,84,694	−1,524	1,090
2,02,290	1,59,98,611	1,17,72,029	1,52,135	6,55,804	2,79,252	1,28,59,220	31,39,391	56,271
30,489	39,63,031	32,36,101	3,21,487	1,97,446	1,42,419	38,97,453	65,578	3,941
...	31,51,243	27,28,627	1,90,335	86,753	...	30,05,715	1,45,528	8,862
30,489	71,14,274	59,64,728	5,11,822	2,84,199	1,42,419	69,03,168	2,11,106	12,803
2,32,779	2,31,12,885	1,77,36,757	6,63,957	9,40,003	4,21,671	1,97,62,388	33,50,497	69,074

Table showing the number and average pay of Primary Schools in the British Districts of each

Num

Names of Divisions and Boards.	Trained Head Masters and Mistresses.	Untrained Head Masters. and Mistresses.	Trained Assistants and Mistresses.
Men Teachers.			
Bombay Division—			
District Local Board	870	980	889
Municipal—			
Bombay City	189	12	435
Mofussil	107	36	282
Central Division—			
District Local Board	1,523	2,085	1,870
Municipal	245	47	763
Northern Division—			
District Local Board	1,228	211	700
Municipal	210	27	571
Southern Division—			
District Local Board	1,384	437	982
Municipal	162	18	406
Sind—			
District Local Board	874	154	611
Municipal	142	10	315
Total (Bombay Presidency)—			
District Local Board	5,879	3,867	5,052
Municipal—			
Excluding Bombay City	866	138	2,337
Including Bombay City	1,055	150	2,772
Women Teachers.			
Bombay Division—			
District Local Board	51	32	26
Municipal—			
Bombay City	97	17	256
Mofussil	34	14	55
Central Division—			
District Local Board	81	56	39
Municipal	88	14	175
Northern Division—			
District Local Board	181	3	90
Municipal	81	1	230

all full-time teachers in District Local Board and Municipal Division of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1930-31.

ber of		Average pay of				
Untrained Assistants and Mistresses who have passed the Vernacular Final Examination.	Untrained and unpassed Assistants and Mistresses.	Trained Head Masters and Mistresses.	Untrained Head Masters and Mistresses.	Trained Assistants and Mistresses.	Untrained Assistants and Mistresses who have passed the Vernacular Final Examination.	Untrained and unpassed Assistants and Mistresses.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
453	265	35·1	27·1	30·6	26·3	20·2
527	111	117·0	60·0	83·0	48·0	30·0
266	34	49·7	26·4	33·8	27·7	20·7
1,799	89	40·7	30·3	33·9	27·0	19·6
750	49	55·6	26·6	36·5	21·5	18·1
1,420	34	44·0	31·5	37·9	24·4	19·7
677	72	51·0	26·4	35·7	25·6	21·3
857	15	43·2	22·1	38·6	20·6	19·6
344	37	51·8	27·2	36·5	23·4	19·8
640	4	52·7	35·0	39·7	27·9	21·3
338	11	58·7	31·5	42·9	27·7	24·8
5,169	407	42·9	28·8	35·4	25·2	20·0
2,375	203	53·5	26·9	36·8	24·5	20·3
2,902	314	64·9	29·5	44·1	28·7	23·7
32	40	39·0	23·3	27·3	22·4	20·0
95	115	114·0	60·0	82·0	49·0	30·0
63	35	51·9	27·8	31·0	24·7	20·3
60	36	40·7	22·4	28·6	21·8	16·4
146	50	49·7	24·4	27·3	23·7	19·9
104	6	50·1	31·0	33·7	21·8	15·8
146	24	55·0	31·0	36·2	25·7	22·2

Names of Divisions and Boards.	Num		
	Trained Head Masters and Mistresses.	Untrained Head Masters and Mistresses.	Trained Assistants and Mistresses.
Women Teachers—contd.			
Southern Division—			
District Local Board	113	14	75
Municipal	47	2	92
Sind—			
District Local Board	20	13	11
Municipal	67	5	114
Total (Bombay Presidency)—			
District Local Board	446	118	241
Municipal—			
Excluding Bombay City...	317	36	666
Including Bombay City...	414	53	922

ber of		Average pay of				
Untrained Assistants and Mistresses who have passed the Vernacular Final Examination.	Untrained and unpassed Assistants and Mistresses.	Trained Head Masters and Mistresses.	Untrained Head Masters and Mistresses.	Trained Assistants and Mistresses.	Untrained Assistants and Mistresses who have passed the Vernacular Final Examination.	Untrained and unpassed Assistants and Mistresses.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
41	12	40·8	24·4	31·8	21·2	17·1
88	37	48·0	21·0	35·3	23·1	20·2
10	15	52·1	25·8	37·6	25·5	20·4
69	82	53·0	25·0	41·5	29·7	22·3
247	109	44·8	23·4	31·7	21·9	18·3
512	228	51·7	25·8	34·2	25·1	21·1
607	343	66·3	36·7	47·4	28·8	24·1

SUBSIDIARY FORM

Statistical Return of Colleges in the British Districts

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on rolls on		
		Reading for the First Year Arts, Inter Arts or Inter Science.	Reading for a degree, *e.g.*, B. A., B. Sc., B. E., B. Ag., etc.	Reading for a Higher degree, *e.g.*, M. A., M. Com., LL. M., M. D., etc.
1	2	3	4	5
Bombay—				
University School of Sociology and Economics	1	...	...	84
ARTS COLLEGES.				
Government.				
Bombay—				
Elphinstone College, Bombay ...	1	260	142	35
Ismail College, Andheri	1	94	...	...
Poona—				
Deccan College, Poona	1	191	64	22
Ahmedabad—				
Gujarat College, Ahmedabad	1	167	80	7
Dharwar—				
Karnatak College, Dharwar	1	386	115	11
Total ...	5	1,098	401	75
Bombay—				
Royal Institute of Science, Bombay ...	1	78	128	50
Aided.				
Bombay—				
Wilson College, Bombay	1	441	271	47
St. Xavier's College, Bombay ...	1	768	308	70
Poona—				
Fergusson College, Poona	1	734	410	112
Sir Parashurambhau College, Poona ...	1	371	170	35
Surat—				
M. T. B. College, Surat	1	185	39	4
Karachi—				
D. J. Sind College, Karachi	1	519	189	11
Hyderabad—				
Sind National College, Hyderabad ...	1	137	35	3
Total ...	7	3,155	1,422	282
Unaided.				
Nasik—				
Gokhale Education Society's H. P. T. College, Nasik	1	138	32	10
Satara—				
Willingdon College, Kupwad (Sangli) ...	1	194	49	...
Total ...	2	332	81	10
Total, Arts Colleges ...	15	4,663	2,032	417

No. 1.

of the Bombay Presidency for the Official Year 1930-31.

31st March 1931.				Expenditure.				
Reading for an additional degree, *e.g.*, LL.B., B.T., etc.	Total.	Average Monthly Number.	Average Daily Attendance.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	84	88	53	41,670	...	...	6,280	...
...	437	440	374	92,885	...	...	63,182	13,050
...	94	81	80	36,076	...	...	13,508	...
...	277	250	211	1,39,032	...	...	31,445	...
...	254	179	145	1,53,994	...	...	23,191	27,000
...	512	503	384	65,451	...	...	60,141	8,079
...	1,574	1,453	1,194	4,87,438	...	...	1,91,467	48,129
...	256	259	244	68,958	...	...	30,462	80,375
...	759	757	669	33,085	...	...	1,20,842	...
...	1,146	1,088	979	44,192	...	...	1,75,606	2,700
...	1,256	1,138	905	33,695	...	...	1,35,410	...
...	576	557	449	18,628	...	...	68,889	...
..	228	213	179	12,598	...	...	23,947	...
...	719	697	638	34,294	2,375	5,340	1,03,168	10,085
...	175	177	136	5,254	2,000	...	26,842	3,961
...	4,859	4,627	3,955	1,81,746	4,375	5,340	6,54,704	16,746
...	180	176	157	...	...	...	19,007	...
...	243	226	214	...	...	...	28,717	...
...	423	402	371	...	...	...	47,724	...
...	7,112	6,741	5,764	7,38,142	4,375	5,340	9,24,357	1,45,250

SUBSIDIARY FORM No. 1—*contd.*

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Expenditure—*contd.*		Annual cost of educating each student.	
	Subscriptions and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
1	15	16	17	18
Bombay—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University School of Sociology and Economics	...	47,950	545	474
ARTS COLLEGES.				
Government.				
Bombay—				
Elphinstone College, Bombay... ...	1,875	1,70,992	389	211
Ismail College, Andheri	...	49,584	612	445
Poona—				
Deccan College, Poona	...	1,70,477	682	556
Ahmedabad—				
Gujarat College, Ahmedabad	...	2,04,185	1,141	860
Dharwar—				
Karnatak College, Dharwar	714	1,34,385	267	130
Total ...	2,589	7,29,623	502	335
Bombay—				
Royal Institute of Science, Bombay ...	1,711	1,81,506	701	266
Aided.				
Bombay—				
Wilson College, Bombay	55,247	2,09,174	276	44
St. Xavier's College, Bombay	29,491	2,51,989	232	41
Poona—				
Fergusson College, Poona	27,748	1,96,853	173	30
Sir Parashurambhau College, Poona ...	9,244	96,761	174	33
Surat—				
M. T. B. College, Surat	28,836	65,381	307	59
Karachi—				
D. J. Sind College, Karachi	20,630	1,75,892	252	49
Hyderabad—				
Sind National College, Hyderabad ...	17,666	55,723	315	30
Total ...	1,88,862	10,51,773	227	39
Unaided.				
Nasik—				
Gokhale Education Society's H. P. T. College, Nasik	15,769	34,776	198	...
Satara—				
Willingdon College, Kupwad (Sangli) ...	30,880	59,597	264	...
Total ...	46,649	94,373	235	...
Total, Arts Colleges ...	2,39,811	20,57,275	305	110

PROFESSIONAL COLLEGES.

SUBSIDIARY FORM

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on		
		Reading for the First Year Arts, Inter Arts or Inter Science.	Reading for a Degree, *e.g.*, B. A., B. Sc., B. E., B. Ag., etc.	Reading for a Higher Degree, *e.g.*, M. A., M. Com., LL.M., M. D., etc.
1	2	3	4	5
PROFESSIONAL COLLEGES.				
Government.				
Bombay—				
Government Law College, Bombay ...	1	...	...	6
Grant Medical College, Bombay ...	1	151	291	...
Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay	1	137	171	4
Secondary Training College, Bombay ...	1	...	...	...
Poona—				
College of Engineering, Poona ...	1	114	56	...
Agricultural College, Poona	1	99	145	12
Total ...	6	501	663	22
Municipal.				
Bombay—				
Seth G. S. Medical College, Bombay ...	1	102	161	15
Aided.				
Karachi—				
N. E. D. Civil Engineering College, Karachi.	1	113	41	...
Unaided.				
Poona—				
Law College, Poona	1	...	...	16
Ahmedabad—				
Sir Lallubhai Shah Law College, Ahmedabad	1	...	...	...
Karachi—				
Sind Collegiate Board's Law College, Karachi.	1	...	...	...
Total ...	3	...	...	16
Total, Professional Colleges ...	11	716	865	53

No. 1—*contd.*

31st March 1931.				Expenditure.				
Reading for an additional degree, *e.g.*, LL.B., B.T., etc.	Total.	Average Monthly Number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
475	481	498	400	...	...	...	53,161	...
...	442	442	400	2,27,854	...	...	1,13,380	3,079
...	312	306	246	42,938	...	...	42,097	18,499
60	60	60	56	65,915	...	...	2,436	...
...	170	169	135	1,93,506	...	...	25,425	...
...	256	243	229	1,61,143	...	...	12,165	...
535	1,721	1,718	1,466	6,91,356	...	...	2,48,664	21,578
...	278	245	235	...	...	1,50,385	72,011	...
...	154	128	116	37,880	2,750	6,900	27,708	1,623
439	455	439	344	...	...	...	38,378	...
133	133	125	108	...	...	...	14,910	...
45	45	44	41	...	...	...	7,650	1,354
617	633	608	493	...	...	...	60,938	1,354
1,152	2,786	2,699	2,310	7,29,236	2,750	1,57,285	4,09,321	24,555

SUBSIDIARY FORM No. 1—*concld.*

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Expenditure—*contd.*		Annual cost of educating each student.	
	Subscriptions and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
1	15	16	17	18
PROFESSIONAL COLLEGES.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government.				
Bombay—				
Government Law College, Bombay ...	...	53,161	107	...
Grant Medical College, Bombay ...	2,184	3,46,497	784	516
Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay	2,000	1,05,534	345	140
Secondary Training College, Bombay ...	15	68,366	1,139	1,099
Poona—				
College of Engineering, Poona ...	963	2,19,894	1,301	1,145
Agricultural College, Poona	...	1,73,308	713	663
Total ...	5,162	9,66,760	563	402
Municipal.				
Bombay—				
Seth G. S. Medical College, Bombay ...	7,105	2,29,501	937	...
Aided.				
Karachi—				
N. E. D. Civil Engineering College, Karachi.	17,588	94,449	738	296
Unaided.				
Poona—				
Law College, Poona	...	38,378	87	...
Ahmedabad—				
Sir Lallubhai Shah Law College, Ahmedabad	701	15,611	125	...
Karachi—				
Sind Collegiate Board's Law College, Karachi.	6,242	15,246	347	...
Total ...	6,943	69,235	114	...
Total, Professional Colleges ...	36,798	13,59,945	504	270

SUBSIDIARY FORM No. 2.

SUBSIDIARY

Statistical Return of High and Middle Schools

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1931.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
HIGH SCHOOLS.						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR.						
Government.						
Bombay—						
Elphinstone High School ...	1	474	316	790	785	661
Thana—						
B. J. High School ...	1	244	89	333	319	290
Ratnagiri—						
Ratnagiri High School ...	1	229	...	229	220	206
Nasik—						
Nasik High School ...	1	405	132	537	540	489
Poona—						
Anglo-Urdu High School, Poona.	1	113	76	189	188	169
Satara—						
High School, Satara ...	1	278	160	438	429	387
Sholapur—						
Northcote High School, Sholapur.	1	244	163	407	411	353
East Khandesh—						
G. S. High School, Jalgaon ...	1	259	93	352	339	298
West Khandesh—						
Garud High School, Dhulia ...	1	247	170	417	406	358
Ahmedabad—						
R. C. High School, Ahmedabad.	1	279	...	279	265	240
Kaira—						
Government High School, Nadiad.	1	219	99	318	300	281
Panch Mahals—						
Telang High School, Godhra ...	1	152	86	238	234	222
Broach—						
R. S. Dalal High School, Broach.	1	267	180	447	443	411
Surat—						
Sorabji J. J. High School, Surat.	1	256	...	256	248	225
Dharwar—						
High School Dharwar ...	1	258	91	349	330	336
Anglo-Urdu High School, Hubli.	1	81	84	165	171	150
Belgaum—						
Sardars' High School, Belgaum.	1	284	169	453	435	395
Bijapur—						
High School Bijapur ...	1	217	167	384	374	331
Kanara—						
High School Karwar ...	1	255	28	283	266	245

FORM No. 2.

(English) for Boys for the Official Year 1930-31.

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Drawing grant.
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
64,261	...	...	46,031	...	...	1,10,292	140	82	...
19,360	...	...	15,246	...	...	34,606	108	61	...
20,816	...	...	12,349	...	...	33,165	151	95	...
29,500	...	...	25,585	...	...	55,085	102	55	...
20,488	...	...	7,912	...	...	28,400	151	109	...
21,352	...	...	19,154	...	...	40,506	94	50	...
24,711	...	...	18,018	...	...	42,729	104	60	...
21,029	...	...	16,110	...	...	37,139	110	62	...
20,027	...	...	17,560	...	...	37,587	93	49	...
21,016	...	...	12,836	...	...	33,852	128	79	...
23,240	...	...	11,790	...	2	35,032	117	77	...
17,231	...	...	8,845	...	...	26,076	111	74	...
16,739	...	...	17,241	171	...	34,151	77	38	...
21,638	...	...	10,967	...	...	32,605	131	87	...
28,964	...	...	13,787	...	27	42,778	130	88	...
17,438	...	...	5,756	...	5	23,199	136	102	...
27,467	...	...	17,532	...	...	44,999	103	63	...
31,306	...	...	13,785	...	80	45,171	121	84	...
24,634	...	...	11,589	...	62	36,285	136	93	...

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1931.			Average monthly	
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.	Average number.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
HIGH SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR—*contd.*						
Government—concld.						
Karachi—						
N. J. High School, Karachi ...	1	380	226	606	624	568
Hyderabad—						
High School, Hyderabad ...	1	288	165	453	456	404
Nawabshah—						
Naushahro Madressah and High School.	1	126	82	208	199	177
Thar and Parkar—						
Mirpurkhas Madressah and High School.	1	117	60	177	184	146
Sukkur—						
High School, Shikarpur ...	1	184	88	272	263	222
Larkana—						
High School, Larkana ...	1	296	155	451	459	403
Total ...	25	6,152	2,879	9,031	8,888	7,967
District Local Board.						
Nawabshah—						
High School, Tharushah ...	1	156	97	253	257	194
Larkana—						
Larkana Madressah ...	1	98	86	184	182	139
Total ...	2	254	183	437	439	333
Municipal.						
Poona—						
Municipal High School, Lonavla.	1	34	73	107	101	85
Sholapur—						
V. J. High School, Pandharpur.	1	233	158	391	384	343
Municipal High School, Barsi .	1	157	59	216	201	175
Ahmednagar—						
Sir D. M. Petit High School, Sangamner.	1	169	100	269	288	253
East Khandesh—						
D. S. High School, Bhusawal...	1	288	302	590	599	533
West Khandesh—						
Municipal High School, Nandurbar.	1	94	124	218	203	184

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Drawing grant.
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and all other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
43,882	...	...	33,018	...	20	76,920	123	70	...
18,542	...	...	20,341	...	22	38,905	85	41	...
11,139	...	...	8,504	...	2	19,645	99	56	...
9,330	...	...	8,015	...	...	17,345	94	51	...
18,854	...	...	12,785	...	3	31,642	120	72	...
20,391	...	...	21,811	...	14	42,216	92	44	...
5,93,355	...	...	4,06,567	171	237	10,00,330	113	67	...
3,340	1,700	...	9,973	422	...	15,435	60	13	144
2,145	15,754	...	4,248	...	227	22,374	123	12	...
5,485	17,454	...	14,221	422	227	37,809	86	12	144
1,145	...	2,073	1,991	...	...	5,209	52	11	...
3,250	...	2,182	10,774	...	...	16,206	42	8	138
755	...	4,729	7,393	..	95	12,972	65	4	31
3,315	...	...	8,853	...	1,624	13,792	48	12	...
4,600	...	2,749	16,340	...	2,164	25,853	43	8	183
1,335	...	5,150	6,814	...	...	13,299	66	7	...

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1931.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
HIGH SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR—*contd.*						
Municipal—concld.						
Ahmedabad—						
Birla High School, Dhandhuka.	1	64	78	142	142	116
Kaira—						
Edward Memorial High School, Kaira.	1	114	105	219	219	188
Municipal High School, Kapadvanj.	1	151	180	331	324	278
Broach—						
Municipal High School, Ankleshwar.	1	90	152	242	249	205
Municipal High School, Jambusar.	1	89	84	173	168	142
Dharwar—						
Lamington High School, Hubli.	1	215	241	456	493	388
Municipal High School, Gadag.	1	254	168	422	449	376
Municipal High School, Ranebennur.	1	86	77	163	166	137
Municipal High School, Haveri.	1	46	80	126	142	108
Belgaum—						
Municipal High School, Gokak.	1	84	68	152	154	135
Municipal High School, Nipani .	1	103	86	189	191	157
Kanara—						
Shri Marikamba High School, Sirsi.	1	77	65	142	150	121
Sukkur—						
Tilak High School, Sukkur ...	1	398	199	597	601	530
High School, Rohri ...	1	193	...	193	196	174
Upper Sind Frontier—						
High School, Jacobabad ...	1	128	102	230	240	207
Total ...	21	3,067	2,501	5,568	5,660	4,835
Aided.						
Bombay—						
Israelite High School, Mazgaon.	1	86	154	240	238	198
Wilson High School, Girgaum .	1	310	203	513	508	460
Robert Money High School, Girgaum.	1	290	206	496	493	422
Chikitsak Samooha High School, Girgaum.	1	211	167	378	378	353
Maratha High School, Girgaum.	1	206	159	365	363	292
Anjuman-i-Islam High School, Hornby Road.	1	147	206	353	370	287

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Drawing grant.
Provincial Revenues	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and all other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2,500	...	1,808	4,787	...	1,238	10,333	73	18	30
3,010	...	207	7,786	805	200	12,008	55	14	155
2,895	...	108	10,758	...	125	13,886	43	9	108
3,760	...	4,714	6,284	35	1	14,794	59	15	107
1,560	...	4,056	5,531	...	102	11,249	67	9	24
5,970	...	4,842	12,881	...	24	23,717	48	12	198
5,770	...	6,398	13,902	...	2,258	28,328	63	13	138
1,645	...	2,374	5,134	...	...	9,153	55	10	...
790	...	3,837	3,707	...	7	8,341	58	6	...
1,448	...	2,263	5,842	...	11	9,564	62	9	...
1,675	...	3,380	4,756	...	2	9,813	51	9	...
1,055	...	6,401	4,285	...	...	11,741	78	7	...
7,605	...	9,886	22,305	...	414	40,210	67	13	164
3,715	...	1,152	7,847	...	12	12,726	65	19	162
4,065	500	8,553	5,014	...	5	18,137	76	17	169
61,863	500	76,862	1,72,984	840	8,282	3,21,331	57	11	1,607
4,700	...	...	5,967	...	7,737	18,404	77	20	142
13,865	...	...	25,517	...	24,974	64,356	127	27	226
8,530	...	...	21,759	680	5,518	36,487	74	17	196
4,000	...	...	17,605	...	169	21,774	58	11	192
5,565	...	...	15,175	...	1,901	22,641	62	15	221
7,800	...	...	7,528	277	9,962	25,567	69	21	144

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1931.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
HIGH SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR—*contd.*						
Aided—contd.						
Bombay—*concld.*						
B. J. Parsi Charitable Institution, Girgaum.	1	154	177	331	338	318
Sir J. J. Parsi Benevolent Institution, Hornby Road.	1	103	108	211	224	213
Esplanade High School, Frere Road.	1	365	199	564	583	511
Fort and Proprietary High School, Mint Road.	1	168	86	254	270	222
New Bombay High School, Chira Bazar.	1	80	50	130	130	100
Gokuldas Tejpal High School, Bhuleshwar, Kalbadevi.	1	297	346	643	639	541
Proprietary High School, Gowalia Tank Road.	1	109	96	205	207	185
Gokhale Education Institute's C. L. Boy's High School, Dadar.	1	380	424	804	792	687
King George English School, Dadar.	1	380	510	890	849	714
American Mission High School, Byculla.	1	134	134	268	268	212
Gokhale Education Society's D. G. T. High School, Girgaum.	1	245	239	484	483	394
Gokhale Education Society's High School, Parel.	1	155	241	396	411	333
Ram Mohan English School, Girgaum.	1	147	170	317	317	284
Imperial High School, Lamington Road.	1	160	120	280	298	244
Maharashtra High School, Lower Parel.	1	129	140	269	262	208
Thana—						
N. M. Wadia High School, Nargol.	1	76	...	76	80	73
K. D. High School, Chinchani .	1	96	68	164	167	140
Bassein High School, Bassein .	1	118	86	204	207	169
G. E. Institute's M. H. High School, Thana.	1	156	127	283	285	259
G. E. Institute's English High School, Kalyan.	1	215	169	384	382	325
Gokhale Education Society's S. P. H. High School, Bordi.	1	120	103	223	224	193

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Drawing grant.
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and all other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
7,140	...	...	941	19,702	175	27,958	83	21	175
13,800	...	...	150	9,675	21,368	44,993	201	62	164
17,490	...	...	37,636	...	7,010	62,136	107	30	...
5,685	...	...	16,298	236	481	22,700	84	21	...
2,200	...	...	6,465	...	3,405	12,070	93	17	7
8,175	...	...	24,835	7,403	4,113	44,526	70	13	184
4,580	...	...	14,410	...	1,403	20,393	99	22	30
8,119	...	...	32,032	17	1,536	41,704	53	10	358
12,800	...	...	28,976	...	13,873	55,649	66	15	220
3,525	...	...	10,941	...	4,360	18,826	70	13	144
6,100	...	...	20,750	98	4,247	31,195	65	13	219
3,395	...	...	14,760	...	1,569	19,724	48	8	139
3,500	...	...	15,834	...	1,920	21,254	67	11	258
1,000	...	...	19,818	...	...	20,818	70	3	...
1,200	...	...	8,225	...	4,713	14,138	54	5	...
3,800	...	...	4,242	3,139	2,974	14,155	177	48	211
3,855	...	...	4,454	800	5,048	14,157	85	23	...
3,250	...	1,250	8,448	...	2,560	15,508	75	16	148
4,110	...	...	12,555	70	128	16,863	59	14	128
2,175	...	500	13,418	...	908	17,001	45	6	179
2,130	...	...	9,045	...	6,970	18,145	81	10	66

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1931.			Average monthly	
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.	Average number.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
HIGH SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR—*contd.*						
Aided—contd.						
Kolaba—						
John Elphinstone High School, Alibag.	1	110	76	186	196	179
K. E. Society's High School, Mahad.	1	99	119	218	209	177
K. E. Society's Mehendale High School, Roha.	1	87	90	177	171	142
Private High School, Pen ...	1	98	87	185	164	139
G. E. Institute's Native Institution, Uran.	1	87	95	182	190	159
K. E. Society's V. K. High School, Panvel.	1	149	94	243	241	188
Ratnagiri—						
Private High School, Rajapur .	1	160	98	258	264	242
United English School, Chiplun.	1	106	65	171	163	132
Alfred Gadney High School, Dapoli.	1	89	76	165	157	144
A. P. Mission High School, Vengurla.	1	101	105	206	211	183
George English School, Vengurla.	1	129	75	204	214	185
A. S. Desai Topiwala High School, Malwan.	1	204	172	376	389	338
Nasik—						
S. P. Mandal's New English School, Nasik.	1	404	344	748	759	676
Zoroastrian Boarding School, Deolali.	1	65	59	124	124	115
N. E. Society's St. George's High School, Nasik.	1	86	137	223	221	191
G. I. P. Rly. Indian High School, Manmad.	1	66	89	155	151	131
Poona—						
New English School, Poona ...	1	1,180	696	1,876	1,907	1,711
Nutan Marathi Vidyalaya High School, Poona.	1	1,071	684	1,755	1,781	1,613
M. E. Society's High School, Poona.	1	538	352	890	902	754
Shree Shivaji Maratha High School, Poona.	1	160	179	339	364	311
Sardar Dastur Hoshang Boys' High School, Poona.	1	73	58	131	136	127

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Drawing grant.
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and all other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
4,600	...	...	5,593	...	5,833	16,026	82	23	192
1,800	...	800	7,144	...	1,174	10,918	52	9	74
2,250	...	300	5,596	...	2,571	10,717	63	13	...
1,800	...	...	5,149	...	317	7,266	44	11	144
905	...	245	6,378	49	1,407	8,984	47	5	27
2,300	...	1,000	9,603	...	2,028	14,931	62	10	72
4,390	...	100	9,801	...	3,159	17,450	66	17	287
2,425	...	500	7,275	...	2,268	12,468	76	15	141
2,995	...	...	4,729	...	2,580	10,304	66	19	...
3,095	...	...	4,432	...	3,770	11,297	54	15	182
2,500	...	...	7,155	96	2,226	11,977	56	12	181
5,892	...	...	10,242	408	2,623	19,165	49	15	232
5,000	...	...	24,162	...	1,864	31,026	41	7	225
3,450	...	...	5,841	...	4,577	13,868	112	28	...
2,425	...	...	5,505	...	2,735	10,665	48	11	34
600	...	...	4,103	...	1,753	6,456	43	4	...
21,700	...	...	70,925	...	...	92,625	49	11	315
23,870	...	...	64,299	...	2,001	90,170	51	13	370
10,120	...	...	30,874	...	8,990	49,984	55	11	134
4,650	...	...	9,088	...	4,120	17,858	49	13	30
2,845	...	...	7,611	3,832	4,484	18,772	138	21	78

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1931.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
HIGH SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR—*contd.*						
Aided—contd.						
Poona—*concld.*						
Camp Education Society's High School, Poona.	1	202	263	465	473	420
Bharat High School, Poona ...	1	120	96	216	201	164
P. E. High School, Junnar.	1	105	92	197	199	176
M. E. Society's High School, Baramati.	1	103	91	194	199	156
Satara—						
New English School, Satara ..	1	486	253	739	744	662
Dravid High School, Wai ...	1	199	147	346	352	310
Parsi High School, Panchgani..	1	60	41	101	110	104
Darool Uloom Muslim High School, Panchgani.	1	25	13	38	34	32
Hindu High School, Panchgani	1	46	29	75	75	66
Tilak High School, Karad ...	1	140	116	256	255	222
Sholapur—						
H. D. High School, Sholapur...	1	502	461	963	918	811
Ahmednagar—						
American Mission Boys' High School, Ahmednagar.	1	166	166	332	351	313
A. E. Society's High School, Ahmednagar.	1	463	35	498	442	399
S. P. G. Mission Boys' High School, Ahmednagar.	1	61	68	129	131	117
East Khandesh—						
New English School, Jalgaon ...	1	266	199	465	471	399
A. B. High School, Chalisgaon .	1	124	135	259	255	204
High School, Erandol ...	1	69	89	158	163	144
K. E. Society's High School, Amalner.	1	369	217	586	561	506
P. R. A. V. School, Dharangaon.	1	72	77	149	151	130
West Khandesh—						
J. R. City High School, Dhulia.	1	195	233	428	460	408
Ahmedabad—						
Tutorial High School, Ahmedabad.	1	629	450	1,079	1,078	890
J. L. New English School, Ahmedabad.	1	155	200	355	359	280
City High School, Ahmedabad.	1	338	289	627	659	567
I. P. Mission High School, Ahmedabad.	1	81	104	185	206	173
Model High School, Ahmedabad.	1	178	173	351	360	288
M. J. High School, Viramgam .	1	139	167	306	321	247

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each Pupil.		Drawing grant.
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and all other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3,095	...	...	15,906	...	3,692	22,693	48	7	17
500	...	...	5,520	...	3,988	10,008	50	2	...
2,920	...	200	6,343	...	346	9,809	49	15	57
2,720	...	2,100	5,892	...	1,827	12,539	63	14	111
10,011	...	...	26,575		486	37,072	50	13	236
4,270	...	360	10,542	1,500	315	16,987	48	12	191
1,700	...	...	12,962	...	8,835	23,497	214	15	...
1,150	...	...	1,740	...	13,145	16,035	472	34	...
700	...	...	6,254	...	3,409	10,363	138	9	...
1,650	...	...	8,154	141	1,698	11,643	46	6	...
9,785	...	...	36,335	...	120	46,240	50	11	144
7,376	...	...	8,113	...	11,790	27,279	78	21	199
5,875	...	...	18,400	...	...	24,275	55	13	377
2,000	...	...	680	...	5,156	7,846	60	15	161
3,575	...	...	15,730	...	...	19,305	41	8	138
2,460	...	1,200	8,620	15	2,523	14,818	58	10	192
1,655	...	...	5,997	...	1 344	8,996	55	10	...
4,300	...	2,400	22,742	...	7,514	36,956	66	8	102
950	...	2,000	2,108	...	...	5,058	33	6	130
4,470	500	1,500	14,180	...	3,724	24,374	53	10	188
6,830	...	...	41,368	...	3,984	52,182	48	6	105
5,540	...	...	11,155	2,278	2,465	21,438	60	15	145
3,000	...	...	24,468	4,183	...	31,651	48	5	...
2,475	...	...	4,632	...	8,264	15,371	75	12	...
3,070	...	...	10,681	..	2,103	15,854	44	9	...
5,440	...	2,550	9,095	1,310	2,623	21,018	65	17	114

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1931.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
HIGH SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR—*contd.*						
Aided—contd.						
Ahmedabad—*concld.*						
Modasa Education Society's High School, Modasa.	1	63	102	165	163	138
Anjuman-i-Islam High School, Ahmedabad.	1	72	154	226	249	211
Kaira—						
Jubilee Institution, Umreth ...	1	198	229	427	418	362
New English School, Nadiad ...	1	264	252	516	540	507
Sansthan High School, Dakore.	1	148	212	360	361	301
Saraswati High School, Nadiad.	1	227	271	498	501	419
Karamsad High School, Karamsad.	1	115	141	256	269	238
Panch Mahals—						
New High School, Dohad ...	1	79	106	185	202	179
New High School, Godhra ...	1	168	203	371	376	335
Broach—						
Union High School, Broach ...	1	148	70	218	219	192
Pioneer High School, Broach...	1	244	218	462	446	390
Surat—						
I. P. Mission High School, Surat.	1	98	130	228	247	204
T. and T. V. Sarvajanik High School, Surat.	1	599	507	1,106	1,102	870
Union High School, Surat	1	214	296	510	535	445
Sir J. J. English School, Surat.	1	112	110	222	225	219
D. C. Omrigar Sarvajanik High School, Pardi.	1	112	14	126	129	102
M. E. M. Pipardiwala High School, Rander.	1	104	71	175	180	163
Bai Avabai High School, Bulsar.	1	272	6	278	280	206
Mandvi High School, Mandvi...	1	59	59	118	123	107
D. E. Italia Sarvajanik High School, Chikhli.	1	92	59	151	155	120
N. G. Jhaveri Jain High School, Surat.	1	144	...	144	152	130
Dharwar—						
Victoria High School, Dharwar.	1	244	181	425	436	377
Karnatak High School, Dharwar.	1	136	139	275	259	225
Sardar Lakhamangouda Sardesai High School, Dharwar.	1	146	74	220	218	189
Bassel E. Mission High School, Dharwar.	1	108	63	171	168	159
New English School, Hubli ...	1	175	192	367	381	311

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Drawing grant.
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and all other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,850	...	500	4,814	...	1,964	9,128	56	11	...
905	...	...	4,328	...	3,447	8,680	35	4	97
4,700	...	...	14,263	...	108	19,071	46	11	108
5,550	...	...	16,392	...	1,827	23,769	44	10	245
3,275	...	450	5,890	1,800	1,722	13,137	36	9	232
1,200	...	...	15,036	813	1,653	18,702	37	2	118
1,000	...	...	8,256	14	1,081	10,351	38	4	...
1,945	...	1,800	6,482	...	796	11,023	55	10	81
1,810	...	750	13,247	...	...	15,807	42	5	124
4,000	...	...	6,684	...	4,101	14,785	68	18	140
1,200	...	...	12,206	...	3,065	16,471	37	3	17
5,156	...	...	7,499	...	7,045	19,700	80	21	40
13,585	...	...	40,084	...	16,451	70,120	64	12	171
8,760	...	...	18,185	...	...	26,945	50	16	30
3,140	...	...	1,599	9,962	...	14,701	66	14	134
2,135	...	...	4,890	...	4,385	11,410	88	17	152
3,485	...	...	3,428	...	6,841	13,754	76	19	70
5,910	...	...	10,988	2,187	...	19,035	68	21	215
1,560	500	...	4,395	...	5,535	11,990	97	13	...
1,255	280	...	5,368	1,518	...	8,421	54	8	...
500	...	...	6,014	4,774	45	11,333	75	3	...
3,695	...	...	12,166	...	3,404	19,265	44	8	141
2,000	...	400	8,035	...	...	10,435	40	8	...
3,560	...	...	8,526	...	1,513	13,599	62	10	84
3,160	...	...	5,155	...	5,098	13,413	80	19	127
5,220	...	150	10,311	...	1,817	17,498	46	14	166

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1931.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
HIGH SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR—*contd.*						
Aided—concld.						
Belgaum—						
Beynon Smith High School, Belgaum.	1	455	200	655	674	567
Gilganchi Artal High School, Belgaum.	1	114	60	174	171	152
New English School, Ainapur .	1	80	45	125	134	103
R. D. High School, Chikodi ...	1	67	60	127	127	106
J. A. High School, Athani ...	1	106	109	215	218	173
Bijapur—						
Basweshwar High School, Bagalkot.	1	146	68	214	243	191
P. D. J. High School, Bijapur .	1	221	169	390	409	336
S. S. High School, Bijapur ...	1	136	89	225	233	183
Kanara—						
Edward High School, Ankola...	1	96	84	180	185	165
St. Thomas High School, Honnavar.	1	129	66	195	203	178
Gibb High School, Kumta ...	1	106	73	179	184	163
Hindu School, Karwar ..	1	111	224	335	328	279
Karachi—						
Sind Madressah, Karachi ...	1	440	401	841	873	767
C. M. S. High School, Karachi .	1	68	160	228	320	301
B. V. S. Parsi High School, Karachi.	1	91	98	189	189	178
Model High School, Karachi ...	1	405	359	764	829	734
Karachi Academy, Karachi ...	1	170	189	359	372	335
New High School, Karachi ...	1	143	166	309	314	290
L. R. D. A. V. High School, Karachi.	1	82	88	170	169	145
Gujrat Vidyalaya High School, Karachi.	1	175	253	428	446	404
Hyderabad—						
N. H. Academy, Hyderabad ...	1	480	268	748	755	609
N. V. High School, Hyderabad.	1	414	297	711	750	641
Gurdasmal Hindu High School, Hyderabad.	1	146	201	347	343	310
Lawrence Madressah and High School, Tando Bago.	1	86	75	161	164	138
Nawabshah—						
K. C. Academy, Bhiria ...	1	114	77	191	183	168
K. M. High School, Mithiani...	1	124	91	215	211	190
Sukkur—						
Shikarpur Academy ...	1	285	300	585	581	475
Priatam Dharma Sabha High School, Shikarpur.	1	87	132	219	231	159
Larkana—						
High School, Mehar ...	1	97	80	177	147	137
Total ...	129	24,907	20,983	45,890	46,528	40,043

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Drawing grant.
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and all other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
9,295	...	...	20,200	...	3,057	32,552	50	14	253
4,920	250	...	5,651	...	4,789	15,610	91	29	14
1,346	...	...	4,661	...	1,432	7,439	56	10	64
925	...	..	4,224	...	2,617	7,766	61	7	...
1,320	...	...	6,551	...	1,564	9,435	43	6	98
1,720	...	1,200	6,787	...	2,076	11,783	48	7	57
4,330	...	400	13,260	...	912	18,902	46	11	148
3,030	...	400	6,558	...	2,725	12,713	55	13	158
1,000	...	...	6,767	...	37	7,804	42	5	116
3,365	...	...	7,435	...	969	11,769	58	17	154
4,545	...	...	7,399	...	1,927	13,871	75	25	222
2,763	...	...	9,543	...	155	12,461	38	8	156
60,000	...	2,200	3,377	...	...	65,577	75	69	192
11,290	..	...	11,774	105	14,459	37,628	118	35	212
7,310	...	...	6,312	12,568	...	26,190	139	39	180
6,000	...	...	37,224	...	...	43,224	52	7	...
3,015	...	...	15,950	...	3,179	22,144	59	8	10
2,500	...	...	12,098	...	4,380	18,978	60	8	...
1,000	...	...	6,228	841	5,341	13,410	79	6	7
2,015	...	...	18,207	...	1,056	21,278	48	5	...
10,000	...	...	33,538	...	10,791	54,329	72	13	192
10,300	...	...	31,986	...	937	43,223	58	14	196
1,710	...	...	13,836	...	2,175	17,721	52	5	58
4,684	1,666	...	135	6,273	...	12,758	78	28	75
4,760	1,200	...	8,719	7	375	15,061	82	26	130
1,120	300	...	9,373	49	420	11,262	53	5	...
4,340	...	1,500	17,629	...	2,019	25,488	44	7	40
1,100	...	1,000	6,236	1,200	5,084	14,620	63	5	...
1,940	1,500	...	5,977	86	3,188	12,691	86	13	...
6,31,817	6,196	27,755	16,29,357	98,106	4,36,425	28,29,656	61	14	14,400

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1931. In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.	Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
HIGH SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR—*concld.*						
Recognised.						
Bombay—						
Bharda New High School, Waudby Road, Fort.	1	1,335	738	2,073	2,085	1,917
M. K. Natha Bhatia High School, Hornby Road.	1	213	182	395	411	322
J. N. Petit Parsi Orphanage, Parel, Lal Baug.	1	118	134	252	257	236
Aryan Education Society's High School, Girgaum.	1	466	409	875	950	757
Master's Tutorial High School, Gowalia Tank Road.	1	414	156	570	568	499
B. P. P. Jain High School, Pydhoni.	1	140	180	320	328	261
Marwadi Vidyalaya High School, Sandhurst Road.	1	125	105	230	250	213
The Fellowship High School, China Baug.	1	66	64	130	132	112
The New Era High School, Gowalia Tank Road.	1	124	77	201	192	172
Thana—						
Parle Tilak Vidyalaya, Ville Parle.	1	118	157	275	276	249
Seth Anandilal Poddar High School, Santa Cruz.	1	191	228	419	387	309
Kolaba—						
K. E. Society's Industrial High School, Alibag.	1	112	67	179	169	146
Nasik—						
New Parsi Boarding School, Nasik.	1	58	49	107	103	99
Ahmedabad—						
New High School, Ahmedabad.	1	515	564	1,079	1,078	1,038
Sheth Hasanally High School, Dholka.	1	70	100	170	184	141
Kaira—						
Edward Memorial High School, Borsad.	1	110	123	233	233	204
Total ...	16	4,175	3,333	7,508	7,603	6,675
Total, Anglo-Vernacular High Schools.	193	38,555	29,879	68,434	69,118	59,853

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Drawing grant.
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and all other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	2,08,483	...	7,614	2,16,097	104	...	...
...	...	...	5,200	...	16,445	21,645	58	...	...
...	...	...	1,731	27,414	...	29,145	113	...	...
...	...	...	43,221	...	...	43,221	45	...	...
...	...	...	42,502	...	2,961	45,463	80	...	...
...	...	...	184	23,496	...	23,680	72	...	...
...	...	...	6,378	...	11,633	18,011	72	...	...
...	...	...	16,056	...	2,225	18,281	138	...	...
...	...	...	19,021	...	695	19,716	108	...	...
...	...	...	9,847	...	462	10,309	37	...	...
...	...	...	18,549	808	2,510	21,867	57	...	...
...	...	...	5,572	...	3,199	8,771	52	...	...
...	...	...	6,370	...	6,967	13,337	129	...	...
...	...	...	42,014	...	1,984	43,998	41	...	...
...	...	...	3,287	3,825	2,362	9,474	51	...	...
...	...	...	8,127	94	2,375	10,596	45	...	...
...	...	...	4,36,542	55,637	61,432	5,53,611	73	...	...
12,92,520	24,150	1,04,617	26,59,671	1,55,176	5,06,603	47,42,737	69	19	16,151

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1931.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
HIGH SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
EUROPEAN SCHOOLS.						
Aided.						
Bombay—						
Cathedral and John Connon High School, Fort.	1	45	223	268	271	243
St. Mary's High School, Mazgaon.	1	58	335	393	382	354
Christ Church High School, Byculla.	1	48	293	341	350	304
Nasik—						
Barnes High School, Deolali	1	48	137	185	171	157
Poona—						
Bishop's High School, Poona...	1	24	119	143	133	121
Satara—						
Boys' High School, Panchgani.	1	17	52	69	75	74
Karachi—						
Grammar School, Karachi ...	1	12	147	159	148	129
Total ...	7	252	1,306	1,558	1,530	1,382
ENGLISH-TEACHING SCHOOLS.						
Aided.						
Bombay—						
St. Xavier's High School, Bombay.	1	215	1,217	1,432	1,424	1,342
Antonio DaSilva High School, Dadar.	1	66	555	621	647	564
Antonio DeSouza's High School, Byculla.	1	66	845	911	913	812
St. Michael's High School, Mahim.	1	28	339	367	310	249
Don Bosco High School, Tardeo.	1	11	124	135	139	130
Bombay Suburban District—						
St. Andrew's High School, Bandra.	1	91	598	689	670	601
St. Stanislaus Institution, Bandra.	1	59	643	702	699	688
Poona—						
St. Vincent's High School, Poona.	1	42	415	457	455	423

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and all other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Drawing grant.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
41,321	...	...	43,362	7,993	6,357	99,033	365	152	...
18,348	...	...	16,436	...	10,913	45,692	120	48	201
21,700	...	...	37,808	...	3,795	63,298	181	62	198
24,871	...	...	22,375	2,694	12,869	62,809	367	145	159
12,084	...	...	15,853	786	1,681	30,404	229	91	195
12,223	...	...	12,356	...	2,380	26,959	359	163	127
13,944	...	...	9,880	...	8,272	32,096	217	94	...
1,44,486	...	...	1,58,065	11,473	46,267	3,60,291	235	94	880
27,900	...	...	58,830	...	8,897	95,627	67	20	278
11,100	...	...	24,401	...	3,090	38,591	60	17	137
11,629	...	...	34,675	...	...	46,304	51	13	205
6,000	...	...	13,325	...	5,134	24,459	79	19	152
950	...	...	5,185	...	17,798	23,933	172	7	...
9,300	...	...	32,645	...	15,203	57,148	85	14	164
14,000	...	...	24,230	1,345	6,833	46,408	66	20	87
9,664	...	...	19,274	...	8,058	36,996	81	21	124

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1931. In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.	Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
HIGH SCHOOLS—*concld.*						
ENGLISH-TEACHING SCHOOLS—*concld.*						
Aided—concld.						
Belgaum— St. Paul's High School, Belgaum.	1	49	383	432	440	404
Karachi— St. Patrick's High School, Karachi.	1	74	725	799	810	732
Total ...	10	701	5,844	6,545	6,507	5,945
Recognised.						
Bombay— Sir Jacob Sassoon Free High School, Byculla.	1	28	342	370	330	195
St. Sebastian Goan High School, Girgaum.	1	63	438	501	496	441
Poona— St. Helena's High School, Poona.	1	25	184	209	228	199
Total ...	3	116	964	1,080	1,054	835
Total, English-teaching Schools .	13	817	6,808	7,625	7,561	6,780
Grand Total of all High Schools.	213	39,624	37,993	77,617	78,209	68,015
MIDDLE SCHOOLS.						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR.						
Government.						
Nasik— Anglo-Urdu Middle School, Nasik.	1	...	61	61	59	55
Sholapur— Anglo-Urdu Middle School, Sholapur.	1	12	49	61	62	54
Ahmedabad— Government Middle School, Ahmedabad.	1	...	180	180	180	166
Surat— Government Middle School, Surat.	1	...	194	194	197	183
Total ...	4	12	484	496	498	458

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Drawing grant.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
5,868	...	...	14,867	...	1,217	21,952	50	13	...
10,790	...	639	38,175	...	9,453	59,057	73	13	...
1,07,201	...	639	2,65,607	1,345	75,683	4,50,475	69	16	1,147
...	...	...	...	25,831	733	26,564	80	...	...
...	...	...	24,449	...	3,487	27,936	56	...	...
...	...	...	12,912	...	11,367	24,279	106	...	...
..	...	...	37,361	25,831	15,587	78,779	75	...	...
1,07,201	...	639	3,02,968	27,176	91,270	5,29,254	70	14	1,147
15,44,207	24,150	1,05,256	31,20,704	1,93,825	6,44,140	56,32,282	72	20	18,178
2,745	...	...	1,687	...	...	4,432	75	47	...
4,316	...	...	1,912	...	...	6,228	100	70	...
12,994	...	...	4,325	...	...	17,319	96	72	...
13,057	...	...	4,890	...	...	17,947	91	66	...
33,112	...	...	12,814	...	...	45,926	92	66	...

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1931.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MIDDLE SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR—*contd.*						
District Local Board Schools.						
Nawabshah—						
A. V. School, Nawabshah ...	1	27	88	115	112	99
Sukkur—						
Brown A. V. School, Pano-Akil.	1	...	32	32	38	33
Thar and Parkar—						
A. V. School, Mithi ...	1	7	53	60	65	63
Total ...	3	34	173	207	215	195
Municipal.						
Bombay Suburban District—						
Municipal A. V. School Bandra.	1	34	134	168	164	143
Municipal A. V. School, Kurla.	1	41	141	182	184	162
Nasik—						
Municipal A. V. School, Malegaon.	1	59	112	171	170	145
Municipal A. V. School, Yeola.	1	32	76	108	117	93
Anglo Urdu School, Malegaon .	1	...	36	36	34	30
Municipal A. V. School, Igatpuri.	1	...	50	50	64	54
Poona—						
A. V. School, Yeravda ...	1	...	63	63	65	56
East Khandesh—						
Simcox A. V. School, Yawal ...	1	41	81	122	135	125
Municipal A. V. School, Faizpur.	1	28	47	75	82	75
Municipal A. V. School, Savada.	1	7	53	60	58	53
West Khandesh—						
A. V. School, Shirpur ...	1	37	63	100	101	95
Municipal New English School, Shahada.	1	...	35	35	34	31

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and all other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Drawing grant.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,030	1,591	...	3,090	...	220	5,931	53	9	...
200	282	...	609	...	151	1,242	33	5	...
1,525	2,600	...	1,287	...	...	5,412	83	23	...
2,755	4,473	...	4,986	...	371	12,585	59	13	...
1,190	...	1,993	3,783	...	71	7,037	43	7	71
...	...	4,300	3,467	...	24	7,791	42	...	...
1,440	...	2,422	3,821	...	35	7,718	45	8	10
860	...	556	2,893	...	52	4,361	37	7	47
450	...	374	556	...	...	1,380	41	13	...
...	...	75	1,477	...	240	1,792	28	...	...
...	...	1,092	1,046	...	...	2,138	33	...	...
1,100	...	700	3,119	...	26	4,945	37	8	...
1,000	...	1,789	2,030	...	3	4,822	59	12	...
...	...	856	1,223	...	...	2,079	36	...	...
795	...	1,758	2,077	...	...	4,630	46	8	14
...	200	200	721	...	185	1,306	38	...	...

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1931. In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.	Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MIDDLE SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR—*contd.*						
Municipal—concld.						
Ahmedabad—						
King Edward Memorial A. V. School, Prantij.	1	25	91	116	117	102
Kaira—						
Municipal A. V. School, Mehmedabad.	1	40	50	90	88	67
Dharwar—						
Municipal A. V. School, Nargund.	1	14	27	41	43	38
Municipal A. V. School, Byadgi.	1	19	39	58	69	44
Bijapur—						
Municipal A. V. School, Bagalkot.	1	44	82	126	142	120
Municipal A. V. School, Guledgud.	1	17	40	57	60	52
Karachi—						
Municipal Anglo-Urdu School, Keamari.	1	...	31	31	31	27
Gujarati A. V. Municipal School, Karachi.	1	..	61	61	53	45
A. V. School, Tatta ...	1	57	111	168	176	153
Do. Kotri ...	1	39	100	139	138	117
Hyderabad—						
A. V. School, Tando Allahyar .	1	8	43	51	52	45
Do. Halla ...	1	...	37	37	38	32
Do. Tando-Mahomed-khan.	1	7	48	55	55	43
Nawabshah—						
A. V. School, Shahdadpur ...	1	14	46	60	70	58
Thar and Parkar—						
A. V. School, Mirpurkhas ...	1	42	66	108	115	90
Sukkur—						
G. L. A. V. School, Sukkur ...	1	22	92	114	126	105
Mule's A. V. School, Old Sukkur.	1	52	92	144	140	130
Middle School, Rohri ...	1	..	190	190	186	168
Larkana—						
A. V. School, Kambar ...	1	42	93	135	137	119
Do. Ratodero ...	1	28	67	95	126	115
Do. Sehwan ...	1	28	68	96	99	81
Do. Larkana ...	1	43	133	176	207	184
Do. Bubak ...	1	9	37	46	44	41
Total ...	35	829	2,535	3,364	3,520	3,038

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and all other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Drawing grant.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
850	...	1,068	2,423	173	15	4,529	39	7	...
1,185	...	126	2,018	...	...	3,329	38	13	...
350	...	768	779	...	...	1,897	44	8	...
350	...	3,728	1,338	...	...	5,416	78	5	...
2,100	...	3,170	3,150	...	...	8,420	59	15	155
300	...	639	1,181	120	1,061	3,301	55	5	...
...	...	1,239	638	...	...	1,877	61	...	...
...	...	1,287	1,246	...	...	2,533	48	...	...
2,000	...	3,609	4,227	...	4	9,840	56	11	...
2,345	...	4,515	2,483	...	124	9,467	69	17	71
210	...	1,733	1,344	...	103	3,390	65	4	...
200	...	1,176	875	...	...	2,251	59	5	...
...	...	2,273	638	...	45	2,956	54	...	...
...	...	2,507	1,143	...	...	3,650	52	...	...
750	...	2,551	3,284	...	...	6,585	57	7	...
1,420	...	2,126	2,996	...	83	6,625	53	11	30
1,825	...	1,203	4,159	...	101	7,288	52	13	74
1,600	...	2,748	3,787	...	5	8,140	44	9	...
2,165	...	3,828	2,814	...	...	8,807	64	16	...
2,350	...	3,190	3,403	...	...	8,943	71	19	...
1,915	..	1,844	2,931	...	...	6,690	68	19	...
650	...	3,550	5,721	...	26	9,947	48	3	...
250	...	1,438	1,184	...	...	2,872	65	6	...
29,650	200	66,431	79,975	293	2,203	1,78,752	51	8	472

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1931. In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.	Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MIDDLE SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR—*contd.*						
Aided.						
Bombay—						
Proprietary and Fort High School, Chandanwadi.	1	35	98	133	133	116
Prabhu Seminary, Thakurdwar.	1	...	94	94	95	81
F. N. Petel, A. V. School, Khetwadi.	1	...	136	136	133	100
Parel Road A. V. School, Bhendi Bazar.	1	...	62	62	66	54
Gokuldas Tejpal Seminary, Mandvi.	1	...	88	88	89	73
Anjuman-i-Islam Middle School, Sandhurst Road.	1	...	63	63	65	54
Royal English School, Mumbadevi.	1	...	29	29	41	27
Bazargate A. V. School, Fort	1	36	157	193	198	156
Khoja Khan Mahamad Habibhai A. V. School, Mandvi.	1	35	134	169	189	164
Thana—						
Ramji Assar A. V. School, Ghatkopar.	1	...	120	120	126	114
Bai H. J. N. Tata Middle School, Nargol.	1	...	99	99	100	90
Thomas Baptista A. V. School, Papdi.	1	26	32	58	59	52
M. M. A. V. School, Umbergaon.	1	29	41	70	69	64
G. E. Institute's English School, Agashi.	1	22	49	71	73	63
A. V. School, Malad ...	1	...	69	69	72	63
New English School, Thana ...	1	75	194	269	280	245
Anglo-Urdu School, Bhiwandi .	1	...	45	45	41	37
Kolaba—						
Church of Scotland Mission A. V. School, Revdanda.	1	28	60	88	96	84
A. V. School, Poynad ...	1	13	24	37	47	32
Ratnagiri—						
Bhandari Education Society's A. V. School, Malwan.	1	47	53	100	107	87
Shriram English School, Deogad.	1	32	70	102	104	95
Tutorial English School, Shiroda.	1	34	102	136	142	124
English School, Guhagar ...	1	13	47	60	63	57
Patwardhan's A. V. School, Ratnagiri.	1	30	170	200	202	183
New English School, Ratnagiri.	1	30	124	154	161	145
New English School, Achre ...	1	35	46	81	91	67

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Drawing grant.
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and all other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2,320	...	...	5,540	...	838	8,698	65	17	...
1,470	...	..	3,350	333	522	5,675	60	15	14
1,735	...	...	4,559	...	1,529	7,823	59	13	...
1,400	...	...	2,109	...	1,701	5,210	79	21	...
1,350	...	...	2,432	854	1,004	5,640	63	15	...
1,290	...	...	1,171	...	2,615	5,076	78	20	...
1,045	...	...	1,519	...	749	3,313	81	25	...
1,080	...	...	7,496	...	122	8,698	44	5	...
4,400	...	...	159	9,248	...	13,807	73	23	...
1,000	...	2,000	3,941	...	40	6,981	55	8	...
Expenditure included in the figures for the N. M. Wadia H. S., Nargol.									
823	...	500	1,603	...	304	3,230	55	14	60
1,230	...	..	2,111	9	3,180	6,530	95	18	90
400	...	...	2,502	...	977	3,879	53	5	45
250	...	...	1,432	...	...	1,682	23	3	...
350	...	...	7,818	...	...	8,168	29	1	...
190	...	1,000	818	...	821	2,829	69	5	...
1,300	...	...	2,498	...	1,500	5,298	55	14	...
150	...	...	1,280	...	1,223	2,653	56	3	...
1,038	250	...	2,187	53	1,051	4,579	43	10	141
1,267	...	...	2,496	...	3,062	6,825	66	12	57
1,310	...	...	2,709	...	1,711	5,730	40	9	21
760	...	...	1,852	167	334	3,113	49	12	...
1,719	...	...	4,898	...	1,823	8,440	42	9	7
785	...	...	4,456	...	1,026	6,267	39	5	14
1,825	...	...	2,294	...	2,274	6,393	70	20	...

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1931.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MIDDLE SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR—*contd.*						
Aided—contd.						
Ratnagiri—*concld.*						
A. V. School, Makhajan ...	1	18	53	71	70	60
New English School, Jaitapur .	1	...	40	40	39	34
Poona—						
Shri Gopal A. V. School, Poona.	1	16	86	102	102	90
Rasta Peth Education Society's A. V. School, Poona.	1	17	86	103	111	85
Alegaonkar's A. V. School, Kirkee.	1	...	83	83	93	78
M. E. Society's A. V. School, Saswad.	1	38	60	98	100	71
A. M. A. V. School, Sirur ...	1	...	38	38	38	36
Bhimthadi Education Society's Central English School, Dhond.	1	31	75	106	108	96
Union English School, Manchar.	1	...	51	51	53	43
Miss Bernard's A. V. School, Hadapsar.	1	...	32	32	34	26
Satara—						
A. M. A. V. School, Satara ...	1	...	61	61	62	57
Sangli Education Society's A. V. School, Tasgaon.	1	50	73	123	125	112
A. V. School, Ashta ...	1	...	16	16	15	13
Sholapur—						
Private A. V. School, Pandharpur.	1	51	94	145	150	127
New English School, Barsi ...	1	29	61	90	86	81
Ahmednagar—						
Ahmednagar Education Society's City School, Ahmednagar.	1	...	317	317	324	298
East Khandesh—						
A. V. School, Thorgavan ...	1	28	69	97	103	95
Bhagirath English School, Jalgaon.	1	58	124	182	184	158
New English School, Jamner...	1	9	28	37	44	37
New English School, Chopda...	1	24	49	73	77	63
New English School, Bhalod...	1	53	129	182	190	164

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and all other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Drawing grant.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
575	...	...	1,418	...	793	2,786	40	8	...
300	...	...	404	...	504	1,208	31	8	...
610	...	..	1,934	...	935	3,479	34	6	...
1,040	...	...	1,874	...	3,253	6,167	56	9	...
565	...	...	1,975	...	352	2,892	31	6	...
895	...	500	2,441	...	1,266	5,102	51	9	...
207	...	...	...	...	1,523	1,730	46	5	...
1,145	...	...	3,018	...	1,440	5,603	52	11	74
510	...	...	960	...	1,033	2,503	47	10	...
200	...	...	227	...	1,586	2,013	59	6	...
735	...	...	972	...	1,210	2,917	47	12	...
1,315	...	1,000	2,596	27	922	5,860	47	11	14
...	...	500	427	2	324	1,253	84	...	...
1,145	...	...	3,626	...	256	5,027	34	8	85
300	...	...	2,190	263	...	2,753	32	3	...
2,451	...	...	7,049	...	2,743	12,243	38	8	...
1,550	...	...	2,513	1,480	108	5,651	55	15	...
1,395	...	...	4,562	2	943	6,902	38	8	37
500	...	...	983	829	1,155	3,467	79	11	...
..	...	1,000	1,766	...	646	3,412	44	...	...
475	...	...	4,857	...	661	5,993	32	3	...

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1931.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MIDDLE SCHOOLS—contd.						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR—*contd.*						
Aided—contd.						
Ahmedabad—						
Mrs. Whittle A. V. School, Ranpur.	1	15	57	72	74	63
Surajmalji A. V. School, Patdi.	1	9	57	66	70	57
Kaira—						
Coronation English School, Uttarsanda.	1	52	58	110	105	96
J. M. Desai English School, Thasra.	1	12	58	70	73	62
A. V. School, Mahudha ...	1	6	58	64	71	65
Nityanand A. V. School, Sarsa .	1	14	48	62	65	58
A. V. School, Bhalej ...	1	...	49	49	54	48
I. P. Mission A. V. School, Anand.	1	4	31	35	35	30
Panch Mahals—						
Ewbank A. V. School, Kalol ...	1	19	50	69	71	64
Broach—						
Vidya Vardhak A. V. School, Hansot.	1	...	63	63	63	57
Edward English School, Amod.	1	41	53	94	95	83
Surat—						
A. V. School, Kadod ...	1	19	55	74	85	70
J. F. Sarvajanik A. V. School, Pardi.	1	...	79	79	83	65
Vyas Harnarayan A. V. School, Bardoli.	1	19	52	71	73	60
Kassimbhai A. V. School, Jalalpore.	1	...	55	55	55	45
Sheth R. J. J. A. V. School, Bulsar.	1	...	271	271	266	185
Sarvajanik A. V. School, Katargam.	1	22	61	83	82	72
New A. V. School, Amalsad ...	1	29	88	117	110	94
Central Boarding School, Khadsupa.	1	18	103	121	139	103
A. V. School, Bodhan ...	1	...	38	38	40	35

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Drawing grant.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
735	...	...	1,415	...	475	2,625	35	10	...
620	...	...	1,224	...	734	2,578	37	9	...
1,190	...	...	2,175	...	343	3,708	35	11	...
800	...	...	1,855	...	767	3,422	47	11	7
425	...	...	1,933	...	...	2,358	33	6	...
630	...	...	1,310	...	1,054	2,994	46	10	...
430	...	...	1,101	...	68	1,599	30	8	...
978	...	...	588	...	1,067	2,633	75	28	...
735	...	..	1,587	...	1,174	3,496	49	10	...
500	220	...	1,152	...	...	1,872	30	8	...
850	430	...	2,876	279	500	4,935	52	9	...
600	156	...	1,921	...	599	3,276	39	7	...
920	...	...	1,664	...	1,558	4,142	50	11	109
535	146	...	1,473	...	1,106	3,260	45	7	...
420	113	...	922	5	150	1,610	29	8	...
2,520	...	...	4,837	472	2,931	10,760	40	10	118
740	...	...	2,359	...	377	3,476	42	9	...
560	213	...	2,277	...	2	3,052	28	5	...
750	146	...	2,976	...	985	4,857	35	5	...
430	113	...	702	...	496	1,741	44	11	...

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1931.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MIDDLE SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR—*contd.*						
Aided—contd.						
Dharwar—						
B. E. Mission, English School Hubli.	1	35	59	94	102	82
St. John's A. V. School, Gadag.	1	...	30	30	27	24
Vidya Dana Samiti English School, Gadag.	1	58	102	160	135	113
Durgad A. V. School, Havasbhavi.	1	20	39	59	62	50
Belgaum—						
Jackson English School, Bailhongal.	1	15	46	61	64	58
Model English School, Belgaum.	1	66	112	178	185	155
Bijapur—						
New English School, Indi ...	1	...	20	20	22	17
A. V. School, Hungund ...	1	28	43	71	76	63
A. V. School, Bableshwar ...	1	...	47	47	51	44
Kanara—						
A. V. School, Bankikodla ...	1	...	29	29	29	27
Private English School, Sadashivgad.	1	44	74	118	121	108
Islamiya Anglo-Urdu School, Bhatkal.	1	7	41	48	47	36
Karachi—						
Khalsa A. V. School, Karachi...	1	35	69	104	111	85
Maratha A. V. School, Karachi.	1	19	81	100	105	91
Shree Marwari Vidayalaya, Karachi.	1	33	95	128	129	112
Edward Jackson A. V. School, Keamari.	1	...	41	41	45	42
Hyderabad—						
New English School, Hyderabad.	1	...	83	83	83	70
Fort Middle School, Hyderabad.	1	...	93	93	96	83

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Drawing grant.
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,695	...	...	1,829	...	1,240	4,764	47	17	155
504	...	...	355	...	1,982	2,841	105	19	...
500	...	500	3,553	...	255	4,808	36	4	21
700	...	...	1,465	...	2,198	4,363	70	11	...
700	225	...	1,535	...	294	2,754	43	11	...
400	300	150	5,248	...	293	6,391	35	2	28
200	100	...	902	...	...	1,202	55	9	...
515	...	...	1,813	...	1,338	3,666	48	7	...
300	...	...	1,120	...	888	2,308	45	6	...
300	...	...	803	...	176	1,279	44	10	...
1,193	...	...	2,206	...	...	3,399	28	10	48
505	...	...	704	...	1,619	2,828	60	11	...
725	...	136	2,013	...	2,655	5,529	50	7	...
1,440	...	...	2,563	...	3,233	7,236	69	14	74
840	...	...	3,815	...	3,531	8,186	63	7	...
420	...	...	1,146	...	869	2,435	54	9	...
1,040	...	...	2,580	2	1,079	4,701	57	13	...
1,277	...	...	2,894	2	1,232	5,405	56	13	...

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1931.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MIDDLE SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR—*contd.*						
Aided—concld.						
Hyderabad—*concld.*						
Nava Vidyalaya Middle School No. 1, Hyderabad.	1	...	100	100	101	92
Muslim A. V. School, Hyderabad.	1	...	57	57	60	51
Nava V dyalaya Middle School No. 2, Hyderabad.	1	...	112	112	103	89
A. V. School, Nasarpur ...	1	32	48	80	77	73
B. N. A. V. School, Matiari ...	1	16	...	16	15	12
Nawabshah—						
Panchayati A. V. School, Kandiaro.	1	25	45	70	73	62
Dayaram Hashmatrai Academy, Bhilani.	1	11	21	32	32	25
N. K. Academy, Tando Adam...	1	34	98	132	137	110
A. V. School, Halani ...	1	...	40	40	41	38
Ramsing Academy, Pad Idan ...	1	8	37	45	43	39
Sukkur—						
Guru Nanik Academy, Garhi Yasin.	1	16	65	81	86	70
Dayanand Arya Vidyalaya, Ghotki.	1	7	29	36	37	31
N. W. Railway Punjabi School, Sukkur.	1	60	134	194	197	157
Larkana—						
Panchyati A. V. School, Talti...	1	32	42	74	73	63
Vidayalaya, Banguldero ...	1	30	22	52	59	54
A. V. School, Dadu ...	1	33	54	87	82	68
Total ...	101	1,885	7,223	9,108	9,365	7,957
Recognised						
Bombay—						
Grant Road Boys' and Girls' A. V. School, Foras Road.	1	18	42	60	61	57
J. D. Charity A. V. School, Lamington Road.	1	...	45	45	45	40

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Drawing grant.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,205	...	...	3,069	...	929	5,203	52	12	...
100	...	...	660	...	1,011	1,771	30	2	...
1,030	...	...	3,114	...	1,514	5,658	55	10	...
1,275	...	300	2,833	...	887	5,295	69	17	...
...	275	275	224	...	11	785	52	...	...
510	200	...	2,570	...	885	4,165	57	7	...
100	200	...	901	...	148	1,349	40	3	...
1,000	...	...	3,920	...	1,559	6,479	47	7	...
250	200	...	1,301	...	...	1,751	43	6	...
100	400	...	1,379	...	439	2,318	54	2	...
1,165	100	720	1,676	...	256	3,917	46	14	...
300	...	600	778	...	309	1,987	54	8	...
450	...	...	3,440	...	3,397	7,287	37	2	...
1,275	300	...	2,348	...	978	4,901	67	17	...
795	500	...	1,832	...	...	3,127	53	13	...
485	...	...	3,174	188	403	4,250	52	6	...
85,062	4,587	9,181	2,25,132	14,215	1,00,053	4,38,230	47	9	1,219
...	...	...	2,800	...	2,555	5,355	88	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,690	...	1,690	38	...	...

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1931.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MIDDLE SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR—*contd.*						
Recognised—contd.						
Bombay—*concld.*						
H. H. The Agakhan's Central Free A. V. School, Sandhurst Road.	1	...	84	84	83	66
B. P. T. Railway Middle School, Wadala.	1	...	11	11	14	11
Shri Cutchi Vishva Osval Jain Pathshala A. V. School, Mandvi	1	...	76	76	89	75
Cameo Yacob A. V. Arabic Free School.	1	...	62	62	74	54
Ratnagiri—						
Shree Rameshwar English School, Mithbav.	1	...	38	38	41	34
Theodore Carter A. V. School, Ratnagiri.	1	...	25	25	26	23
New English School, Katta ...	1	...	77	77	77	69
New English School, Deorukh .	1	29	50	79	77	71
Laxmanshet Patne English School, Khed.	1	...	34	34	34	27
A. V. School, Kankavali ...	1	16	45	61	60	38
Ranade Middle School, Chiplun.	1	...	63	63	57	49
Nasik—						
A. V. School, Nandgaon ...	1	17	62	79	79	70
S. P. Mandal's New English School, Sinnar.	1	40	86	126	126	113
Poona—						
Saraswati Mandir Society's Poona English School, Poona.	1	52	106	158	151	136
Satara—						
Samak's English School, Satara.	1	...	64	64	64	51
Sholapur—						
A. V. School, Mohol ...	1	...	30	30	28	20
New A. V. School, Sholapur ...	1	8	36	44	43	35
East Khandesh—						
A. V. School, Pachora ...	1	...	23	23	31	25
Ahmedabad—						
Virchand Dipchand A. V. School, Godhavi.	1	30	65	95	83	66
B. P. Jain A. V. School, Ahmedabad.	1	35	190	225	245	183
Shree Purshottamdas A. V. School, Sabarmati.	1	17	63	80	75	65

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Drawing grant.
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	5,373	5,373	65	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1,638	1,638	117	...	...
...	...	...	46	...	1,542	1,588	18	...	...
...	...	...	20	3,062	...	3,082	42	...	...
...	...	...	815	...	178	993	24	...	...
...	...	...	113	...	2,139	2,252	87	...	...
...	...	...	1,044	...	833	1,877	24	...	...
...	...	...	1,794	...	1,635	3,429	45	...	...
...	...	...	660	180	377	1,217	36	...	...
...	...	...	862	1,060	318	2,240	37	...	...
...	...	...	1,847	...	425	2,272	40	...	...
...	...	...	2,100	...	2,811	4,911	62	...	...
...	...	...	3,990	...	2,691	6,681	53	...	...
...	...	...	3,732	...	1,836	5,568	37	...	...
...	...	...	1,137	...	1,609	2,746	43	...	...
...	...	...	355	...	738	1,093	39	...	...
...	...	...	1,211	...	290	1,501	35	...	...
...	...	...	501	51	763	1,315	42	...	...
...	...	...	338	...	2,299	2,637	32	...	...
...	...	...	...	5,377	...	5,377	22	...	...
...	...	...	2,516	...	939	3,455	46	...	...

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1931.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MIDDLE SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR—*contd.*						
Recognised—contd.						
Kaira—						
Vasandas A. V. School, Virsad	1	12	41	53	58	50
A. V. School, Anklav ...	1	...	28	28	33	24
B. M. Patel A. V. School, Narsanda.	1	...	51	51	48	42
Vakil K. M. A. V. School, Kathlal.	1	...	44	44	49	44
Saraswati A. V. School, Kunjrao.	1	...	21	21	23	20
New English School, Anand ...	1	32	149	181	193	167
A. V. School, Ode ...	1	10	79	89	96	82
Panch Mahals—						
New English School, Halol ...	1	13	46	59	60	52
New English School, Shehera...	1	...	47	47	36	34
Surat—						
A. V. School, Degam ...	1	...	19	19	20	18
Shree Ratnasagarji Jain A. V. School, Surat.	1	...	96	96	96	88
Sarvajanik Middle School, Haripura, Surat.	1	36	177	213	215	175
Vasant English School, Abrama.	1	22	64	86	92	74
Proprietary English School, Surat.	1	51	131	182	189	148
Shri Dnyanprasarak Institution A. V. School, Mandvi.	1	7	45	52	62	37
Dharwar—						
A. V. School, Hulkoti ...	1	...	15	15	16	16
Belgaum—						
Shri Rama A. V. School, Hukeri.	1	...	30	30	34	30
K. N. A. V. School, Satti ...	1	...	40	40	37	33
Bijapur—						
Shri Mahantesh A. V. School, Ilkal.	1	...	30	30	33	29
Kanara—						
A. V. School, Murdeshwar ...	1	...	24	24	24	20
New English School, Baad ...	1	10	53	63	67	54
Karachi—						
Cutchi Memon Middle School, Karachi.	1	...	79	79	84	75

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Drawing grant.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	1,235	712	286	2,233	39	...	
...	...	...	599	...	259	858	26	...	
...	...	...	1,108	...	915	2,023	42	...	
...	...	...	1,461	49	352	1,862	38	...	
...	...	...	333	...	618	951	41	...	...
...	...	...	4,991	...	1,029	6,020	31	...	
...	...	...	2,062	...	304	2,366	25	...	
...	...	...	1,090	..	1,000	2,090	35	...	
...	...	...	884	523	22	1,429	40	...	
...	...	...	382	...	345	727	36	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,730	952	2,682	28	...	...
...	...	...	6,843	...	1,271	8,114	38	...	...
...	...	...	2,609	...	948	3,557	39	...	...
...	...	...	5,259	...	989	6,248	33	...	...
...	...	...	1,037	977	428	2,442	39	...	...
...	...	...	179	...	1,132	1,311	82	...	...
...	...	...	656	...	160	816	24	...	...
...	...	...	653	...	713	1,366	37	...	...
...	...	...	570	140	360	1,070	32	...	...
...	...	...	433	...	677	1,110	46	...	...
...	...	...	1,621	...	...	1,621	24	...	...
...	...	...	2,391	302	983	3,676	44	...	...

LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1931. In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.	Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MIDDLE SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR—*contd.*						
Recognised—concld.						
Nawabshah—						
A. V. School, Thatt Hotchand .	1	...	31	31	31	29
Hyderabad—						
Bal Sudhar A. V. School, Hyderabad.	1	...	92	92	97	79
Nava Vidyalaya Middle School, No. 3 Hyderabad.	1	...	87	87	94	85
Total ...	48	455	2,896	3,351	3,450	2,883
Total, Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools.	191	3,215	13,311	16,526	17,048	14,531
ENGLISH CLASSES ATTACHED TO PRIMARY SCHOOLS.						
Government.						
Poona—						
English Class attached to the Government House Establishment School, Ganesh-Khind.	1	...	5	5	5	4
District Local Board.						
Thana—						
English Class attached to the D. L. B. Primary School, Vada.	1	...	3	3	5	3
Do. Tarkhad ...	1	...	40	40	44	39
Kolaba—						
English Class attached to the D. L. B. Primary School, Tale.	1	...	25	25	27	24
Do. Palaspe ...	1	...	22	22	21	18
Do. Nagaon ...	1	...	34	34	35	30
Do. Karjat ...	1	...	23	23	27	22
Ratnagiri—						
English Class attached to the D. L. B. Primary School, Triambak.	1	..	38	38	35	25
Do. Kelsi ...	1	...	38	38	38	32
Do. Murud ...	1	...	24	24	22	19
Do. Phurus ...	1	...	18	18	20	16
Do. Kondkadamrao.	1	...	24	24	23	18
Do. Bhirwada...	1	...	14	14	15	14

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure							Annual cost of educating each pupil		Drawing grants.
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
...	...	...	669	...	388	1,057	34	...	...
...	...	...	2,191	...	160	2,351	24	...	...
...	...	...	2,897	...	905	3,802	40	...	..
...	...	...	68,034	15,853	46,185	1,30,072	38	...	...
1,50,579	9,260	75,612	3,90,941	30,361	1,48,812	8,05,565	47	9	1,691
1,422	...	...	...	...	...	1,422	284	284	...
442	416	...	110	...	...	968	194	88	...
...	...	...	749	...	65	814	19	...	...
459	186	...	493	...	...	1,138	42	17	...
...	...	...	328	...	77	405	19	...	...
...	...	...	465	...	...	465	13	...	...
...	...	...	500	...	108	608	23	...	...
...	...	...	405	...	135	540	15	...	...
...	...	...	405	...	135	540	14	...	...
...	...	...	325	...	215	540	25	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	550	550	28	...	...
...	...	...	351	...	189	540	23	...	...
661	...	...	286	...	...	947	63	44	...

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1931.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MIDDLE SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR—*contd.*						
ENGLISH CLASSES ATTACHED TO PRIMARY SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
District Local Board—contd.						
Nasik—						
English Class attached to the D. L. B. Primary School, Satana.	1	...	25	25	25	22
Satara—						
English Class attached to the D. L. B. Primary School, Koregaon.	1	...	61	61	60	49
Do. Rahimatpur...	1	...	27	27	29	25
Do. Vita ...	1	...	25	25	27	23
Do. Dudhgaon ...	1	...	15	15	24	19
Do. Islampur ...	1	...	23	23	25	23
Do. Mahableshwar (Malcolm-peth).	1	...	22	22	23	21
Sholapur—						
English Class attached to the D. L. B. Primary School, Vairag.	1	...	24	24	22	19
Do. Karmala ...	1	...	31	31	32	27
Do. Akluj ...	1	...	21	21	19	16
Do. Kurduwadi ...	1	...	34	34	32	27
Do. Madha ...	1	...	32	32	33	29
Do. Sangola ...	1	...	29	29	31	28
Ahmednagar—						
English Class attached to the D. L. B. Primary School, Parner.	1	...	33	33	35	32
Do. Belapur ...	1	...	25	25	27	22
Do. Kopergaon ...	1	...	26	26	27	24
Do. Rahuri ...	1	...	31	31	32	27
Do. Akola ...	1	...	26	26	27	23
Do. Shevgaon ...	1	...	32	32	31	26
Do. Pathardi ...	1	...	25	25	25	21
Do. Shrigonda ...	1	...	43	43	38	36
Do. Jamkhed ...	1	...	25	25	25	21
Do. Puntamba ...	1	...	27	27	28	24
East Khandesh—						
Anglo-Urdu Class attached to the D. L. B. Primary School, Nasirabad.	1	...	42	42	45	38

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure							Annual cost of educating each pupil		Drawing grant.
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and all other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
351	74	...	332	...	...	757	30	14	...
140	...	...	1,105	...	36	1,281	21	2	...
...	...	63	369	...	...	432	15	...	...
...	...	40	418	...	...	458	17	...	...
...	...	...	117	...	12	129	5	...	...
...	...	250	319	...	256	825	33	...	...
...	...	...	335	70	...	405	18	...	...
545	164	...	367	...	...	1,076	49	25	...
...	...	...	507	...	...	507	16	...	...
...	291	...	301	...	...	592	31	...	...
...	60	...	491	...	...	551	17	...	...
...	...	...	516	...	...	516	16	...	...
...	36	...	495	...	...	531	17	...	...
553	489	...	...	...	...	1,042	30	16	...
...	437	...	...	...	...	437	16	...	...
...	488	...	...	...	...	488	18	...	...
...	480	...	...	...	...	480	15	...	...
...	843	...	...	...	...	843	31	...	...
...	492	...	...	...	...	492	16	...	...
...	456	...	...	...	...	456	18	...	...
...	428	...	...	...	...	428	11	...	...
...	460	...	...	...	...	460	18	...	...
...	420	...	...	...	...	420	15	...	...
415	297	...	506	...	...	1,218	27	9	...

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1931.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MIDDLE SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR—*contd.*						
ENGLISH CLASSES ATTACHED TO PRIMARY SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
District Local Board—contd.						
West Khandesh—						
English Class attached to the D. L. B. Primary School, Nawapur.	1	...	19	19	20	17
Do. Sindkheda...	1	...	27	27	32	23
Do. Pimpalner ...	1	...	17	17	18	15
Do. Taloda ...	1	...	31	31	31	27
Ahmedabad—						
English Class attached to the D. L. B. Primary School, Bavla.	...*	...	...	...	...	...
Village Panchayat—English Class atached to D. L. B. Primary School, Dholera.	1	...	32	32	32	26
Kaira—						
English Class attached to the D. L. B. Primary School, Matar.	1	...	34	34	36	30
Broach—						
Do. Wagra ...	1	...	33	33	33	27
Do. Illav ...	1	...	13	13	13	11
Surat—						
English Class attached to the D. L. B. Primary School, Olpad.	1	...	38	38	38	28
Do. Kachholi ...	1	...	32	32	33	26
Do. Sarbhon ...	1	...	27	27	36	25
Do. Paria ...	1	...	28	28	28	22
Do. Eru ..	1	...	21	21	20	18
Do. Waghchhipa.	1	...	30	30	31	27
Do. Vatar ...	1	...	20	20	16	12
Do. Puni ...	1	...	14	14	28	16
Do. Buhari ..	1	...	27	27	28	24
Do. Bhatha ...	1	...	20	20	23	17
Do. Vankaner...	1	...	19	19	25	21
Do. Nizar ...	1	...	39	39	41	34
Do. Tarbhon ...	1	...	14	14	17	11
Dharwar—						
English Class attached to D. L. B. Primary School, Hirekerur.	1	...	23	23	23	19
Belgaum—						
Anglo-Urdu Class attached to D. L. B. Primary School, Kudchi.	1	...	21	21	23	17

* Closed during the year.

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil		Drawing grants.
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	213	...	383	...	...	596	30	...	...
...	...	...	483	...	...	483	15	...	...
...	201	...	351	...	...	552	31	...	...
...	84	...	482	...	...	566	18	...	...
185	...	...	354	...	...	539	...	...	...
...	...	...	512	70	108	690	22	...	...
724	...	...	584	...	...	1,308	36	20	...
683	...	...	511	...	...	1,194	36	21	...
...	...	...	212	126	...	338	26	...	...
1,248	...	...	610	...	...	1,858	49	33	...
...	...	...	413	...	...	413	13	...	...
...	...	...	399	...	...	399	11	...	...
...	...	...	363	...	...	363	13	...	...
...	...	...	346	...	55	401	20	...	...
...	...	...	306	...	...	306	10	...	...
...	...	...	142	...	191	333	21	...	...
...	...	...	367	...	...	367	13	...	...
...	...	...	408	...	..	408	15	...	...
...	...	...	338	...	154	492	21	...	...
...	...	...	380	...	...	380	15	...	...
...	...	...	352	...	...	352	9	...	...
...	...	...	176	...	37	213	13	...	...
313	...	...	360	...	107	780	34	14	...
286	316	...	255	...	...	857	37	12	...

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1931.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MIDDLE SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR—*contd.*						
ENGLISH CLASSES ATTACHED TO PRIMARY SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
District Local Board—contd.						
Belgaum—*concld.*						
Anglo-Urdu Class attached to D. L. B. Primary School, Belgaum.	1	...	36	36	38	33
Bijapur—						
English Class attached to D. L. B. Primary School, Muddebihal.	1	...	35	35	34	30
Do. Kerur ...	1	...	24	24	25	17
Do. Sindgi ...	1	...	24	24	25	24
Kanara—						
Do. Siddapur ...	1	...	13	13	17	14
Do. Halyal ...	1	...	63	63	61	45
Karachi—						
Do. Bhian ...	1	...	26	26	25	21
Do. Tangshahi...	1	...	17	17	21	16
Do. Sann ...	1	...	27	27	27	24
Do. Mirpur Bathoro.	1	...	18	18	23	17
Do. Sujawal ...	1	...	29	29	30	26
Hyderabad—						
Do. Tando Jam.	1	...	49	49	54	48
Do. Tando Ghulamally.	1	...	13	13	15	15
Do. Uderolal ...	1	...	20	20	28	21
Do. Badin ...	1	...	15	15	17	15
Do. Hoosri ...	1	...	22	22	23	19
Nawabshah—						
Do. Darbello ...	1	...	50	50	50	43
Do. Khahi Rahu.	1	...	25	25	24	23
Do. Abran ...	1	...	11	11	10	8
Do. Doulatpur .	1	...	22	22	21	19
Do. Bhorti ...	1	...	26	26	25	21
Do. Naushahro Feroz.	1	...	21	21	21	19
Do. Moro ..	1	...	25	25	25	23
Do. Chanhi ...	1	...	22	22	23	20
Larkana—						
Do. Nasirabad ...	1	...	26	26	24	19
Do. Naodero ...	1	...	25	25	26	22
Do. Mirokhan ...	1	...	22	22	20	21
Do. Patt ...	1	...	28	28	25	22
Do. Johi ...	1	...	17	17	19	16
Do. Arazi ...	1	...	38	38	40	33
Do. Khairpur Nathanshah.	1	...	28	28	26	21
Do. Dokri ...	1	...	18	18	22	18
Do. Thariri Mahbat .	1	...	17	17	17	15

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and all other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Drawing grant.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	92	...	442	...	...	534	14	...	...
371	...	...	433	...	...	804	24	11	...
...	23	...	457	...	...	480	19	...	...
...	147	...	415	...	...	562	22	...	...
585	182	...	271	...	...	1,038	61	34	...
...	...	364	479	...	...	843	14	...	...
330	311	...	297	...	...	938	38	13	...
...	784	...	260	...	...	1,044	50	...	...
...	759	...	325	...	...	1,084	40	...	...
...	749	...	285	...	...	1,034	45	...	...
...	578	...	408	...	...	986	33	...	...
...	...	...	837	...	...	837	16	...	...
...	171	...	235	...	150	556	37	...	...
...	412	...	304	...	...	716	26	...	...
...	...	...	177	...	366	543	32	...	...
...	...	...	77	...	5	82	4	...	...
...	...	..	872	...	...	872	17	...	...
...	118	...	568	...	...	686	29	...	...
...	219	...	369	...	...	588	59	...	...
...	55	...	525	...	...	580	23	...	...
...	...	...	642	...	...	642	26	...	...
...	153	...	488	...	...	641	31	...	...
...	38	...	634	...	...	672	27	...	...
...	...	..	523	...	85	608	26	...	...
29	170	...	589	...	...	788	33	1	...
...	23	...	735	...	...	758	29	...	...
...	85	...	536	...	...	621	31	...	...
...	...	...	535	...	...	535	21	...	...
...	312	...	389	...	...	701	37	...	...
...	...	...	658	...	...	658	16	...	...
...	18	...	648	...	...	666	26	...	...
...	74	...	535	...	...	609	28	.	...
...	236	...	356	...	...	592	35	...	...

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1931.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MIDDLE SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR—*contd.*						
ENGLISH CLASSES ATTACHED TO PRIMARY SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
District Local Board—concld.						
Sukkur—						
English Class attached to D. L. B. Primary School, Ubauro.	1	...	19	19	18	17
Do. Madaji ...	1	...	20	20	18	16
Do. Dakhan ...	1	...	30	30	29	27
Do. Dahaki ...	1	...	52	52	47	41
Do. Mianjo Goth ...	1	...	22	22	27	22
Upper Sind Frontier—						
Do. Shahdadkot ...	1	...	32	32	31	25
Do. Thul ...	1	...	16	16	15	14
Thar and Parkar—						
Do. Digri ...	1	...	13	13	14	11
Do. Islamkot ...	1	...	12	12	15	12
Do. Nagar Parkar ...	1	...	15	15	15	14
Do. Chachro ...	1	...	17	17	21	20
Do. Diplo ...	1	...	17	17	17	16
Total ...	104	...	2,703	2,703	2,807	2,358
Municipal.						
Bombay—						
English Classes attached to Municipal Primary Schools, Dongri.	1	...	45	45	46	41
Do. Khetwadi ...	1	...	173	173	183	158
Do. Kamathipura ...	1	...	18	18	19	17
Do. Bhuleshwar ...	1	...	143	143	146	118
Do. Durgadevi ...	1	...	10	10	12	10
Do. Nagpada ...	1	...	107	107	100	86
Do. Madanpura ...	1	...	81	81	83	70
Thana—						
English Class attached to the Municipal Primary School, Bhiwandi.	1	...	42	42	45	37
Do. Thana ...	1	...	65	65	67	57
Do. Kalyan ...	1	...	142	142	137	113
Nasik—						
Anglo-Urdu Class attached to Municipal Primary School, Yeola.	1	...	41	41	42	36
Poona—						
English Class attached to Municipal Gujarathi School, Poona City.	1	...	39	39	47	42

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Drawing grant.
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and all other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
399	...	...	253	...	...	652	36	22	...
...	189	...	326	...	...	515	29	...	...
...	199	...	452	...	...	651	22	...	...
...	669	...	...	...	...	669	14	...	...
...	201	...	422	...	...	623	23	...	...
...	289	...	489	...	...	778	25	...	...
300	383	...	248	...	...	931	62	20	...
...	329	...	323	...	...	652	47	...	...
...	361	...	366	...	...	727	48	...	...
...	315	...	348	...	...	663	44	...	...
...	258	...	514	...	...	772	37	...	...
...	212	...	360	...	...	572	34	...	...
9,019	16,445	717	39,087	266	3,036	68,570	24	3	...
1,346	...	4,501	806	...	...	6,653	145	29	...
4,355	...	14,335	3,620	...	...	22,310	122	24	30
873	...	3,007	256	...	...	4,136	218	46	30
1,892	...	6,305	2,706	...	...	10,903	75	13	...
301	...	1,010	143	...	...	1,454	121	25	...
...	...	2,636	509	...	...	3,145	31	...	...
...	...	2,290	300	...	...	2,590	31	...	...
217	...	440	608	...	...	1,265	28	5	...
...	...	...	505	...	...	505	8	...	...
...	...	77	1,699	...	...	1,776	13	...	...
...	...	322	104	...	...	426	10	...	...
...	...	850	...	...	..	850	18	...	...

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1931. In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.	Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MIDDLE SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR—*contd.*						
ENGLISH CLASSES ATTACHED TO PRIMARY SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
Municipal—concld.						
East Khandesh— Anglo-Urdu Class, attached to the Municipal Urdu School, Jalgaon.	1	...	68	68	60	45
Ahmedabad— English Class attached to Municipal Primary School, Sanand.	1	...	50	50	50	41
Surat— English Class attached to Municipal Primary School, Bulsar.	1	...	41	41	44	35
Karachi— Do. Manjhand ...	1	...	28	28	29	28
Hyderabad— Do. Matiari ...	1	...	43	43	46	38
Total ...	17	...	1,136	1,136	1,156	972
Aided.						
Poona— Saraswati Mandir Society's English Class, Khed.	1	...	23	23	29	26
Do. Ghorpari ...	1	...	25	25	26	20
Ahmedabad— English Class attached to I. P. Mission Primary School, Prantij.	1	...	77	77	80	77
Total ...	3	...	125	125	135	123
Recognised.						
Poona— Saraswati Mandir Society's English Class, Ghodnadi.	1	...	23	23	27	26

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Drawing grant.
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and all other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16.	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	485	...	...	...	485	8	...	...
...	...	302	448	...	...	750	15	...	...
...	...	...	749	...	...	749	17	...	...
...	...	192	460	...	...	652	22	...	...
...	...	...	859	...	...	859	19	...	...
8,984	...	26,752	13,772	...	...	59,508	51	8	60
...	100	...	357	...	54	511	18	...	...
...	100	...	336	...	77	513	20	...	...
100	...	...	233	...	248	581	7	1	...
100	200	...	926	...	379	1,605	12	1	...
...	...	...	310	...	195	505	19	...	...

District and Names or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1931.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MIDDLE SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR—*contd.*						
ENGLISH CLASSES ATTACHED TO PRIMARY SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
Recognised—concld.						
Ahmedabad—						
English Class attached to Christian and Missionary Alliance Primary School, Dholka.	1	...	34	34	37	33
Surat—						
English Class attached to Turava Madressah, Surat.	1	...	27	27	20	20
Belgaum—						
English Class attached to Primary School, Gokak Mills.	1	...	27	27	31	26
Total ...	4	...	111	111	115	105
Total, English Classes ...	129	...	4,080	4,080	4,218	3,562

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and all other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Drawing grant.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	324	...	42	366	10	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	800	800	40	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	575	575	19	..	..
...	...	...	634	...	1,612	2,246	20	...	...
19,525	16,645	37,469	54,419	266	5,027	1,33,351	32	5	60

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1931. In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.	Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MIDDLE SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR—*concld.*						
Abstract, Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools and Classes.						
Government	5	12	489	501	503	462
District Local Board ...	107	34	2,876	2,910	3,022	2,553
Municipal	52	829	3,671	4,500	4,676	4,010
Aided	104	1,885	7,348	9,233	9,500	8,080
Unaided	52	455	3,007	3,462	3,565	2,988
Total, Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools and Classes.	320	3,215	17,391	20,606	21,266	18,093
EUROPEAN SCHOOLS.						
Aided.						
Bombay—						
St. Peter's School, Mazgaon ...	1	...	87	87	82	73
Scottish Orphanage, Mahim ...	1	...	72	72	70	62
G. I. P. Railway School, Parel.	1	...	81	81	76	61
Nasik—						
G. I. P. Railway School, Igatpuri.	1	...	47	47	42	33
G. I. P. Railway School, Manmad.	1	...	39	39	40	35
East Khandesh—						
G. I. P. Railway School, Bhusawal.	1	...	119	119	118	93
Poona—						
G. I. P. Railway School, Lonavla.	1	...	66	66	72	58
Sholapur—						
G. I. P. Railway School, Sholapur.	1	...	49	49	49	42
Karachi—						
European School, Kotri ...	1	...	15	15	17	15
Total ...	9	...	575	575	566	472

FORM No. 2—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and all other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Drawing grant.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
34,534	...	...	12,814	...	...	47,348	94	69	...
11,774	20,918	717	44,073	266	3,407	81,155	27	4	...
38,634	200	1,03,183	93,747	293	2,203	2,38,260	51	8	532
85,162	4,787	9,181	2,26,058	14,215	1,00,432	4,39,835	46	9	1,219
...	...	...	68,668	15,853	47,797	1,32,318	37	...	...
1,70,104	25,905	1,13,081	4,45,360	30,627	1,53,839	9,38,916	44	8	1,751
3,599	...	...	2,882	...	6,553	13,034	159	44	...
7,170	...	...	1,070	5,627	10,729	24,596	351	102	...
2,127	...	...	1,778	...	2,660	6,565	86	28	...
2,055	...	...	1,091	...	2,594	5,740	137	49	...
1,300	...	...	1,008	...	2,290	4,598	115	33	...
3,172	...	...	2,474	...	5,974	11,620	98	27	...
3,000	...	...	1,502	...	5,348	9,850	137	42	130
1,200	...	..	1,443	...	4,293	6,936	142	24	..
450	...	...	367	...	2,018	2,835	167	26	...
24,073	...	...	13,615	5,627	42,459	85,774	152	43	130

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1931.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MIDDLE SCHOOLS—*concld.*						
ENGLISH-TEACHING SCHOOLS.						
Aided.						
Bombay—						
St. Mary's English-teaching School, Mazgaon.	1	...	236	236	229	213
St. Joseph's School, Umarkhadi.	1	...	245	245	222	201
St. Joseph's School, Bhuleshwar.	1	...	59	59	57	50
St. Ignatius School, Bombay...	1	...	109	109	129	102
Victoria School, Mahim ...	1	...	227	227	245	177
Thana—						
St. John the Baptist School, Thana.	1	...	108	108	110	96
Poona—						
Ornella's School, Poona ...	1	...	218	218	212	186
Sholapur—						
St. Joseph's School, Sholapur.	1	...	74	74	62	61
East Khandesh—						
Roman Catholic School, Bhusawal.	1	...	110	110	113	88
Dharwar—						
St. Joseph's School, Dharwar...	1	...	65	65	54	45
St. Mary's School, Hubli ...	1	...	117	117	116	110
Total ...	11	...	1,568	1,568	1,549	1,329
Recognised.						
Nasik—						
St. Joseph's School, Igatpuri...	1	...	65	65	63	52
Dharwar—						
M. & S. M. Railway School, Gadag.	1	...	37	37	36	35
Gokak Mills E. T. School, Gokak falls.	1	...	50	50	45	43
Total ...	3	...	152	152	144	130
Total, English-teaching Schools.	14	...	1,720	1,720	1,693	1,459
Grand Total of all Middle Schools.	343	3,215	19,686	22,901	23,525	20,024

FORM No. 2—*concld.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Drawing grant.
Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and all other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
4,806	...	...	11,133	...	1,312	17,251	75	21	114
2,312	...	...	8,686	20	824	11,842	53	10	50
1,000	...	...	1,524	...	1,604	4,128	72	18	40
700	...	...	1,369	...	1,647	3,716	29	5	...
2,025	...	...	7,097	...	2,000	11,122	45	8	...
1,700	...	...	2,727	...	836	5,263	48	15	...
2,793	...	...	6,866	...	3,948	13,607	64	13	104
2,180	...	100	2,138	...	3,073	7,491	121	35	...
2,645	...	240	3,210	...	4,074	10,169	90	23	...
1,487	...	...	966	...	2,076	4,529	84	28	...
2,645	...	600	3,808	...	4,397	11,450	99	23	193
24,293	...	940	49,524	20	25,791	1,00,568	65	16	501
...	...	...	1,286	...	3,480	4,766	76	...	...
...	...	...	716	...	2,454	3,170	88	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	3,040	3,040	68	...	...
...	...	...	2,002	...	8,974	10,976	76	...	...
24,293	...	940	51,526	20	34,765	1,11,544	66	14	501
2,18,470	25,995	1,14,021	5,10,501	36,274	2,31,063	11,36,234	48	9	2,382

Statistical Return of High and Middle Schools (English)

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1931.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
HIGH SCHOOLS.						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR.						
Government.						
Ahmedabad—						
Girls' High School, Ahmedabad.	1	36	40	76	101	88
Municipal.						
Municipal Girls' High School, Ahmedabad.	1	45	94	139	137	118
Aided						
Bombay—						
Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution, Fort.	1	107	...	107	113	102
Young Ladies' High School, Fort.	1	103	102	205	224	188
Princess High School for Girls, Lamington Road.	1	113	113	226	224	189
St. Columba High School for Girls, Gamdevi.	1	121	97	218	225	191
Students' Literary and Scientific Society's High School for Girls, Thakurdwar.	1	97	143	240	209	205
Bai R. F. D. Panday Girls' High School, Tardeo.	1	65	104	169	177	148
Chanda Ramji Hindu Girls' High School, Kandewadi.	1	113	257	370	387	309
Indian Education Society's High School for Girls, Dadar.	1	89	202	291	267	223
Parsee Girls' Associations' A.-V. Girls' School, Fort.	1	38	65	103	103	82
Do. Chandanwadi ...	1	137	176	313	296	254
New High School for Girls, Napier Road.	1	60	133	193	172	148
Master's Tutorial High School for Girls, Gowalia Tank Road.	1	127	73	200	195	164
Ratnagiri—						
Kanyashala, Malwan ...	1	17	42	59	58	53
Poona—						
High School for Indian Girls, Poona.	1	232	295	527	538	456
Seva Sadan High School, Poona.	1	57	88	145	147	132

FORM No. 3.

for Girls for the Official Year 1930-31.

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		
Provincial Revenues.	Local cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Drawing grant.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
18,688	...	...	1,459	...	...	20,147	199	185	...
...	...	8,070	631	...	...	8,701	64	...	...
5,190	...	...	10,553	5,117	5,616	26,476	234	46	152
6,120	...	...	14,214	...	1,940	22,274	99	27	158
2,759	...	...	10,619	345	2,400	16,123	72	12	...
8,400	...	...	7,100	13,778	212	29,490	131	37	210
6,160	...	...	4,879	...	6,831	17,870	86	29	...
3,040	...	...	3,744	...	4,294	11,078	63	17	77
7,840	...	...	9,901	7,369	4,492	29,602	76	20	115
3,660	...	...	6,234	...	2,871	12,765	48	14	110
1,650	...	...	2,519	6,568	497	11,234	109	16	118
3,600	...	...	10,660	7,347	491	22,098	75	12	154
6,407	...	...	20,393	...	11,732	38,532	224	37	...
2,000	...	...	14,019	...	7,403	23,422	120	10	...
934	...	250	...	65	3,618	4,867	84	16	67
42,284	...	...	7,310	...	...	49,594	92	79	...
1,076	...	...	1,947	...	6,167	9,190	63	7	...

SUBSIDIARY FORM

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1931.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
HIGH SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR—*contd.*						
Aided—contd.						
Poona—*contd.*						
S. N. D. T. Kanyashala, Poona.	1	125	248	373	385	323
St. Andrew's Girls' High School, Poona.	1	66	77	143	146	132
Sardar Dastur Noshirwan Girls' High School, Poona.	1	71	64	135	117	107
Mahilashram High School, Hingne, Bk.	1	21	50	71	78	60
Satara—						
Kanyashala, Satara ...	1	18	50	68	67	50
Ahmednagar—						
A. M. Girls' High School, Ahmednagar.	1	103	120	223	230	211
Broach—						
Motlabai Wadia Young Ladies' High School, Broach.	1	50	51	101	101	89
Surat—						
I. P. Mission Zenana High School, Surat.	1	49	51	100	103	84
Mahila Vidyalaya, Surat ...	1	52	130	182	192	141
Bai Pirozbai M. Patel's High School for Parsi Girls, Surat.	1	38	85	123	121	97
Dharwar—						
Mahila Vidyalaya, Dharwar ...	1	14	...	14	12	12
Belgaum—						
Mahila Vidyalaya, Belgaum ...	1	24	46	70	70	60
Vanita Vidyalya, Belgaum ...	1	28	61	89	90	79
Karachi—						
Mama Parsi Girls' High School, Karachi.	1	96	94	190	182	165
Indian Girls' High School, Karachi.	1	143	142	285	298	265
Maha Kanya Vidyalaya High School, Karachi.	1	123	200	323	311	274
Hyderabad—						
Kundanmal Girls' High School, Hyderabad.	1	311	157	468	460	410
Nava Kanya Vidyalaya High School, Hyderabad.	1	55	87	142	143	120
Piggot High School, Hyderabad .	1	33	85	118	124	106
Total ...	34	2,896	3,688	6,584	6,565	5,629

No. 3—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		
Provincial Revenues.	Local cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and all other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Drawing grant.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,000	...	...	5,820	...	10,391	17,211	45	3	...
2,765	...	...	2,017	...	10,064	14,846	102	19	...
3,330	...	...	8,047	4,555	8,556	24,488	209	28	40
1,250	...	...	1,463	...	6,861	9,574	123	16	...
1,421	...	...	1,036	...	3,372	5,829	87	21	...
4,443	...	...	1,096	...	12,510	18,049	78	19	168
3,270	...	...	2,395	113	4,481	10,259	102	32	144
2,475	...	...	2,599	...	3,274	8,348	81	24	114
3,420	...	...	1,051	...	6,680	11,151	58	18	94
2,878	...	...	...	7,116	...	9,994	83	24	...
283	...	...	574	...	2,404	3,261	272	24	...
1,296	300	200	1,000	...	2,574	5,370	77	19	...
1,151	...	...	1,539	...	9,965	12,655	141	13	...
12,500	...	954	7,969	4,015	3,326	28,764	158	69	157
10,000	...	1,686	12,230	...	7,650	31,566	106	34	...
6,463	...	1,344	11,608	...	1,278	20,693	67	21	...
12,669	...	...	15,860	48	3,305	31,882	69	28	30
4,892	...	...	4,619	...	7,434	16,945	118	34	85
2,030	...	...	2,790	...	4,825	9,645	78	16	...
1,78,656	300	4,434	2,07,805	56,436	1,67,514	6,15,145	93	27	1,993

SUBSIDIARY FORM

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1931.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
HIGH SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR—*concld.*						
Recognised.						
Bombay—						
Girton High School, Grant Road.	1	52	101	153	158	132
Shrimati Nathibai Damodar Thackersey Kanyashala High School for Girls.	1	65	147	212	224	170
Total ...	2	117	248	365	382	302
Total of A.-V. High Schools ...	38	3,094	4,070	7,164	7,185	6,137
EUROPEAN SCHOOLS.						
Aided.						
Bombay—						
Cathedral and John Connon Girls' High School, Fort, Bombay.	1	32	244	276	279	246
Convent High School, Fort, Bombay.	1	26	319	345	328	293
Convent High School, Clare Road, Byculla.	1	25	302	327	306	278
Convent High School, Parel ...	1	13	224	237	190	188
St. Joseph's Convent High School, Bandra.	1	10	304	314	314	300
Nasik—						
Barnes Girls' High School, Deolali.	1	15	151	166	176	154
Poona—						
St. Mary's High School, Poona.	1	30	210	240	232	207
Convent High School, Poona ...	1	21	227	248	218	209
Anglo-Indian Home, Poona ...	1	12	135	147	146	134
St. Peter's Girls' High School, Khandala.	1	16	120	136	137	122
Satara—						
Kimmins Girls' High School, Panchgani.	1	13	57	70	73	60
St. Joseph's Convent High School, Panchgani.	1	9	161	170	171	146
Karachi—						
St. Joseph's Convent High School, Karachi.	1	57	249	306	294	250
Total ...	13	279	2,703	2,982	2,864	2,587

No. 3—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		
Provincial Revenues.	Local cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Drawing grant.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	8,426	...	...	8,426	58	...	...
...	...	...	3,329	...	12,533	15,862	71	...	...
...	...	...	11,755	...	12,533	24,288	64	...	...
1,97,344	300	12,504	2,21,650	56,436	1,80,047	6,68,281	98	27	1,998
25,202	...	...	39,117	1,335	2,708	68,362	245	90	...
10,294	...	...	15,250	...	1,840	27,384	83	31	151
11,832	...	...	13,579	...	6,017	31,428	103	39	130
8,385	...	...	9,982	...	10,502	28,869	152	44	174
11,664	...	...	17,621	...	1,569	30,854	98	37	...
21,353	...	...	22,376	2,695	5,792	52,216	297	121	162
21,246	...	...	21,398	698	11,272	54,614	235	92	150
10,652	...	...	9,908	...	7,597	28,157	129	49	...
6,881	...	...	4,168	...	4,484	15,533	106	47	151
11,766	...	...	10,890	...	11,819	34,475	252	86	191
13,197	...	...	11,319	...	...	24,516	336	181	150
14,453	...	...	11,000	...	13,741	39,194	229	85	162
10,943	...	...	17,760	...	4,897	33,600	114	37	...
1,77,868	...	...	2,04,368	4,728	82,238	4,69,202	164	62	1,421

SUBSIDIARY FORM

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1931.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
HIGH SCHOOLS—*concld.*						
ENGLISH-TEACHING SCHOOLS.						
Aided.						
Bombay—						
Queen Mary's High School, Girgaum.	1	39	207	246	243	202
St. Teresa's High School, Girgaum.	1	75	705	780	763	691
St. Agnes' High School, Byculla.	1	28	371	399	388	328
Convent High School, Lower Mahim, Dadar.	1	34	315	349	330	272
Thana—						
St. Joseph's Convent High School, Bandra.	1	71	621	692	659	633
Mt. Mary's Convent High School, Bandra.	1	13	212	225	227	208
St. Teresa's Convent High School, Santa Cruz.	1	11	457	468	432	399
Poona—						
Convent High School, Poona...	1	49	201	250	220	208
Dharwar—						
Convent High School, Hubli ...	1	19	221	240	207	202
Belgaum—						
St. Joseph's Convent High School, Belgaum.	1	25	254	279	266	246
Karachi—						
St. Joseph's Convent High School, Karachi.	1	15	265	280	265	241
Total ...	11	379	3,829	4,208	4,000	3,630
Grand, Total of all High Schools.	62	3,752	10,602	14,354	14,049	12,354
MIDDLE SCHOOLS.						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR.						
Government.						
Thana—						
A.-V. Girls' School, Thana ...	1	10	79	89	92	79
Nasik—						
A.-V. Girls' School, Nasik ...	1	18	85	103	101	90

No. 3—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		
Provincial Revenues.	Local cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Drawing grant.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
15,735	...	...	38,951	...	5,846	60,532	249	65	...
12,161	...	...	37,627	...	10,651	60,439	79	16	165
6,790	...	...	17,158	...	633	24,581	63	18	...
8,200	...	...	17,110	530	2,936	28,776	87	25	...
8,315	...	...	16,907	...	326	25,548	39	13	...
5,602	...	...	9,449	...	5,444	20,495	90	25	...
4,525	...	...	15,977	...	12,598	33,100	77	10	...
2,425	...	...	8,837	...	1,686	12,948	59	11	...
5,899	...	150	9,617	...	5,474	21,140	102	28	182
5,300	...	...	9,781	...	4,853	19,934	75	20	...
4,140	...	...	11,350	...	1,203	16,693	63	16	...
79,092	...	150	1,92,764	530	51,650	3,24,186	81	20	347
4,54,304	300	12,654	6,18,782	61,694	3,13,935	14,61,669	104	32	3,761
10,134	...	...	973	...	...	11,107	121	110	...
7,193	...	...	1,056	...	...	8,249	82	71	...

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1931.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MIDDLE SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR—*contd.*						
Government—contd.						
Poona—						
Anglo-Urdu Girl's School, Poona.	1	...	32	32	28	23
Ahmednagar—						
A.-V. Girls' School, Ahmednagar.	1	11	76	87	88	74
Dharwar—						
A.-V. Girls' School, Dharwar...	1	8	69	77	74	65
Bijapur—						
A.-V. Girls' School, Bijapur ...	1	...	71	71	66	54
Total ...	6	47	412	459	449	385
Aided.						
Bombay—						
Sir C. J. Readymoney A.-V. Girls' School, Khetwadi.	1	...	30	30	30	26
Ratnagiri—						
Mahila Vidyalaya, Ratnagiri ...	1	6	24	30	30	29
Nasik—						
Z. B. & M. M. A.-V. Girls' School, Manmad.	1	15	50	65	67	59
Poona—						
M. E. M. A.-V. School, Talegaon-Dabhade.	1	...	38	38	39	37
Sharada Sadan A.-V. School, Kedgaon.	1	...	34	34	31	30
Satara—						
Kanyashala, Wai ...	1	...	21	21	25	18
Sholapur—						
A. M. Woronoco Girls' A.-V. School, Sholapur.	1	...	47	47	50	46
Seva Sadan Society's A.-V. School, Sholapur.	1	...	35	35	38	25
Surat—						
Mahila Vidyalaya Branch A.-V. School, Surat.	1	...	42	42	45	35

No. 3—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		
Provincial Revenues.	Local cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Drawing grant.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
4,004	...	...	...	...	...	4,004	143	143	...
8,569	...	...	906	...	...	9,475	108	97	...
4,907	...	...	663	...	...	5,570	75	66	...
6,879	...	...	485	...	4	7,368	112	104	...
41,686	...	...	4,083	...	4	45,773	102	93	...
750	...	...	251	900	1,583	3,484	116	25	30
552	...	...	436	...	2,027	3,015	101	18	...
1,365	...	...	...	...	3,690	5,055	75	20	...
716	...	...	...	...	1,413	2,129	55	18	...
995	...	...	52	...	2,216	3,263	105	32	...
150	...	100	...	...	917	1,167	47	6	...
762	...	...	...	...	2,221	2,983	60	15	...
92	...	250	351	...	1,370	2,063	54	2	...
242	...	...	201	...	1,398	1,841	41	5	...

SUBSIDIARY FORM

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1931.			Average monthly	
		In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.	Average number.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MIDDLE SCHOOLS—*contd.*						
ANGLO-VERNACULAR—*concld.*						
Aided—concld.						
Karachi—						
Dhanpatmal Arya Putri Pathshala, Karachi.	1	3	39	42	43	37
Sukkur—						
Ishwaribai Girls' School, Shikarpur.	1	10	29	39	38	28
Total ...	11	34	389	423	436	370
Recognised.						
Bombay—						
Vanita Vishram English School, Bombay.	1	23	98	121	117	97
West Khandesh—						
Women's Education Society's English School, Dhulia.	1	...	32	32	34	30
Ahmedabad—						
R. B. Maganbhai A.-V. Girls' School, Ahmedabad.	1	...	54	54	54	45
Total ...	3	23	184	207	205	172
Total, A.-V. Middle Schools ...	20	104	985	1,089	1,090	927
English Classes attached to Primary Schools—Municipal.						
Thana—						
English Class attached to the Municipal Girls' Primary School, Bandra.	1	...	68	68	69	58
Surat—						
English Class attached to the Municipal Girls' Primary School, Rander.	1	...	30	30	28	20
Total, English classes ...	2	...	98	98	97	78
Total, Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools and Classes ...	22	104	1,083	1,187	1,187	1,005
EUROPEAN SCHOOLS.						
Aided.						
Thana—						
G. I. P. Railway School, Kalyan.	1	...	88	88	71	57

No. 3—*contd.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		
Provincial Revenues.	Local cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Drawing grant.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	162	885	...	1,751	2,798	65	...	...
1,500	...	...	132	1,380	1,814	4,826	127	39	...
7,124	...	512	2,308	2,280	20,400	32,624	75	16	30
...	...	...	1,466	...	9,763	11,169	95	...	...
...	...	...	674	...	1,640	2,314	68	...	...
...	...	...	438	983	1,725	3,146	58	...	...
...	...	...	2,518	983	13,128	16,629	81	...	...
48,810	...	512	8,909	3,263	33,532	95,026	87	45	30
291	...	995	...	...	...	1,286	19	4	...
...	...	209	...	...	...	209	7	...	...
291	...	1,204	...	...	...	1,495	15	3	...
49,101	...	1,716	8,909	3,263	33,532	96,521	81	41	30
1,400	...	...	908	...	2,621	4,929	69	20	...

SUBSIDIARY FORM

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1930. In High stage.	In Middle stage.	Total.	Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MIDDLE SCHOOLS—*concld.*						
EUROPEAN SCHOOLS—*concld.*						
Aided—concld.						
Nasik—						
Convent School, Igatpuri ...	1	...	174	174	162	145
Belgaum—						
St. Mary's School, Belgaum ...	1	...	10	10	15	12
Dharwar—						
M. & S. M. Railway School, Hubli.	1	...	52	52	52	43
Total ...	4	...	324	324	300	257
Recognised.						
Surat—						
B. B. and C. I. Ry. School, Bulsar.	1	...	22	22	23	19
Total, European Schools ...	5	...	346	346	323	276
ENGLISH-TEACHING SCHOOLS.						
Aided.						
Bombay—						
St. Joseph's School, Agripada...	1	...	238	238	216	182
St. Isabella's School, Mount Road, Mazgaon.	1	...	415	415	389	335
Thana—						
English Teaching Girls' School, Thana.	1	...	66	66	65	57
Ahmedabad—						
Mt. Carmel School, Ahmedabad.	1	...	178	178	167	148
Belgaum—						
Divine Providence School, Belgaum.	1	...	65	65	62	60
Kanara—						
M. & S. M. Railway School, Castle Rock.	1	...	36	36	32	28
Total ...	6	...	998	998	931	810
Recognised.						
Bombay—						
Little Flower of Jesus School Bombay.	1	...	438	438	440	380
St. Anthony's School, Byculla .	1	...	144	144	128	114
Kanara—						
St. Michael's Convent School, Karwar.	1	...	144	144	144	130
Total ...	3	...	726	726	712	624
Total, English-teaching Schools.	9	...	1,724	1,724	1,643	1,434
Grand Total of all Middle Schools.	36	104	3,153	3,257	3,153	2,715

No. 3—*concld.*

Expenditure.							Annual cost of educating each pupil.		
Provincial Revenues.	Local cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Drawing grants.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
6,327	...	...	8,085	...	7,405	21,817	135	39	201
600	...	...	498	...	945	2,043	136	40	...
1,895	...	...	1,121	...	2,493	5,509	106	36	...
10,222	...	...	10,612	...	13,464	34,298	114	34	201
...	...	...	1,144	...	3,751	4,895	213	...	...
10,222	...	...	11,756	...	17,215	39,193	121	32	201
3,120	...	...	2,738	...	10,166	16,024	74	14	...
2,075	...	...	9,337	...	2,277	13,689	35	5	...
900	...	...	1,411	...	981	3,292	51	14	...
1,375	...	...	4,752	...	4,780	10,907	65	8	...
1,100	...	...	...	...	4,038	5,138	83	18	...
255	...	...	701	...	2,196	3,152	99	8	...
8,825	...	...	18,939	...	24,438	52,202	56	9	...
...	...	...	9,940	...	2,983	12,923	29	...	...
...	...	...	1,759	...	5,291	7,050	55	...	...
...	...	...	3,659	...	7,495	11,154	77	...	...
...	...	...	15,358	...	15,769	31,127	44	...	...
8,825	...	...	34,297	...	40,207	83,329	51	5	...
68,148	...	1,716	54,962	3,263	90,954	2,19,043	69	22	231

SUBSIDIARY FORM

Statistical Return of Primary Schools (Vernacular)

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1931.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BOMBAY DIVISION.						
Bombay City—						
Government—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authority—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Local Authority—						
Boys	201	1,230	32,332	33,562	30,350	28,103
Girls	114	806	20,806	21,612	18,710	16,545
Aided by—						
Government						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal Local Authority						
Boys	100	60	11,083	11,143	10,608	8,409
Girls	31	204	4,517	4,721	4,520	3,627
Unaided—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—						
Boys	301	1,290	43,415	44,705	40,958	36,512
Girls	145	1,010	25,323	26,333	23,230	20,172
Total ...	446	2,300	68,738	71,038	64,188	56,684
Bombay Suburban District—						
Government—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board—						
Boys	27	99	2,289	2,388	2,265	1,785
Girls	4	...	369	369	351	255
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authority—						
Boys	13	...	1,200	1,200	1,149	938
Girls	2	...	192	192	183	136
Local Authority—						
Boys	12	...	1,754	1,754	1,611	1,183
Girls	6	41	504	545	474	335

NOS. 4 AND 5.

for Boys and Girls for the Official Year 1930-1931.

Expenditure.				Average annual cost per pupil.	
Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	..	...
4,90,756	2,700	11,12,173	16,05,629	52 14	16 3
2,77,417	1,942	8,43,639	11,22,998	60 0	14 13
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,01,387	3,64,555	4,65,942	43 15	...
...	44,956	1,69,869	2,14,825	47 8	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	..	...
4,90,756	1,04 087	14,76,728	20,71,571	50 9	12 0
2,77,417	46,898	10,13,508	13,37,823	57 9	11 15
7,68,173	1,50,985	24,90,236	34,09,394	53 2	11 15
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
19,286	1,703	11,977	32,966	14 9	8 8
3,377	...	2,632	6,009	17 2	9 10
13,505	1,561	7,544	22,610	19 2	11 12
1,947	...	1,213	3,160	17 4	10 10
19,544	...	22,260	41,804	25 15	12 2
6,173	...	7,079	13,252	27 15	13 0

SUBSIDIARY FORM

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1931.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BOMBAY DIVISION—*contd.*						
Bombay Suburban District—*concld.*						
Aided by—						
Government						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board						
Boys	23	...	2,927	2,927	2,721	2,598
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal Local Authority						
Boys	9	...	1,283	1,283	1,176	1,004
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided—						
Boys ...	3	24	168	192	160	143
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—						
Boys	87	123	9,621	9,744	9,082	7,651
Girls	12	41	1,065	1,106	1,008	726
Total ...	99	164	10,686	10,850	10,090	8,377
Thana—						
Government—						
Boys	3	42	176	218	182	170
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board—						
Boys	467	1,730	21,774	23,504	22,973	15,488
Girls	29	65	1,836	1,901	1,702	1,220
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authority—						
Boys	13	280	1,531	1,811	1,708	1,200
Girls	4	24	416	440	422	308
Local Authority—						
Boys	19	234	2,574	2,808	2,482	2,070
Girls	5	43	1,087	1,130	1,045	887
Aided by—						
Government						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board						
Boys	15	33	773	806	355	225
Girls	2	13	50	63	82	75
Municipal Local Authority						
Boys	5	...	333	333	285	221
Girls	1	...	135	135	124	99
Unaided—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—						
Boys	522	2,319	27,161	29,480	27,985	19,374
Girls	41	145	3,524	3,669	3,375	2,589
Total ...	563	2,464	30,685	33,149	31,360	21,963

NOS. 4 AND 5—*contd.*

Expenditure.				Average annual cost per pupil.	
Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
11,915	23,277	26,384	61,576	22 10	4 6
...	...	...	...	...	...
8,625	...	17,381	26,006	22 2	7 5
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	744	744	4 10	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
72,875	26,541	86,290	1,85,706	20 7	8 0
11,497	...	10,924	22,421	22 4	11 6
84,372	26,541	97,214	2,08,127	20 10	8 6
11,578	...	...	11,578	63 10	63 10
...	...	...	...	...	...
2,64,239	...	1,33,745	3,97,984	17 5	11 8
19,948	...	10,129	30,077	17 11	11 12
16,028	...	14,249	30,277	17 12	9 6
4,843	...	2,330	7,173	17 0	11 8
20,740	1,383	24,773	46,896	18 14	8 6
7,681	...	15,767	23,448	22 7	7 6
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
2,638	496	15,872	19,006	53 9	7 7
350	...	2,305	2,655	32 6	4 4
1,145	459	2,258	3,862	13 9	4 0
779	...	2,242	3,021	24 6	6 4
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
3,16,368	2,338	1,90,897	5,09,603	18 3	11 5
33,601	...	32,773	66,374	19 11	9 15
3,49,969	2,338	2,23,670	5,75,977	18 6	11 3

SUBSIDIARY FORM

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1931.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BOMBAY DIVISION—*contd.*						
Kolaba—						
Government—						
Boys	1	34	...	34	31	30
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board—						
Boys	344	1,422	15,480	16,902	16,300	11,959
Girls	13	38	711	749	727	507
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authority—						
Boys	16	472	2,439	2,911	2,858	2,108
Girls	6	90	854	944	893	588
Local Authority—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided by—						
Government						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board						
Boys	19	5	836	841	793	641
Girls	3	22	214	236	230	164
Municipal Local Authority						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—						
Boys	380	1,933	18,755	20,688	19,982	14,738
Girls	22	150	1,779	1,929	1,850	1,259
Total ...	402	2,083	20,534	22,617	21,832	15,997
Ratnagiri—						
Government—						
Boys	2	48	92	140	136	113
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board—						
Boys	531	2,703	33,613	36,316	34,617	27,680
Girls	43	13	1,882	1,895	1,739	1,462
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authority—						
Boys	19	481	2,214	2,695	2,650	2,020
Girls	7	53	759	812	763	632
Local Authority—						
Boys	10	269	1,360	1,629	1,602	1,245
Girls	3	52	439	491	459	333

Nos. 4 and 5—*contd.*

Expenditure.				Average annual cost per pupil.	
Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
5,991	...	...	5,991	193 4	193 4
...	...	...	...	...	...
2,43,900	8,345	19,203	2,71,448	16 10	14 15
8,407	...	1,574	9,981	13 12	11 9
45,257	2,234	8,784	56,275	19 11	15 13
4,732	...	4,680	9,412	10 9	5 5
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
2,146	371	5,103	7,620	9 10	2 11
1,894	...	3,221	5,115	22 4	8 4
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
2,97,294	10,950	33,090	3,41,334	17 1	14 14
15,033	...	9,475	24,508	13 4	8 2
3,12,327	10,950	42,565	3,65,842	16 12	14 5
8,605	...	...	8,605	63 4	63 4
...	...	...	...	...	...
4,03,956	13,269	19,091	4,36,316	12 10	11 11
22,193	...	3,127	25,320	14 9	12 12
32,074	2,518	9,063	43,655	16 8	12 2
8,974	...	4,265	13,239	17 6	11 12
10,096	1,225	15,062	26,383	16 8	6 5
2,512	...	4,788	7,300	15 14	5 8

SUBSIDIARY FORM

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1931.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BOMBAY DIVISION—*contd.*						
Ratnagiri—*concld.*						
Aided by—						
Government						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board						
Boys	139	21	6,199	6,220	6,000	5,355
Girls	2	7	141	148	147	132
Municipal Local Authority						
Boys	1	...	46	46	47	35
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided—						
Boys	15	28	404	432	397	302
Girls	2	...	44	44	42	29
Total—						
Boys	717	3,550	43,928	47,478	45,449	36,750
Girls	57	125	3,265	3,390	3,150	2,588
Total ...	774	3,675	47,193	50,868	48,599	39,338
Nasik—						
Government—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board—						
Boys	455	2,079	25,548	27,627	25,257	19,470
Girls	20	31	1,063	1,094	1,016	617
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authority—						
Boys	19	359	3,447	3,806	3,676	2,862
Girls	10	33	1,132	1,165	1,117	811
Local Authority—						
Boys	20	638	4,464	5,102	4,874	3,923
Girls	7	121	1,609	1,730	1,478	1,201
Aided by—						
Government						
Boys	9	...	221	221	232	158
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board						
Boys	16	40	861	901	882	728
Girls	4	40	364	404	407	328
Municipal Local Authority						
Boys	2	14	234	248	224	199
Girls	3	6	326	332	280	195
Unaided—						
Boys	2	...	29	29	20	19
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—						
Boys	523	3,130	34,804	37,934	35,165	27,359
Girls	44	231	4,494	4,725	4,298	3,152
Total ...	567	3,361	39,298	42,659	39,463	30,511

NOS. 4 AND 5—*contd.*

Expenditure.				Average annual cost per pupil.	
Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
16,933	7,389	16,978	41,300	6 14	2 13
587	...	747	1,334	9 1	4 0
386	21	655	1,062	22 9	8 3
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	273	5,378	5,651	14 4	...
...	...	720	720	17 2	...
4,72,050	24,695	66,227	5,62,972	12 6	10 6
34,266	...	13,647	47,913	15 3	10 14
5,06,316	24,695	79,874	6,10,885	12 9	10 7
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
3,97,245	5,770	23,203	4,26,218	16 14	15 12
16,955	...	...	16,955	16 11	16 11
43,203	1,410	24,822	69,435	18 14	11 12
6,248	...	8,131	14,379	12 14	5 9
44,256	1,980	38,308	84,544	17 6	9 1
13,441	...	13,473	26,914	18 3	9 2
1,123	...	4,032	5,155	22 4	4 13
...	...	...	...	...	...
5,415	165	6,105	11,685	13 4	6 2
4,159	...	7,220	11,379	27 15	10 3
624	...	1,897	2,521	11 4	2 13
1,153	...	5,214	6,367	22 12	4 2
...	...	100	100	5 0	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
4,91,866	9,325	98,467	5,99,658	17 1	14 0
41,956	...	34,038	75,994	17 11	9 12
5,33,822	9,325	1,32,505	6,75,652	17 2	13 8

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1931.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BOMBAY DIVISION—*concld.*						
Abstract, Bombay Division—						
Government—						
Boys	6	124	268	392	349	313
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board—						
Boys	1,824	8,033	98,704	106,737	101,412	76,382
Girls	109	147	5,861	6,008	5,535	4,061
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authority—						
Boys	80	1,592	10,831	12,423	12,041	9,128
Girls	29	200	3,353	3,553	3,378	2,475
Local Authority—						
Boys	262	2,371	42,484	44,855	40,919	36,524
Girls	135	1,063	24,445	25,508	22,166	19,301
Aided by—						
Government						
Boys	9	...	221	221	232	158
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board						
Boys	212	99	11,596	11,695	10,751	9,547
Girls	11	82	769	851	866	699
Municipal Local Authority						
Boys	117	74	12,979	13,053	12,340	9,868
Girls	35	210	4,978	5,188	4,924	3,921
Unaided—						
Boys	20	52	601	653	577	464
Girls	2	...	44	44	42	29
Total—						
Boys	2,530	12,345	177,684	190,029	178,621	142,384
Girls	321	1,702	39,450	41,152	36,911	30,486
Total ...	2,851	14,047	217,134	231,181	215,532	172,870
CENTRAL DIVISION.						
Poona—						
Government—						
Boys	5	135	441	576	552	480
Girls	3	67	370	437	415	329
District Local Board—						
Boys	608	2,897	31,211	34,108	33,038	24,669
Girls	34	98	1,803	1,901	1,893	1,382

Nos. 4 and 5—*contd.*

Expenditure.				Average annual cost per pupil.	
Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
26,174	...	...	26,174	75 0	75 0
...	...	...	...	...	...
13,28,626	29,087	2,07,219	15,64,932	15 7	13 2
70,880	...	17,462	88,342	15 15	12 13
1,50,067	7,723	64,462	2,22,252	18 7	12 7
26,744	...	20,619	47,363	14 0	7 15
5,85,392	7,288	12,12,576	18,05,256	44 2	14 5
3,07,224	1,942	8,84,746	11,93,912	53 14	13 14
1,123	...	4,032	5,155	22 4	4 13
...	...	...	...	...	...
39,047	31,698	70,442	1,41,187	13 2	3 10
6,990	...	13,493	20,483	23 10	8 1
10,780	1,01,867	3,86,746	4,99,393	40 8	0 14
1,932	44,956	1,77,325	2,24,213	45 9	0 6
...	273	6,222	6,495	11 4	...
...	...	720	720	17 2	...
21,41,209	1,77,936	19,51,699	42,70,844	23 15	12 0
4,13,770	46,898	11,14,365	15,75,033	42 11	11 3
25,54,979	2,24,834	30,66,064	58,45,877	27 2	11 14
18,848	529	...	19,377	35 2	34 2
23,431	85	...	23,516	56 11	56 7
4,51,755	16,333	13,118	4,81,206	14 9	13 11
24,988	...	1,354	26,342	13 15	13 3

SUBSIDIARY FORM

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1931.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CENTRAL DIVISION—*contd.*						
Poona—*concld.*						
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authority—						
Boys	9	507	1,785	2,292	2,229	1,764
Girls	8	77	826	903	855	628
Local Authority—						
Boys	53	727	7,698	8,425	8,066	6,322
Girls	31	212	4,790	5,002	4,702	3,605
Aided by—						
Government						
Boys	1	..	576	576	538	472
Girls	3	95	376	471	490	421
District Local Board						
Boys	40	46	1,848	1,894	1,900	1,577
Girls	6	13	320	333	325	277
Municipal Local Authority						
Boys	41	80	5,933	6,013	5,632	4,830
Girls	19	92	2,074	2,166	2,125	1,673
Unaided—						
Boys	15	...	341	341	310	242
Girls	2	8	161	169	170	157
Total—						
Boys	772	4,392	49,833	54,225	52,265	40,356
Girls	106	662	10,720	11,382	10,975	8,472
Total ...	878	5,054	60,553	65,607	63,240	48,828
Satara—						
Government—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board—						
Boys	862	6,187	45,473	51,660	49,814	39,728
Girls	68	56	2,838	2,894	2,629	2,040
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authority—						
Boys	37	1,312	4,922	6,234	5,925	4,822
Girls	14	97	1,628	1,725	1,462	1,203
Local Authority—						
Boys	8	395	1,541	1,936	1,889	1,491
Girls	2	51	507	558	516	389
Aided by—						
Government						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	..	...	...	...	...	...

NOS. 4 AND 5—*contd.*

Expenditure.				Average annual cost per pupil.	
Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
23,420	1,166	9,964	34,550	15 8	10 8
8,983	...	4,269	13,252	15 8	10 8
82,186	5,868	86,370	1,74,424	21 10	10 3
47,347	...	63,192	1,10,539	23 8	10 1
2,400	4,679	11,805	18,884	35 2	4 7
5,372	817	9,334	15,523	31 11	10 15
10,563	1,115	16,267	27,945	14 11	5 9
2,147	...	6,023	8,170	25 2	6 10
42,615	21,563	56,286	1,20,464	21 6	7 9
17,024	5,477	26,315	48,816	23 0	8 0
...	217	1,834	2,051	6 10	...
...	...	2,575	2,575	15 2	...
6,31,787	51,470	1,95,644	8,78,901	16 13	12 1
1,29,292	6,379	1,13,062	2,48,733	22 11	11 12
7,61,079	57,849	3,08,706	11,27,634	17 13	12 1
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
6,31,018	28,471	88,408	7,47,897	15 0	12 11
33,211	...	10,840	44,051	16 12	12 10
77,498	3,558	8,499	89,555	15 2	13 1
19,377	...	10,515	29,892	20 7	13 4
13,792	1,772	13,096	28,660	15 3	7 5
3,762	...	3,355	7,117	13 13	7 5
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1931.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CENTRAL DIVISION—*contd.*						
Satara—*concld.*						
District Local Board						
Boys	34	34	1,352	1,386	1,302	1,096
Girls	8	23	296	319	323	243
Municipal Local Authority						
Boys	3	4	370	374	347	300
Girls	1	...	37	37	40	30
Unaided—						
Boys	11	...	299	299	271	229
Girls	1	...	23	23	21	15
Total—						
Boys	955	7,932	53,957	61,889	59,548	47,666
Girls	94	227	5,329	5,556	4,991	3,920
Total ...	1,049	8,159	59,286	67,445	64,539	51,586
Sholapur—						
Government—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board—						
Boys	466	2,049	23,076	25,125	24,749	19,146
Girls	22	27	1,117	1,144	1,097	810
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authority—						
Boys	5	144	631	775	806	659
Girls	3	5	219	224	220	156
Local Authority—						
Boys	45	973	8,751	9,724	9,058	6,896
Girls	19	140	2,576	2,716	2,601	1,868
Aided by—						
Government						
Boys	1	...	91	91	94	75
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board						
Boys	15	...	577	577	546	439
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal Local Authority						
Boys	27	37	2,981	3,018	2,828	2,509
Girls	8	20	670	690	563	413

NOS. 4 AND 5—*contd.*

Expenditure.				Average annual cost per pupil.	
Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
4,266	273	10,540	15,079	11 9	3 4
888	...	5,873	6,761	20 15	2 12
2,636	...	353	2,989	8 10	7 10
100	...	...	100	2 8	2 8
...	...	1,693	1,693	6 4	...
...	...	255	255	12 2	...
7,29,210	34,074	1,22,589	8,85,873	14 14	12 4
57,388	...	30,838	88,176	17 11	11 8
7,86,548	34,074	1,53,427	9,74,049	15 1	12 3
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
3,13,960	11,934	48,616	3,74,510	15 2	12 10
13,916	...	3,708	17,624	16 1	12 11
9,624	961	2,104	12,689	15 12	11 15
2,626	...	1,604	4,230	19 4	11 15
78,607	550	74,359	1,53,516	16 15	8 2
22,753	...	25,680	48,433	18 10	8 12
1,074	...	1,604	2,678	28 8	11 7
...	...	...	...	...	...
1,027	521	6,093	7,641	14 0	1 14
...	...	...	...	...	...
7,317	9,673	15,412	32,402	11 7	2 9
3,502	...	8,192	11,694	20 12	6 5

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1931.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CENTRAL DIVISION—*contd.*						
Sholapur—*concld.*						
Unaided—						
Boys	5	...	256	256	209	150
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—						
Boys	564	3,203	36,363	39,566	38,290	29,874
Girls	52	192	4,582	4,774	4,481	3,247
Total ...	616	3,395	40,945	44,340	42,771	33,121
Ahmednagar—						
Government—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board—						
Boys	602	3,278	29,478	32,756	31,905	24,484
Girls	52	100	2,792	2,892	2,657	2,017
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authority—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Local Authority—						
Boys	19	731	4,197	4,928	4,636	3,526
Girls	9	79	1,108	1,187	1,194	878
Aided by—						
Government						
Boys	1	27	129	156	139	131
Girls	1	50	87	137	138	124
District Local Board						
Boys	100	228	2,988	3,216	3,152	2,532
Girls	11	82	330	412	405	335
Municipal Local Authority						
Boys	4	23	357	380	378	325
Girls	7	28	538	566	555	397
Unaided—						
Boys	25	...	408	408	386	278
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—						
Boys	751	4,287	37,557	41,844	40,596	31,276
Girls	80	339	4,855	5,194	4,949	3,751
Total ...	831	4,626	42,412	47,038	45,545	35,027

NOS. 4 AND 5—*contd.*

Expenditure.				Average annual cost per pupil.	
Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	...	861	861	4 2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
4,11,609	23,639	1,49,049	5,84,297	15 4	10 12
42,797	...	39,184	81,981	18 4	9 9
4,54,406	23,639	1,88,233	6,66,278	15 9	10 10
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
4,08,470	63	74,807	4,83,340	15 2	12 13
32,832	...	10,189	43,021	16 3	12 6
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
45,007	1,587	33,929	80,523	17 6	9 11
11,388	...	10,217	21,605	18 2	9 9
1,600	...	2,359	3,959	28 8	11 8
1,512	...	3,715	5,227	37 14	10 15
11,404	804	37,623	49,831	15 13	3 10
3,041	...	10,357	13,398	33 1	7 8
3,216	...	5,086	8,302	21 15	8 8
4,231	...	5,413	9,644	17 6	7 10
...	...	6,428	6,428	16 10	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
4,69,697	2,454	1,60,232	6,32,383	15 9	11 9
53,004	...	39,891	92,895	18 12	10 11
5,22,701	2,454	2,00,123	7,25,278	15 15	11 8

SUBSIDIARY FORM

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1931. Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.	Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CENTRAL DIVISION—*contd.*						
East Khandesh—						
Government—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board—						
Boys	694	4,835	43,867	48,702	47,043	39,749
Girls	38	5	2,065	2,070	1,924	1,508
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authority—						
Boys	40	1,398	8,270	9,668	9,295	7,505
Girls	19	25	1,817	1,842	1,762	1,245
Local Authority—						
Boys	17	636	3,338	3,974	4,023	3,202
Girls	6	44	844	888	879	614
Aided by—						
Government						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board						
Boys	10	7	500	507	445	331
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal Local Authority						
Boys	2		247	247	256	160
Girls	2	6	92	98	100	67
Unaided—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—						
Boys	763	6,876	56,222	63,098	61,062	50,947
Girls	65	80	4,818	4,898	4,665	3,434
Total ...	828	6,956	61,040	67,996	65,727	54,381

NOS. 4 AND 5—*contd.*

Expenditure.				Average annual cost per pupil.	
Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
6,03,257	21,933	97,232	7,22,422	15 6	12 13
23,934	...	6,167	30,101	15 10	12 7
1,22,206	5,477	27,030	1,54,713	16 10	13 2
22,950	...	8,040	30,990	17 9	13 0
38,140	750	49,807	88,697	22 1	9 8
7,705	...	13,285	20,990	23 14	8 12
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
2,777	...	3,357	6,134	13 13	6 4
...	...	...	...	...	...
245	...	442	687	2 11	0 10
160	...	964	1,124	11 4	1 10
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
7,66,625	28,160	1,77,868	9,72,653	15 15	12 9
54,749	...	28,456	83,205	17 6	11 12
8,21,374	28,160	2,06,324	10,55,858	16 1	12 8

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1931.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CENTRAL DIVISION—*contd.*						
West Khandesh—						
Government—						
Boys	1	88	225	313	313	276
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board—						
Boys	350	2,551	24,539	27,090	25,078	18,941
Girls	17	4	800	804	769	552
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authority—						
Boys	11	496	2,726	3,222	3,124	2,294
Girls	7	5	676	681	624	427
Local Authority—						
Boys	21	826	3,748	4,574	4,341	3,460
Girls	13	123	1,952	2,075	1,967	1,361
Aided by—						
Government						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board						
Boys	14	28	453	481	502	374
Girls	3	4	78	82	77	62
Municipal Local Authority						
Boys	2	74	89	163	145	194
Girls	3	27	115	142	145	126
Unaided—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—						
Boys	399	4,063	31,780	35,843	33,503	25,479
Girls	43	163	3,621	3,784	3,582	2,528
Total ...	442	4,226	35,401	39,627	37,085	28,007

NOS. 4 AND 5—*contd.*

Expenditure.				Average annual cost per pupil.	
Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
8,188	...	...	8,188	25 13	25 13
...	...	...	...	...	...
2,74,553	30	88,748	3,63,331	14 8	10 15
3,390	...	8,875	12,265	15 15	4 6
43,617	13	10,339	53,969	17 4	13 15
8,712	...	4,780	13,492	21 10	13 15
35,198	1,092	31,344	67,634	15 9	8 2
15,950	...	18,419	34,369	17 8	8 2
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
2,138	...	8,293	10,431	20 12	4 4
301	...	1,071	1,372	17 13	3 15
1,214	...	1,550	2,764	19 1	8 6
685	...	1,398	2,083	14 6	4 12
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
3,64,908	1,135	1,40,274	5,06,317	15 2	10 14
29,038	...	34,543	63,581	17 12	8 2
3,93,946	1,135	1,74,817	5,69,898	15 6	10 10

SUBSIDIARY FORM

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1931.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CENTRAL DIVISION—*concld.*						
Abstract, Central Division—						
Government—						
Boys	6	223	666	889	865	756
Girls	3	67	370	437	415	329
District Local Board—						
Boys	3,582	21,797	197,644	219,441	211,627	166,717
Girls	231	290	11,415	11,705	10,969	8,309
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authority—						
Boys	102	3,857	18,334	22,191	21,379	17,044
Girls	51	209	5,166	5,375	4,923	3,659
Local Authority—						
Boys	163	4,288	29,273	33,561	32,013	24,897
Girls	80	649	11,777	12,426	11,859	8,715
Aided by—						
Government						
Boys	3	27	796	823	771	678
Girls	4	145	463	608	628	545
District Local Board						
Boys	213	343	7,718	8,061	7,847	6,349
Girls	28	122	1,024	1,146	1,130	917
Municipal Local Authority						
Boys	79	218	9,977	10,195	9,586	8,258
Girls	40	173	3,526	3,699	3,528	2,706
Unaided—						
Boys	56	...	1,304	1,304	1,176	899
Girls	3	8	184	192	191	172
Total—						
Boys	4,204	30,753	265,712	296,465	285,264	225,598
Girls	440	1,663	33,925	35,588	33,643	25,352
Total ...	4,644	32,416	299,637	332,053	318,907	250,950
NORTHERN DIVISION.						
Ahmedabad—						
Government—						
Boys	3	82	343	425	402	333
Girls	1	48	164	212	225	173
Distric Local Board—						
Boys	314	2,722	18,392	21,114	20,062	15,637
Girls	48	364	2,886	3,250	3,100	2,264

NOS. 4 AND 5—*contd.*

Expenditure.				Average annual cost per pupil.	
Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
27,036	529	...	27,565	31 14	31 4
23,431	85	...	23,516	56 11	56 7
26,83,013	78,764	4,10,929	31,72,706	15 0	12 11
1,32,271	...	41,133	1,73,404	15 13	12 1
2,76,365	11,175	57,936	3,45,476	16 3	12 15
62,648	...	29,208	91,856	18 11	12 12
2,92,930	11,619	2,88,905	5,93,454	18 9	9 2
1,08,905	...	1,34,148	2,43,053	20 8	9 3
5,074	4,679	15,768	25,521	33 2	6 9
6,884	817	13,049	20,750	33 1	10 15
32,175	2,713	82,173	1,17,061	14 15	4 2
6,377	...	23,324	29,701	26 5	5 10
57,243	31,236	79,129	1,67,608	17 8	6 0
25,702	5,477	42,282	73,461	20 13	7 5
...	217	10,816	11,033	9 6	...
...	...	2,830	2,830	14 13	...
33,73,836	1,40,932	9,45,656	44,60,424	15 10	11 13
3,66,218	6,379	2,85,974	6,58,571	19 9	10 14
37,40,054	1,47,311	12,31,630	51,18,995	16 1	11 12
12,874	522	...	13,396	35 5	32 0
7,440	...	...	7,440	33 1	33 1
3,65,548	8,432	10,725	3,84,705	19 3	18 3
64,325	...	...	64,325	20 12	20 12

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1931.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NORTHERN DIVISION—*contd.*						
Ahmedabad—*concld.*						
Municipal—						
Non Local Authority—						
Boys	17	588	2,896	3,484	3,414	2,695
Girls	6	123	1,071	1,194	1,148	850
Local Authority—						
Boys	75	1,276	13,868	15,144	14,232	11,152
Girls	37	352	6,084	6,436	6,124	3,441
Aided by—						
Government						
Boys	49	193	1,706	1,899	1,831	1,522
Girls	12	...	559	559	556	411
District Local Board						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal Local Authority						
Boys	7	13	970	983	941	785
Girls	11	204	1,619	1,823	1,734	1,403
Unaided—						
Boys	1	...	206	206	185	160
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—						
Boys	466	4,874	38,381	43,255	41,067	32,284
Girls	115	1,091	12,383	13,474	12,887	8,542
Total ...	581	5,965	50,764	56,729	53,954	40,826
Kaira—						
Government—						
Boys	1	...	38	38	38	30
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board—						
Boys	332	4,251	22,198	26,449	27,452	20,269
Girls	54	566	3,991	4,557	4,395	3,133
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authority—						
Boys	22	696	3,189	3,885	3,793	2,981
Girls	9	126	1,628	1,754	1,645	1,170
Local Authority—						
Boys	14	408	2,360	2,768	2,646	2,261
Girls	7	133	1,394	1,527	1,501	1,131

Nos. 4 and 5—*contd.*

Expenditure.				Average annual cost per pupil.	
Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
27,899	2,391	22,169	52,459	15 5	8 3
8,247	...	7,950	16,197	14 2	7 3
1,22,863	1,065	2,24,336	3,48,264	24 9	8 10
50,205	...	1,02,864	1,53,069	25 0	8 3
8,311	864	19,557	28,732	15 11	4 9
2,570	22	5,437	8,029	14 7	4 10
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
5,969	69	8,102	14,140	15 0	6 5
12,357	284	24,772	37,413	21 9	7 2
...	...	3,169	3,169	17 2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
5,43,464	13,343	2,88,058	8,44,865	20 9	13 4
1,45,144	306	1,41,023	2,86,473	22 4	11 4
6,88,608	13,649	4,29,081	11,31,338	20 15	12 13
921	...	...	921	24 4	24 4
...	...	...	...	...	...
4,71,976	10,616	33,209	5,15,801	18 13	17 3
56,088	...	8,424	64,512	14 11	12 12
32,889	2,424	25,564	60,877	16 1	8 10
13,495	...	10,703	24,198	14 10	8 3
32,108	1,627	10,298	44,033	16 10	12 2
11,913	...	13,400	25,313	16 14	7 15

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1931. Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.	Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NORTHERN DIVISION—*contd.*						
Kaira—*concld.*						
Aided by—						
Government						
Boys	196	245	7,549	7,794	7,781	5,946
Girls	17	127	1,240	1,367	1,263	1,114
District Local Board						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal Local Authority						
Boys	11	74	631	705	605	507
Girls	2	81	215	296	264	234
Unaided—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—						
Boys	576	5,674	35,965	41,639	42,315	31,994
Girls	89	1,033	8,468	9,501	9,068	6,782
Total ...	665	6,707	44,433	51,140	51,383	38,776
Panch Mahals—						
Government—						
Boys	1	8	83	91	84	70
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board—						
Boys	156	1,348	8,164	9,512	8,717	6,659
Girls	18	151	1,117	1,268	1,209	849
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authority—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Local Authority—						
Boys	11	218	2,223	2,441	2,392	1,922
Girls	6	65	1,004	1,069	1,064	756
Aided by—						
Government						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	1	67	158	225	220	201
District Local Board						
Boys	14	15	699	714	672	376
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal Local Authority						
Boys	19	...	1,704	1,704	1,616	1,474
Girls	11	4	973	977	960	874

NOS. 4 AND 5—*contd.*

Expenditure.				Average annual cost per pupil.	
Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
21,705	1,139	74,404	97,248	12 8	2 12
6,286	...	9,331	15,617	12 6	4 15
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
2,140	...	10,569	12,709	21 0	3 8
1,128	110	3,392	4,630	17 9	4 4
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
5,61,739	15,806	1,54,044	7,31,589	17 4	13 4
88,910	110	45,250	1,34,270	14 13	9 13
6,50,649	15,916	1,99,294	8,65,859	16 14	12 11
1,260	...	...	1,260	15 0	15 0
...	...	...	...	...	...
1,61,711	935	...	1,62,646	18 11	18 9
24,982	...	...	24,982	20 10	20 10
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
17,509	10	18,274	35,793	14 15	7 5
10,182	5	9,867	20,054	18 13	9 13
...	...	...	...	...	...
1,963	...	5,796	7,759	35 4	8 14
2,802	...	7,454	10,256	15 4	4 2
...	...	...	...	...	...
4,046	...	9,622	13,668	8 7	2 8
2,854	...	3,055	5,909	6 2	3 0

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1931.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NORTHERN DIVISION—*contd.*						
Panch Mahals—*concld.*						
Unaided—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—						
Boys	201	1,589	12,873	14,462	13,481	10,501
Girls	36	287	3,252	3,539	3,453	2,680
Total ...	237	1,876	16,125	18,001	16,934	13,181
Broach—						
Government—						
Boys	1	...	20	20	23	17
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board—						
Boys	241	1,981	13,814	15,795	15,225	11,201
Girls	30	170	1,620	1,790	1,757	1,236
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authority—						
Boys	11	168	1,376	1,544	1,531	1,170
Girls	4	52	536	588	568	416
Local Authority—						
Boys	14	301	2,944	3,245	3,032	2,338
Girls	9	119	1,393	1,512	1,460	1,058
Aided by—						
Government						
Boys	1	44	48	92	85	75
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board						
Boys	10	...	245	245	242	187
Girls	4	58	277	335	314	251
Municipal Local Authority						
Boys	10	...	389	389	403	313
Girls	2	...	137	137	134	120
Unaided—						
Boys	1	1	72	73	72	57
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—						
Boys	289	2,495	18,908	21,403	20,613	15,358
Girls	49	399	3,963	4,362	4,233	3,081
Total ...	338	2,894	22,871	25,765	24,846	18,439

NOS. 4 AND 5—*contd.*

Expenditure.				Average annual cost per pupil.	
Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
1,87,328	945	35,350	2,23,623	16 9	13 14
39,981	5	18,718	58,704	17 0	11 9
2,27,309	950	54,068	2,82,327	16 11	13 7
498	...	...	498	21 10	21 10
...	...	...	...	...	...
2,24,629	4,703	5,885	2,35,217	15 7	14 12
23,510	...	2,990	26,500	15 1	13 6
19,342	...	2,394	21,736	14 3	12 10
7,190	...	1,010	8,200	14 7	12 10
10,581	274	18,997	29,852	9 13	3 8
5,666	...	6,692	12,358	8 7	3 14
695	...	1,834	2,529	29 12	8 2
...	...	...	...	...	...
660	...	2,837	3,497	14 7	2 11
1,185	...	3,080	4,265	13 9	3 12
2,729	...	5,422	8,151	20 3	6 12
740	...	2,472	3,212	23 15	5 8
...	...	3,505	3,505	48 11	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
2,59,134	4,977	40,874	3,04,985	14 13	12 9
38,291	...	16,244	54,535	12 14	9 1
2,97,425	4,977	57,118	3,59,520	14 8	11 11

SUBSIDIARY FORM

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1931.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NORTHERN DIVISION—*contd.*						
Surat—						
Government—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board—						
Boys	385	3,897	31,201	35,098	34,249	22,990
Girls	45	511	3,220	3,731	3,620	2,327
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authority—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Local Authority—						
Boys	53	922	9,563	10,485	10,134	6,974
Girls	24	233	3,904	4,137	3,932	2,362
Aided by—						
Government						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board						
Boys	23	73	1,066	1,139	1,105	868
Girls	7	89	364	453	436	347
Municipal Local Authority						
Boys	12	14	1,188	1,202	1,197	953
Girls	13	68	1,537	1,605	1,533	1,179
Unaided—						
Boys	11	27	876	903	858	603
Girls	3	...	481	481	469	321
Total—						
Boys	484	4,933	43,894	48,827	47,543	32,388
Girls	92	901	9,506	10,407	9,990	6,556
Total ...	576	5,834	53,400	59,234	57,533	38,944
Abstract, Northern Division—						
Government—						
Boys	6	90	484	574	547	450
Girls	1	48	164	212	225	173
District Local Board—						
Boys	1,428	14,199	93,769	107,968	105,705	76,756
Girls	195	1,762	12,834	14,596	14,081	9,809
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authority—						
Boys	50	1,452	7,461	8,913	8,738	6,846
Girls	19	301	3,235	3,536	3,361	2,436
Local Authority—						
Boys	167	3,125	30,958	34,083	32,436	24,647
Girls	83	902	13,779	14,681	14,081	8,768

NOS. 4 AND 5—*contd.*

Expenditure.				Average annual cost per pupil.	
Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
4,27,113	8,809	36,001	4,71,923	13 12	12 7
49,568	...	6,097	55,665	15 6	13 11
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
99,446	8	52,281	1,51,735	14 15	9 13
41,891	2	31,264	73,157	18 9	10 10
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
5,018	119	9,873	15,010	13 9	4 8
2,968	...	10,877	13,845	31 12	6 12
4,056	...	18,502	22,558	18 13	3 6
5,391	...	26,360	31,751	20 11	3 8
...	17	12,770	12,787	14 14	...
...	104	11,078	11,182	23 13	...
5,35,633	8,953	1,29,427	6,74,013	14 3	11 4
99,818	106	85,676	1,85,600	18 9	9 15
6,35,451	9,059	2,15,103	8,59,313	14 15	11 1
15,553	522	...	16,075	29 6	28 7
7,440	...	...	7,440	33 1	33 1
16,50,977	33,495	85,820	17,70,292	16 12	15 10
2,18,473	...	17,511	2,35,984	19 9	15 8
80,130	4,815	50,127	1,35,072	15 7	9 3
28,932	...	19,663	48,595	14 7	7 11
2,82,507	2,984	3,24,186	6,09,677	18 13	8 11
1,19,857	7	1,64,087	2,83,951	20 3	8 8

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1931.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NORTHERN DIVISION—*concld.*						
Abstract, Northern Division—*concld.*						
Aided by—						
Government						
Boys	246	482	9,303	9,785	9,697	7,543
Girls	30	194	1,957	2,151	2,039	1,726
District Local Board						
Boys	47	88	2,010	2,098	2,019	1,431
Girls	11	147	641	788	750	598
Municipal Local Authority						
Boys	59	101	4,882	4,983	4,762	4,032
Girls	39	357	4,481	4,838	4,625	3,810
Unaided—						
Boys	13	28	1,154	1,182	1,115	820
Girls	3	...	481	481	469	321
Total—						
Boys	2,016	19,565	150,021	169,586	165,019	122,525
Girls	381	3,711	37,572	41,283	39,631	27,641
Total ...	2,397	23,276	187,593	210,869	204,650	150,166
SOUTHERN DIVISION.						
Dharwar—						
Government—						
Boys	3	70	626	696	671	594
Girls	1	47	153	200	200	178
District Local Board—						
Boys	530	4,585	37,701	42,286	33,937	34,270
Girls	78	85	5,117	5,202	4,223	2,689
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authority—						
Boys	16	463	2,369	2,832	2,864	1,805
Girls	8	24	1,080	1,104	1,124	724
Local Authority—						
Boys	49	1,087	9,476	10,563	10,339	7,584
Girls	24	146	3,839	3,985	3,908	2,731
Aided by—						
Government						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board						
Boys	200	262	7,043	7,305	7,224	6,069
Girls	1	...	24	24	22	20
Municipal Local Authority						
Boys	15	92	1,519	1,611	1,527	1,271
Girls	4	5	314	319	295	237

NOS. 4 AND 5—*contd.*

Expenditure.				Average annual cost per pupil.	
Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
30,711	2,003	95,795	1,28,509	13 4	3 3
10,819	22	20,564	31,405	15 6	5 5
8,480	119	20,164	28,763	14 4	4 3
4,153	...	13,957	18,110	24 2	5 8
18,940	69	52,217	71,226	15 2	3 15
22,470	394	60,051	82,915	17 15	4 13
...	17	19,444	19,461	17 4	...
...	104	11,078	11,182	23 13	...
20,87,298	44,024	6,47,753	27,79,075	16 13	12 10
4,12,144	527	3,06,911	7,19,582	18 3	10 6
24,99,442	44,551	9,54,664	34,98,657	17 2	12 3
12,180	201	...	12,381	18 7	18 2
5,816	...	...	5,816	29 1	29 1
5,39,660	17,576	62,158	6,19,394	18 4	15 14
62,187	...	11,578	73,765	17 8	14 12
31,196	1,221	10,554	42,971	15 0	10 14
11,680	...	5,840	17,520	15 9	10 6
89,477	321	89,320	1,79,118	17 5	8 11
35,307	...	35,381	70,688	18 1	9 1
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
15,376	256	316	15,948	2 3	2 2
25	...	...	25	1 2	1 2
6,131	1,282	11,066	18,479	12 2	4 0
1,597	...	1,883	3,480	11 13	5 7

SUBSIDIARY FORM

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1931.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SOUTHERN DIVISION—*contd.*						
Dharwar—*concld.*						
Unaided—						
Boys	25	54	1,104	1,158	1,119	975
Girls	1	...	20	20	20	15
Total—						
Boys	838	6,613	59,838	66,451	57,681	52,568
Girls	117	307	10,547	10,854	9,792	6,594
Total ...	955	6,920	70,385	77,305	67,473	59,162
Belgaum—						
Government—						
Boys	1	...	72	72	66	56
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board—						
Boys	594	4,667	34,986	39,653	39,300	28,862
Girls	59	91	3,581	3,672	3,587	2,467
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authority—						
Boys	28	949	5,006	5,955	5,877	4,296
Girls	15	70	1,958	2,028	1,955	1,470
Local Authority—						
Boys	8	170	954	1,124	1,134	802
Girls	3	8	255	263	234	151
Aided by—						
Government						
Boys	...	...	...	...	..	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board						
Boys	35	63	1,726	1,789	1,774	1,462
Girls	2	...	108	108	114	84
Municipal Local Authority						
Boys	5	19	610	629	598	466
Girls	2	...	188	188	172	147
Unaided—						
Boys	10	13	261	274	248	195
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—						
Boys	681	5,881	43,615	49,496	48,997	36,139
Girls	81	169	6,090	6,259	6,062	4,319
Total ...	762	6,050	49,705	55,755	55,059	40,458

NOS. 4 AND 5—*contd.*

Expenditure.				Average annual cost per pupil.	
Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	...	9,400	9,400	8 6	...
...	...	250	250	12 8	...
6,94,020	20,857	1,82,814	8,97,691	15 9	12 1
1,16,612	...	54,932	1,71,544	17 8	11 15
8,10,632	20,857	2,37,746	10,69,235	15 14	12 0
1,447	...	...	1,447	21 15	21 15
...	...	...	...	...	...
4,36,777	...	1,20,445	5,57,222	14 3	11 2
37,100	...	13,790	50,890	14 3	10 5
60,669	629	22,082	83,380	14 3	10 5
20,200	...	7,536	27,736	14 3	10 5
8,325	...	11,071	19,396	17 2	7 5
1,250	...	2,275	3,525	15 1	5 5
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
2,359	4,145	17,563	24,067	13 9	1 5
...	...	1,674	1,674	14 11	0 0
1,660	...	5,489	7,149	11 15	2 12
112	...	2,425	2,537	14 12	0 10
...	...	150	150	0 10	0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...
5,11,237	4,774	1,76,800	6,92,811	14 3	10 7
58,662	...	27,700	86,362	14 4	9 10
5,69,899	4,774	2,04,500	7,79,173	14 2	10 6

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1931.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SOUTHERN DIVISION—*contd.*						
Bijapur—						
Government—						
Boys	4	...	250	250	249	229
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board—						
Boys	378	2,668	21,244	23,912	23,623	17,588
Girls	35	51	1,731	1,782	1,752	1,264
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authority—						
Boys	9	101	1,265	1,366	1,353	1,009
Girls	3	13	341	354	355	252
Local Authority—						
Boys	25	565	3,907	4,472	4,144	3,147
Girls	12	44	1,491	1,535	1,469	994
Aided by—						
Government						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	.	...	..	..	..	...
District Local Board						
Boys	143	263	4,736	4,999	4,993	4,295
Girls	8	7	317	324	318	271
Municipal Local Authority						
Boys	6	3	644	647	622	477
Girls	1	...	102	102	89	79
Unaided—						
Boys	43	47	1,152	1,199	2,003	1,079
Girls	1	...	30	30	30	22
Total—						
Boys	608	3,647	33,198	36,845	36,987	27,324
Girls	60	115	4,012	4,127	4,013	2,882
Total ...	668	3,762	37,210	40,972	41,000	30,706
Kanara—						
Government—						
Boys	1	...	38	58	42	36
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board—						
Boys	250	1,149	11,106	12,255	11,621	8,588
Girls	21	76	1,102	1,178	1,261	863
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authority—						
Boys	24	419	3,090	3,509	3,496	2,653
Girls	8	63	875	938	921	675
Local Authority—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...

NOS. 4 AND 5—*contd.*

Expenditure.				Average annual cost per pupil.	
Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
6,427	...	...	6,427	25 13	25 13
...	...	...	...	...	...
3,51,252	11,513	48,715	4,11,480	17 7	14 14
31,360	...	...	31,360	17 14	17 14
15,330	...	7,664	22,994	17 0	11 5
4,022	...	2,009	6,031	17 0	11 5
37,887	278	35,512	73,677	17 12	9 2
3,000	...	21,807	24,807	16 14	2 1
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
13,029	...	1,037	14,066	2 13	2 10
1,779	...	327	2,106	6 10	5 9
4,019	...	1,741	5,760	9 3	6 7
769	...	260	1,029	11 9	8 10
...	...	850	850	0 7	0 0
...	...	500	500	16 11	0 0
4,27,944	11,791	95,519	5,35,254	14 8	11 9
40,930	...	24,903	65,833	15 6	10 3
4,68,874	11,791	1,20,422	6,01,087	14 8	11 7
722	...	...	722	17 3	17 3
...	...	...	...	...	...
2,35,047	2,484	29,223	2,66,754	22 15	20 4
19,468	...	1,176	20,644	16 6	15 7
40,480	827	22,569	63,876	18 4	11 9
7,132	...	5,774	12,906	14 0	7 12
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY FORM

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1931.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SOUTHERN DIVISION—*concld.*						
Kanara—*concld.*						
Aided by—						
Government						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board						
Boys	39	14	1,647	1,661	1,567	1,305
Girls	1	...	33	33	36	34
Municipal Local Authority						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—						
Boys	314	1,582	15,881	17,463	16,726	12,582
Girls	30	139	2,010	2,149	2,218	1,572
Total ...	344	1,721	17,891	19,612	18,944	14,154
Abstract, Southern Division—						
Government—						
Boys	9	70	986	1,056	1,028	915
Girls	1	47	153	200	200	178
District Local Board—						
Boys	1,752	13,069	105,037	118,106	108,481	89,308
Girls	198	303	11,531	11,834	10,823	7,283
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authority—						
Boys	77	1,932	11,730	13,662	13,590	9,763
Girls	34	170	4,254	4,424	4,355	3,121
Local Authority—						
Boys	82	1,822	14,337	16,159	15,617	11,533
Girls	39	198	5,585	5,783	5,611	3,876
Aided by—						
District Local Board						
Boys	417	602	15,152	15,754	15,558	13,131
Girls	12	7	482	489	490	409
Municipal Local Authority						
Boys	26	114	2,773	2,887	2,747	2,214
Girls	7	5	604	609	556	463
Unaided—						
Boys	78	114	2,517	2,631	3,370	2,249
Girls	2	...	50	50	50	37
Total—						
Boys	2,441	17,723	152,532	170,255	160,391	129,113
Girls	288	730	22,659	23,389	22,085	15,367
Total ...	2,729	18,453	175,191	193,644	182,476	144,480

NOS. 4 AND 5—*contd.*

Expenditure.				Average annual cost per pupil.	
Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...
3,871	1,117	7,151	12,139	7 12	2 8
90	...	293	383	10 10	2 8
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
2,80,120	4,428	58,943	3,43,491	20 9	16 12
26,690	...	7,243	33,933	15 5	12 1
3,06,810	4,428	66,186	3,77,424	19 15	16 3
20,776	201	...	20,977	20 6	20 3
5,816	...	...	5,816	29 1	29 1
15,62,736	31,573	2,60,541	18,54,850	17 1	14 6
1,50,115	...	26,544	1,76,659	16 5	13 14
1,47,675	2,677	62,869	2,13,221	15 11	10 14
43,034	...	21,159	64,193	14 12	9 14
1,35,689	599	1,35,903	2,72,191	17 6	8 11
39,557	...	59,463	99,020	17 10	7 0
34,635	5,518	26,067	66,220	4 4	2 3
1,894	...	2,294	4,188	8 9	3 14
11,810	1,282	18,296	31,388	11 7	4 5
2,478	...	4,568	7,046	12 10	4 7
...	...	10,400	10,400	3 1	...
...	...	750	750	15 0	...
19,13,321	41,850	5,14,076	24,69,247	15 6	11 15
2,42,894	...	1,14,778	3,57,672	16 3	11 0
21,56,215	41,850	6,28,854	28,26,919	15 8	11 13

SUBSIDIARY FORM

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1931.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SIND.						
Karachi—						
Government—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board—						
Boys	101	637	4,832	5,469	5,206	4,232
Girls	2	3	106	109	98	75
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authority—						
Boys	7	42	1,054	1,096	1,048	806
Girls	4	5	363	368	354	239
Local Authority—						
Boys	94	89	10,565	10,654	9,968	8,024
Girls	42	133	4,643	4,776	4,792	3,720
Aided by—						
Government						
Boys	121	103	4,352	4,455	4,118	3,681
Girls	19	44	918	962	942	775
District Local Board						
Boys	4	12	142	154	122	91
Girls	1	2	44	46	39	34
Municipal Local Authority						
Boys	23	...	3,596	3,596	3,472	2,999
Girls	24	148	3,342	3,490	3,469	2,616
Unaided—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—						
Boys	350	883	24,541	25,424	23,934	19,833
Girls	92	335	9,416	9,751	9,694	7,459
Total ...	442	1,218	33,957	35,175	33,628	27,292
Hyderabad—						
Government—						
Boys	1	13	233	246	234	203
Girls	1	50	186	236	239	192
District Local Board—						
Boys	167	663	6,641	7,304	6,833	5,568
Girls	6	2	328	330	287	243
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authority—						
Boys	4	61	919	980	964	782
Girls	1	...	37	37	27	20
Local Authority—						
Boys	13	40	2,390	2,430	2,296	1,898
Girls	7	5	752	757	775	653

NOS. 4 AND 5—*contd.*

Expenditure.				Average annual cost per pupil.	
Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
78,622	...	48,631	1,27,253	24 7	15 2
1,313	...	657	1,970	20 2	13 6
17,760	...	8,096	25,856	24 11	16 15
6,001	...	2,603	8,604	24 5	16 15
1,57,295	71	2,10,592	3,67,958	36 15	15 12
89,865	...	1,13,870	2,03,735	42 8	18 12
23,418	...	46,836	70,254	17 1	5 11
7,928	...	13,012	20,940	22 4	8 7
260	...	2,202	2,462	20 3	2 2
167	...	1,442	1,609	41 4	4 5
38,408	6,074	41,661	86,143	24 13	11 1
32,541	7,535	63,111	1,03,187	29 12	9 6
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
3,15,763	6,145	3,58,018	6,79,926	28 7	13 3
1,37,815	7,535	1,94,695	3,40,045	35 1	14 3
4,53,578	13,680	5,52,713	10,19,971	30 6	13 8
5,310	639	...	5,949	25 7	22 11
5,019	...	...	5,019	21 0	21 0
1,19,503	...	61,425	1,80,928	26 8	17 8
4,151	...	2,214	6,365	22 3	14 7
12,830	...	6,415	19,245	19 15	13 5
272	...	137	409	15 2	10 1
22,032	...	33,299	55,331	24 2	9 10
7,576	...	15,501	23,077	29 12	9 12

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1931.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SIND—*contd.*						
Hyderabad—*concld.*						
Aided by—						
Government						
Boys	106	91	3,387	3,478	3,248	2,715
Girls	20	3	682	685	626	549
District Local Board						
Boys	4	6	140	146	132	109
Girls	3	4	182	186	172	121
Municipal Local Authority						
Boys	16	5	3,789	3,794	3,482	3,028
Girls	10	99	1,354	1,453	1,395	1,217
Unaided—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—						
Boys	311	879	17,499	18,378	17,189	14,303
Girls	48	163	3,521	3,684	3,521	2,995
Total ...	359	1,042	21,020	22,062	20,710	17,298
Nawabshah—						
Government—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board—						
Boys	129	558	7,308	7,866	7,457	5,978
Girls	7	14	406	420	405	320
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authority—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Local Authority—						
Boys	3	...	768	768	764	603
Girls	1	...	92	92	81	63
Aided by—						
Government						
Boys	82	113	2,634	2,747	2,608	2,114
Girls	16	11	494	505	455	376
District Local Board						
Boys	2	7	59	66	62	56
Girls	5	21	394	415	358	281
Municipal Local Authority						
Boys	1	...	166	166	167	145
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...

NOS. 4 AND 5—*contd.*

Expenditure.				Average annual cost per pupil.	
Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20,826	...	41,652	62,478	19 4	6 7
3,929	...	7,858	11,787	18 13	6 4
881	...	440	1,321	10 0	6 11
947	...	473	1,420	8 4	5 8
12,802	27,070	32,853	72,725	20 14	3 11
11,002	9,748	16,881	37,631	27 0	7 14
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
1,94,184	27,709	1,76,084	3,97,977	23 2	11 5
32,896	9,748	43,064	85,708	24 5	9 5
2,27,080	37,457	2,19,148	4,83,685	23 6	10 15
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
1,91,633	...	18,918	2,10,551	28 4	25 11
8,298	...	4,149	12,447	30 12	20 8
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
5,447	...	9,903	15,350	20 1	7 2
844	...	843	1,687	20 13	10 7
19,630	...	28,460	48,090	18 7	7 8
3,307	...	2,540	5,847	12 14	7 4
149	280	547	976	15 12	2 6
1,680	130	4,078	5,888	16 7	4 11
470	220	1,452	2,142	12 13	2 13
...	...	...	...	...	...

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1931. Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.	Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SIND—*contd.*						
Nawabshah—*concld.*						
Unaided—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—						
Boys	217	678	10,935	11,613	11,058	8,896
Girls	29	46	1,386	1,432	1,299	1,040
Total ...	246	724	12,321	13,045	12,357	9,936
Thar and Parkar—						
Government—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board—						
Boys	105	475	3,555	4,030	3,715	3,153
Girls	9	31	564	595	537	444
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authority—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Local Authority—						
Boys	2	5	382	387	424	339
Girls	1	2	42	44	46	37
Aided by—						
Government						
Boys	67	121	2,010	2,131	1,970	1,765
Girls	3	...	80	80	79	68
District Local Board						
Boys	1	5	26	31	31	28
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal Local Authority						
Boys	1	...	30	30	35	36
Girls	1	...	76	76	68	65
Unaided—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—						
Boys	176	606	6,003	6,609	6,175	5,321
Girls	14	33	762	795	730	614
Total ...	190	639	6,765	7,404	6,905	5,935

NOS. 4 AND 5—*contd.*

Expenditure.				Average annual cost per pupil.	
Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
2,17,329	500	59,280	2,77,109	25 1	19 10
14,129	130	11,610	25,869	19 15	10 14
2,31,458	630	70,890	3,02,978	24 8	18 12
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
82,071	...	26,076	1,08,147	29 2	22 1
11,744	...	5,872	17,616	32 13	21 14
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
4,637	...	3,886	8,523	20 2	10 15
972	...	974	1,946	42 5	21 2
11,086	...	22,172	33,258	16 14	5 10
500	...	1,000	1,500	19 0	6 5
108	...	80	188	6 1	3 8
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1,731	1,731	49 7	...
140	...	1,545	1,685	24 12	2 1
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
97,902	...	53,945	1,51,847	24 9	15 14
13,356	...	9,391	22,747	31 3	18 5
1,11,258	...	63,336	1,74,594	25 5	14 2

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1931.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SIND—*contd.*						
Sukkur—						
Government—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board—						
Boys	172	1,536	9,213	10,749	10,384	8,043
Girls	4	1	199	200	192	163
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authority—						
Boys	1	40	124	164	156	141
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Local Authority—						
Boys	18	77	4,077	4,154	3,789	2,951
Girls	10	3	1,928	1,931	1,827	1,203
Aided by—						
Government						
Boys	113	163	3,874	4,037	4,089	3,833
Girls ...	26	6	685	691	640	547
District Local Board						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	1	...	85	85	76	51
Municipal Local Authority						
Boys	25	15	2,841	2,856	2,621	2,172
Girls	13	40	1,815	1,855	1,694	1,166
Unaided—						
Boys	1	...	62	62	62	55
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—						
Boys	330	1,831	20,191	22,022	21,101	17,195
Girls	54	50	4,712	4,762	4,429	3,130
Total ...	384	1,881	24,903	26,784	25,530	20,325
Upper Sind Frontier—						
Government—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board—						
Boys	87	515	3,608	4,123	3,999	3,059
Girls	1	...	35	35	35	30
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authority—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Local Authority—						
Boys ...	2	11	478	489	459	366
Girls	2	...	112	112	99	68

NOS. 4 AND 5—*contd.*

Expenditure.				Average annual cost per pupil.	
Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
2,11,624	...	57,827	2,69,451	25 15	20 6
957	...	478	1,435	7 8	5 0
2,685	...	1,344	4,029	25 13	17 3
...	...	...	...	...	...
37,371	917	51,094	89,382	23 9	9 14
18,287	...	18,288	36,575	20 0	10 0
24,836	...	25,500	50,336	12 5	6 1
3,829	...	4,500	8,329	13 0	6 0
...	...	...	...	...	...
107	...	328	435	5 12	1 7
12,392	4,656	19,765	36,813	14 1	4 12
9,647	1,963	17,204	28,814	17 0	5 11
...	...	606	606	9 12	...
...	...		...	...	...
2,88,908	5,573	1,56,136	4,50,617	21 6	13 11
32,827	1,963	40,798	75,588	17 1	7 7
3,21,735	7,536	1,96,934	5,26,205	20 10	12 10
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
92,146	...	41,423	1,33,569	33 6	23 1
289	...	145	434	12 6	8 4
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
4,374	...	6,112	10,486	22 14	9 8
1,281	...	1,883	3,164	31 15	12 15

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1931.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SIND—*contd.*						
Upper Sind Frontier—*concld.*						
Aided by—						
Government						
Boys	64	145	1,876	2,021	1,825	1,677
Girls	5	...	88	88	80	68
District Local Board						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal Local Authority						
Boys	2	2	232	234	196	143
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—						
Boys	155	673	6,194	6,867	6,479	5,245
Girls	8	...	235	235	214	166
Total ...	163	673	6,429	7,102	6,693	5,411
Larkana—						
Government—						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Local Board—						
Boys	257	1,604	14,604	16,208	14,864	11,474
Girls	14	19	527	546	483	369
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authority—						
Boys	3	7	622	629	573	489
Girls	2	5	146	151	119	104
Local Authority—						
Boys	5	30	1,251	1,281	1,242	981
Girls	2	...	252	252	213	168
Aided by—						
Government						
Boys	157	228	5,421	5,649	5,125	4,166
Girls	25	28	817	845	864	645
District Local Board						
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	1	4	68	72	69	56
Municipal Local Authority						
Boys	2	4	122	126	107	100
Girls	2	15	429	444	422	372

NOS. 4 AND 5—*contd.*

Expenditure.				Average annual cost per pupil.	
Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
7,698	..	6,400	14,098	7 12	4 3
217	...	500	717	8 15	2 11
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
250	...	1,231	1,481	7 9	1 4
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
1,04,468	...	55,166	1,59,634	24 10	16 2
1,787	...	2,528	4,315	20 3	8 6
1,06,255	...	57,694	1,63,949	24 8	15 14
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
2,93,520	...	60,149	3,53,669	23 13	19 12
7,875	...	3,105	10,980	22 12	16 5
8,895	...	4,407	13,302	23 3	15 8
1,785	...	932	2,717	22 13	15 0
13,852	..	17,166	31,018	25 0	11 2
1,308	.	1,309	2,617	12 5	6 2
28,333	...	15,700	44,033	8 9	5 8
5,123	...	2,500	7,623	8 13	5 15
...	...	...	...	...	...
255	...	759	1,014	14 11	3 11
149	...	457	606	5 11	1 6
1,707	...	2,634	4,341	10 5	4 1

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1931.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SIND—*concld.*						
Larkana—*concld.*						
Unaided—						
Boys	2	22	84	106	103	91
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—						
Boys	426	1,895	22,104	23,999	22,014	17,301
Girls	46	71	2,239	2,310	2,170	1,714
Total ...	472	1,966	24,343	26,309	24,184	19,015
Abstract, Sind—						
Government—						
Boys	1	13	233	246	234	203
Girls	1	50	186	236	239	192
District Local Board—						
Boys	1,018	5,988	49,761	55,749	52,458	41,507
Girls	43	70	2,165	2,235	2,037	1,644
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authority—						
Boys	15	150	2,719	2,869	2,741	2,218
Girls	7	10	546	556	500	363
Local Authority—						
Boys	137	252	19,911	20,163	18,942	15,162
Girls	65	143	7,821	7,964	7,833	5,912
Aided by—						
Government						
Boys	710	964	23,554	24,518	22,983	19,951
Girls	114	92	3,764	3,856	3,686	3,028
District Local Board						
Boys	11	30	367	397	347	284
Girls	11	31	773	804	714	543
Municipal Local Authority						
Boys	70	26	10,776	10,802	10,080	8,623
Girls ...	50	302	7,016	7,318	7,048	5,436
Unaided—						
Boys	3	22	146	168	165	146
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—						
Boys	1,965	7,445	107,467	114,912	107,950	88,094
Girls	291	698	22,271	22,969	22,057	17,118
Total ...	2,256	8,143	129,738	137,881	130,007	105,212

NOS. 4 AND 5—*contd.*

Expenditure.				Average annual cost per pupil.	
Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	66	2,747	2,813	27 5	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
3,44,749	66	1,00,626	4,45,441	20 4	15 11
18,053	...	11,239	29,292	13 8	8 5
3,62,802	66	1,11,865	4,74,733	19 10	15 0
5,310	639	...	5,949	25 7	22 11
5,019	...	...	5,019	21 0	21 0
10,69,119	...	3,14,449	13,83,568	26 6	20 6
34,627	...	16,620	51,247	25 3	17 0
42,170	...	20,262	62,432	22 12	15 6
8,058	...	3,672	11,730	23 7	16 2
2,45,008	988	3,32,052	5,78,048	30 8	12 15
1,20,133	...	1,52,668	2,72,801	34 13	15 5
1,35,827	...	1,86,720	3,22,547	14 1	5 15
24,833	...	31,910	56,743	15 6	6 12
1,398	280	3,269	4,947	14 4	4 0
3,156	130	7,080	10,366	14 8	4 7
64,471	38,020	99,150	2,01,641	20 0	6 6
55,037	19,246	1,01,375	1,75,658	24 15	7 13
...	66	3,353	3,419	20 12	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
15,63,303	39,993	9,59,255	25,62,551	23 12	14 8
2,50,863	19,376	3,13,325	5,83,564	26 7	11 6
18,14,166	59,369	12,72,580	31,46,115	24 8	13 15

SUBSIDIARY FORM

District and Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1931.			Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Abstract, Bombay Presidency—						
Government—						
Boys	28	520	2,637	3,157	3,023	2,637
Girls	6	212	873	1,085	1,079	872
District Local Board—						
Boys	9,604	63,086	544,915	608,001	579,683	450,670
Girls	771	2,572	43,806	46,378	43,445	31,106
Municipal—						
Non-Local Authority—						
Boys	324	8,983	51,075	60,058	58,489	44,999
Girls	140	890	16,554	17,444	16,517	12,054
Local Authority—						
Boys	811	11,858	136,963	148,821	139,927	112,763
Girls	402	2,955	63,407	66,362	61,550	46,572
Aided by—						
Government						
Boys	968	1,473	33,874	35,347	33,683	28,330
Girls	148	431	6,184	6,615	6,353	5,299
District Local Board						
Boys	900	1,162	36,843	38,005	36,522	30,742
Girls	73	389	3,689	4,078	3,950	3,166
Municipal Local Authority						
Boys	351	533	41,387	41,920	39,515	32,995
Girls	171	1,047	20,605	21,652	20,681	16,336
Unaided—						
Boys	170	216	5,722	5,938	6,403	4,578
Girls	10	8	759	767	752	559
Grand Total—						
Boys	13,156	87,831	853,416	941,247	897,245	707,714
Girls	1,721	8,504	155,877	164,381	154,327	115,964
Total ...	14,877	96,335	1,009,293	1,105,628	1,051,572	823,678

NOS. 4 AND 5—*concld.*

Expenditure.				Average annual cost per pupil.	
Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
94,849	1,891	...	96,740	32 0	31 6
41,706	85	...	41,791	38 12	38 10
82,94,471	1,72,919	12,78,958	97,46,348	16 13	14 5
6,06,366	...	1,19,270	7,25,636	16 11	13 15
6,96,407	26,390	2,55,656	9,78,453	16 12	11 15
1,69,416	...	94,321	2,63,737	15 15	10 4
15,41,526	23,478	22,93,622	38,58,626	27 9	11 0
6,95,676	1,949	13,95,112	20,92,737	34 0	11 5
1,72,735	6,682	3,02,315	4,81,732	14 5	5 2
42,536	839	65,523	1,08,898	17 2	6 11
1,15,735	40,328	2,02,115	3,58,178	9 13	3 3
22,570	130	60,148	82,848	21 0	5 11
1,63,244	1,72,474	6,35,538	9,71,256	24 9	4 2
1,07,619	70,073	3,85,601	5,63,293	27 4	5 3
...	573	50,235	50,808	7 15	...
...	104	15,378	15,482	20 9	...
1,10,78,967	4,44,735	50,18,439	1,65,42,141	18 7	12 6
16,85,889	73,180	21,35,353	38,94,422	25 4	10 15
1,27,64,856	5,17,915	71,53,792	2,04,36,563	19 7	12 2

SUBSIDIARY

Statistical Return of Schools for Special or Technical

District and name or class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1931.	Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
1	2	3	4	5	6
ART SCHOOLS.					Rs.
Government.					
Bombay—					
Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay...	1	586	524	456	1,06,874
Ahmedabad—					
School for Drawing and Design, Ahmedabad.	1	20	18	11	Included
Total ...	2	606	542	467	1,06,874
Aided.					
Surat—					
Drawing and Design Class, Surat.	1	60	63	52	1,120
Total, Art Schools ...	3	666	605	519	1,07,994
MEDICAL SCHOOLS FOR MEN.					
Government.					
Poona—					
B. J. Medical School, Poona ...	1	273	264	264	52,170
Ahmedabad—					
B. J. Medical School, Ahmedabad.	1	163	163	163	37,911
Hyderabad—					
Medical School, Hyderabad ...	1	93	88	80	35,513
Total, Medical Schools for Men...	3	529	515	507	1,25,594
TRAINING INSTITUTIONS FOR MEN.					
Government.					
Thana—					
Training School, Bhiwandi ...	1	31	30	29	12,624
Poona—					
Training College for Men, Poona.	1	184	180	172	52,507
Urdu Training School Poona ...	1	54	52	50	15,709
Rural Training School, Narayangaon.	1	28	28	26	11,612

FORM No. 6.

Training for the Official Year 1930-1931.

Expenditure.						Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	...	16,527	...	831	1,24,232	237 1	203 15
in the expenditure of the R. C. High School, Ahmedabad.							...
...	...	16,527	...	831	1,24,232	237 1	203 15
...	...	124	...	1,879	3,123	49 9	17 12
...	...	16,651	...	2,710	1,27,355	216 15	184 0
...	...	13,860	301	...	66,331	251 4	197 10
...	...	12,933	...	...	50,844	311 15	232 9
600	...	4,900	...	435	41,448	471 0	403 9
600	...	31,693	301	435	1,58,623	308 0	243 14
...	...	...	...	...	12,624	420 13	420 13
...	1,831	...	...	4,703	59,041	328 0	291 11
...	1,643	...	...	162	17,514	336 13	302 2
...	...	...	...	95	11,707	418 2	414 11

District and name or class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1931.	Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
1	2	3	4	5	6
					Rs.
TRAINING INSTITUTIONS FOR MEN—*concld.*					
Government—concld.					
Satara— Training School, Satara* ...	...	...	...	...	2,036
West Khandesh— Training College, Dhulia ...	1	97	101	96	35,439
Ahmedabad— P. R. Training College for Men, Ahmedabad.	1	78	77	75	28,143
Urdu Training School, Ahmedabad.	1	19	19	18	6,759
Dharwar— Training School, Dharwar ...	1	27	27	24	10,718
Hyderabad— Training College for Men, Hyderabad.	1	48	48	45	27,307
Total ...	9	566	562	535	2,02,854
Municipal.					
Bombay— Training Class, Bombay Municipality.	1	34	32	31	.....
Aided.					
Ahmednagar— Union Training College, Ahmednagar.	1	51	51	49	4,470†
Broach— Vocational Training School, Ankleshwar.	1	21	21	20	.....
Total ...	2	72	72	69	4,470†
Total, Training Schools for Men .	12	672	666	635	2,07,324†

* Closed from June,
† Excluding a Drawing

FORM No. 6—*contd.*

Expenditure.						Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	...	...	...	...	2,036	...	...
...	470	...	...	214	36,123	357 10	350 14
...	...	...	...	30	28,173	365 14	365 8
...	...	1	...	...	6,760	355 13	355 12
...	...	...	...	1	10,719	397 0	396 15
...	...	...	...	...	27,307	568 14	568 14
...	3,944	1	...	5,205	2,12,004	373 10	357 5
...	826	...	...	...	826	25 13	...
...	...	...	...	12,059	16,529†	324 2	87 10
...	...	...	...	1,266	1,266	60 5	...
...	...	...	...	13,325	17,795†	247 2	62 1
...	4,770	1	...	18,530	2,30,625†	343 4	308 4

1930.
grant of Rs. 140.

District and name or class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1931.	Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
1	2	3	4	5	6
TRAINING INSTITUTIONS FOR WOMEN—FOR EUROPEANS.					Rs.
Aided.					
Bombay—					
Convent Normal Class, Clare Road, Byculla.	1	48	47	39	5,320
Poona—					
St. Mary's Training College, Poona.	1	20	19	18	12,824
Total, Training Schools for Women for Europeans.	2	68	66	57	18,144
Recognized.					
Thana—					
St. Teresa's Convent Normal Class, Santa-Cruz.	1	32	37	31	.....
TRAINING INSTITUTIONS FOR WOMEN FOR INDIANS.					
Government.					
Poona—					
Training College for Women, Poona.	1	67	74	70	38,112
Urdu Training School for Women, Poona.	1	23	19	17	1,479
Ahmedabad—					
Mahalaxmi Training College for Women, Ahmedabad.	1	25	30	28	20,964
Dharwar—					
Training College for Women, Dharwar.	1	33	35	34	27,742
Hyderabad—					
Training College for Women, Hyderabad.	1	26	26	25	18,292
Total ...	5	174	184	174	1,06,589
Municipal.					
Bombay—					
R. C. Training Institution for Urdu Women.	1	38	38	35	.....

FORM No. 6—*contd.*

Expenditure.						Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	...	1,825	...	5,209	12,354	262 14	113 3
...	...	2,255	...	1,359	16,438	865 3	674 15
...	...	4,080	...	6,568	28,792	436 4	274 15
...	...	1,154	...	2,963	4,117	111 4	...
...	1,684	...	...	1,750	41,546	561 7	515 0
...	...	...	...	...	1,479	77 13	77 13
...	...	...	...	...	20,964	698 13	698 13
...	...	...	...	...	27,742	792 10	792 10
...	...	...	...	...	18,292	703 9	703 9
...	1,684	...	...	1,750	1,10,023	597 15	579 5
...	6,394	...	...	...	6,394	168 4	...

District and name or class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1931.	Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
1	2	3	4	5	6
TRAINING INSTITUTIONS FOR WOMEN—FOR INDIANS—*concld.*					Rs.
Aided.					
Bombay—					
Vanita Vishram Training College, Girgaum.	1	60	75	62	4,000
Seva Sadan Normal Classes, Grant Road.	1	68	64	56	3,120
Salehati Ameera Model Cultural and Training Institution for Muslim Girls.	1	29	20	18	300
Poona—					
B. M. Wadia, Seva Sadan Training College for Women, Poona.	1	74	78	76	3,878*
C. S. M. Training College, Poona.	1	48	51	50	4,080
Training College for Women, Hingne Bk.	1	31	29	26	1,520
Sholapur—					
Mary B. Harding Kindergarten Training School, Sholapur.	1	29	28	28	1,799
Ahmednagar—					
St. Monica's Normal Class, Ahmednagar.	1	34	36	34	3,720†
Kaira—					
Mary Brown Memorial Training College, for Women, Borsad.	1	30	35	34	4,008
Panch Mahals—					
Methodist Training College for Women, Godhra.	1	40	43	42	4,520‡
Karachi—					
C. E. Z. Mission Teachers' College, Karachi.	1	14	13	11	960
Total ...	11	457	472	437	31,905§
Recognised.					
Sholapur—					
Z. M. Urdu Normal Class, Sholapur.	1	10	10	9	.....
Total, Training Institutions for Women, for Indians.	18	679	704	655	1,38,494§
Total, Training Institutions for Women.	21	779	807	743	1,56,638§

* Excluding a Drawing grant
† Do. do.
‡ Do. do.
§ Excluding Drawing grants

FORM No. 6—*contd.*

Expenditure.						Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	5,340	372	2,691	370	12,773	170 5	53 5
...	2,610	1,008	...	...	6,738	105 5	48 12
...	...	...	...	2,624	2,924	146 3	15 0
...	...	485	...	7,087	11,450*	146 13	49 11
...	...	1,151	...	8,878	14,109	276 10	80 0
...	...	...	...	5,164	6,684	230 8	52 7
...	...	...	...	1,757	3,556	127 0	64 4
...	...	...	...	6,287	10,007†	278 0	103 5
...	...	...	...	4,225	8,233	235 4	114 8
...	...	130	...	5,760	10,410‡	242 1	105 2
...	143	373	...	2,321	3,797	292 1	73 14
...	8,093	3,519	2,691	44,473	90,681§	192 2	67 10
...	...	...	...	2,508	2,508	250 13	...
...	16,171	3,519	2,691	48,731	2,09,606§	297 12	196 12
...	16,171	8,753	2,691	58,262	2,42,515§	300 8	194 2

of Rs. 130.
do. 90.
do. 150.
amounting to Rs. 370.

District and name or class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1931.	Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
1	2	3	4	5	6
ENGINEERING SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.					Rs.
Government.					
Poona—					
College of Engineering Workshop, Poona.	1	275	267	223	39,716
Aided.					
Karachi—					
Subordinates Engineering Classes attached to the N. E. D. Civil Engineering College, Karachi.	1	95	86	74	2,120
Total, Engineering Schools ...	2	370	353	297	41,836
TECHNICAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.					
Government.					
Bombay—					
Reay Art Workshop (Sir J. J. School of Art).	(1)	(214)	(178)	(150)	Included in
Poona—					
Government Hand Weaving Institute, Poona.	1	23	22	15	9,627
Ahmedabad—					
R. C. Technical Institute, Ahmedabad.	1	119	123	89	22,380
Surat—					
Technical School, Ahwa ...	1	15	17	13	1,215
Dharwar—					
Settlement Industrial School, Gadag.	1	58	45	40	135
Bijapur—					
Settlement Industrial School, Bijapur.	1	4	4	2	72
Total ...	5 (1)	219 (214)	211 (178)	159 (150)	33,429
District Local Board.					
Ratnagiri—					
School of Industry, Ratnagiri ...	1	215	202	141	6,915
Satara—					
School of Industry, Satara ...	1	39	39	30	1,347
West Khandesh—					
Technical School, Dhulia ...	1	67	75	58	4,560*
Total ...	3	321	316	229	12,822*

* Excluding a drawing

FORM No. 6—*contd.*

Expenditure.						Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	...	11,010	...	338	51,064	191 4	148 12
375	...	2,204	...	3,165	7,864	91 7	24 10
375	...	13,214	...	3,503	58,928	166 15	118 8
the expenditure of the Sir J. J. School of Art.							
...	...	...	...	...	9,627	437 9	437 9
15	...	2,349	4,000	245	28,989	235 11	181 15
...	...	...	...	...	1,215	71 8	71 8
...	...	...	...	...	135	3 0	3 0
...	...	...	...	...	72	18 0	18 0
15	...	2,349	4,000	245	40,038	189 12	158 7
6,900	...	...	...	4,361	18,176	90 0	34 4
2,129	450	...	...	1,694	5,620	144 2	34 9
8,510	...	...	...	4,237	17,307*	230 12	60 13
17,539	450	...	...	10,292	41,103*	130 1	40 9

grant of Rs. 81.

District and name or class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1931.	Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
1	2	3	4	5	6
TECHNICAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS FOR BOYS—*contd.*					Rs.
Municipal.					
Poona—					
V. J. Technical School, Poona ...	1	71 (10)	57 (7)	51 (6)	2,184*
Sholapur—					
Robertson School of Industry, Pandharpur.	1	21	22	18	930†
Surat—					
F. S. Parekh Technical Institute, Surat.	1	125	130	101	6,000
Upper Sind Frontier—					
Technical School, Jacobabad ...	1	49	46	39	1,933
Total ...	4	266 (10)	255 (7)	209 (6)	11,047‡
Aided.					
Bombay—					
Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Matunga.	1	479	483	410	1,25,000
Depressed Classes Mission Industrial School, Parel.	1	20	22	17	630
D. N. Poor Boys' Seminary, Chikhalwadi.	1	38	46	39	960
Poona—					
Empson Workshop and Technical School, Poona.	1	13 (25)	14 (26)	13 (20)	1,704
Sir D. M. Petit Industrial School, Sirur.	1	39	42	39	1,218
Ahmednagar—					
Sir D. M. Petit Industrial School, Ahmednagar.	1	29	36	31	1,417
S. P. G. Mission Industrial School, Ahmednagar.	1	13 (82)	13 (80)	12 (75)	3,750
Salvation Army Industrial School, Ahmednagar.	1	(15)	(17)	(15)	720
A. M. Vocational School, Vadala.	1	41	46	44	2,147
Kaira—					
R. C. Mission Weaving Class, Gamdi.	1	31	31	29	150
M. E. Mission Industrial School, Nadiad.	1	53	51	51	3,525
I. P. Mission Industrial School, Borsad.	1	43	44	37	1,232
Salvation Army Industrial School, Anand.	1	20	22	18	605

* Excluding a drawing
† Do. do.
‡ Excluding drawing grants

FORM No. 6—*contd.*

Expenditure.						Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	9,187	5	...	...	11,376*	177 12	34 2
...	1,891	...	...	...	2,821†	128 4	42 4
1,000	9,546	2,313	1,801	571	21,231	163 5	46 2
...	2,853	...	...	151	4,937	107 5	42 0
1,000	23,477	2,318	1,801	722	40,365‡	154 1	42 3
...	5,000	82,567	...	29,333	2,41,900	500 13	258 13
...	...	...	...	1,820	2,450	111 6	28 10
...	...	...	...	2,242	3,202	69 10	20 14
...	...	...	...	3,967	5,671	141 12	42 10
...	...	...	...	4,080	5,298	126 2	29 0
...	...	440	...	3,560	5,417	150 8	39 6
...	...	...	...	6,957	10,707	115 2	40 5
...	...	...	...	1,958	2,678	157 8	42 6
...	...	...	...	4,358	6,505	141 7	46 11
...	...	...	...	722	872	28 2	4 13
...	...	...	...	29,974	33,499	656 13	69 2
...	...	24	...	2,903	4,159	94 8	28 0
...	...	...	...	3,302	3,907	177 9	27 8

grant of Rs. 166.
do. Rs. 27.
amounting to Rs. 193.

District and name or class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1931.	Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
1	2	3	4	5	6
TECHNICAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS FOR BOYS—*concld.*					Rs.
Aided—concld.					
Surat—					
Mahajan Home Industrial School, Surat.	1	62	65	60	960
Sukkur—					
V. J. Technical Institute, Sukkur.	1	79	75	72	2,131
Total ...	15	960 (122)	990 (123)	872 (110)	1,46,149
Recognised.					
Bombay—					
J. N. Petit Parsi Orphanage Technical Class, Parel.	1	20	20	19	.....
Poona—					
D. C. Mission Tailoring Class, Poona.	1	3 (29)	3 (27)	1 (17)	.....
Total ...	2	23 (29)	23 (27)	20 (17)	.....
Total, Technical and Industrial Schools for Boys.	29 (1)	1,789 (375)	1,795 (335)	1,489 (288)	2,03,447*
TECHNICAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS.					
Aided.					
Bombay—					
J. B. Vaccha Domestic Art Classes, Fort.	(1)	(81)	(80)	(46)	930
Bai M. J. B. Vaccha Domestic Art Classes, Chandanwadi.	(1)	(262)	(231)	(60)	920
S. S. League, Mahila Mandal's Sewing Classes, Parel.	1	167	135	97	900
Nasik—					
Z. B. & M. M. Industrial School, Manmad.	1	30	28	26	702

* Excluding drawing grants

FORM No. 6—*contd.*

Expenditure.						Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	...	...	...	1,070	2,030	31 4	14 12
1,200	600	384	1,560	319	6,194	82 9	28 7
1,200	5,600	83,415	1,560	96,565	3,34,489	300 8	131 5
...	...	...	3,327	...	3,327	166 6	...
...	...	...	...	797	797	26 9	...
...	...	...	3,327	797	4,124	82 8	...
19,754	29,527	88,082	10,688	1,08,621	4,60,119*	235 12	104 3
...	...	1,700	950	1,232	4,812	60 2	11 10
...	...	4,001	699	...	5,620	24 5	4 0
...	250	2,295	...	1,366	4,811	35 10	6 11
...	...	...	...	1,489	2,191	78 4	25 1

amounting to Rs. 274.

District and name or class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1931.	Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
1	2	3	4	5	6
					Rs.
TECHNICAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS—*concld.*					
Aided—concld.					
Poona—					
Seva Sadan Work Room Classes, Poona.	1	119	123	83	2,750
Wali Mahomed and Dost Mahomed Peer Mahomed Muslim Girls' Orphanage Industrial School, Poona.	1	42 (28)	42 (31)	41 (29)	500
Satara—					
Salvation Army's Industrial School, Satara.	1	38	38	37	953
Ahmednagar—					
St. Monica's Industrial School, Ahmednagar.	1	28	35	31	1,117
Ahmedabad—					
Salvation Army Girls' Industrial School, Ahmedabad.	1	50	43	43	140
Karachi—					
C. E. Z. Mission Widows' Industrial School, Karachi.	1	35	35	33	1,000
Lohana Technical Institute, Karachi.	1	34	30	30	442
Motilabai Chellaram Narishala, Karachi.	1	9	9	8	100
Total ...	10 (2)	552 (371)	518 (342)	429 (135)	10,454
Recognised.					
Bombay—					
American Mission Girls' Sewing Classes, Byculla.	1	127	123	81	.....
Bombay Suburban District—					
Parle Mahila Mandal, Ladies' Industrial Class, Vile Parle.	1	65	52	46	.....
Poona—					
Manual Art Society's Industrial School, Poona.	1	2	2	2	.....
Total ...	3	194	177	129	.....
Total, Technical and Industrial Schools for Girls.	13 (2)	746 (371)	695 (342)	558 (135)	10,454

FORM No. 6—*contd.*

Expenditure.						Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	...	3,048	...	7,076	12,874	104 11	22 6
...	...	...	...	6,354	6,854	93 14	6 14
...	...	...	...	2,650	3,603	94 13	25 1
...	...	...	...	2,893	4,010	114 9	31 15
...	...	...	...	2,035	2,175	50 9	3 4
...	188	149	3	8,370	9,710	277 7	28 9
...	310	...	895	834	2,481	82 11	14 12
...	125	148	...	641	1,014	112 11	11 2
...	873	11,341	2,547	34,940	60,155	69 15	12 2
...	...	...	...	316	316	2 9	...
...	...	903	...	66	969	18 10	...
...	...	...	...	1,360	1,360	680 0	...
...	...	903	...	1,742	2,645	14 15	...
...	873	12,244	2,547	36,682	62,800	60 9	10 1

District and name or class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1931.	Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
1	2	3	4	5	6
COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.					Rs.
Government.					
Bombay—					
Shorthand Classes attached to the Sydenham College of Commerce.	1	17	58	43	96
Accountancy Diploma Classes attached to the Sydenham College of Commerce.	1	41	43	34	.....
Commercial Class attached to the Elphinstone High School, Bombay.	1	36	36	28	1,630
Broach—					
J. D. Vakil Commercial School, Broach.	1	31	31	28	349
Total ...	4	125	168	133	2,075
Aided.					
Bombay—					
P. F. Commercial Class of Sir J. J. Parsi Benevolent Institution, Bombay.	1	10	9	7	125
Poona—					
Deccan Institute of Commerce, Poona.	1	14	19	15	.....
Total ...	2	24	28	22	125
Recognised.					
Bombay—					
Alexandra College of Commerce, Fort.	1	61	50	45	.....
Banaji's Tutorial Commercial Class, Gowalia Tank.	1	47	45	29	.....
Bathiboy's Accountancy Training Institution, Fort.	1	67	50	45	.....
B. J. Parsi Charitable Commercial Institution, Queen's Road.	1	48	53	44	.....
Daver's College of Commerce, Esplanade Road.	1	279	200	175	.....
J. N. Petit Parsi Orphanage Commercial Class, Parel.	1	26	26	22	.....
Kalbadevi Shorthand and Typewriting Institution, Princess Street.	1	75	55	50	.....
Lentin's Commercial College, Fort.	1	46	36	32	.....
Maharashtra College of Commerce, Girgaum.	1	7	6	5	.....

FORM No. 6—*contd.*

Expenditure.						Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	...	1,473	...	...	1,569	27 1	1 10
...	...	4,103	...	...	4,103	95 7	...
...	...	2,773	...	...	4,408	122 7	45 4
...	...	765	1,617	...	2,731	88 2	11 4
...	...	9,119	1,617	...	12,811	76 4	12 6
...	...	139	1,829	...	2,093	232 9	13 14
...	250	1,267	...	985	2,502	131 11	...
...	250	1,406	1,829	985	4,595	164 2	4 7
...	...	1,525	...	...	1,525	30 8	...
...	...	2,171	...	...	2,171	48 4	...
...	...	20,898	...	...	20,898	417 15	...
...	...	2,090	...	...	2,090	39 7	...
...	...	40,324	...	...	40,324	201 10	...
...	...	60	4,576	...	4,636	178 5	...
...	...	4,449	...	...	4,449	80 14	...
...	...	1,220	...	1,750	2,970	82 8	...
...	...	143	...	47	190	31 11	...

District and name or class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1931.	Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
1	2	3	4	5	6
COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS FOR BOYS—*concld.*					Rs.
Recognised—concld.					
Bombay—*concld.*					
Padhye's Shorthand and Typewriting Institution, Thakurdwar.	1	114	95	80	.....
The Popular Shorthand and Typewriting Institution, Kalbadevi Road.	1	256	98	59	.....
Reliance Commercial School, Fort.	1	31	37	22	.....
Zoroastrian Association Continuation Commercial Classes, Chandanwadi.	1	32	28	20	.....
Nasik—					
Special Shorthand and Typewriting Institution, Nasik.	1	11	9	8	.....
Poona—					
The Ideal Commercial Institute, Poona.	1	17	14	10	.....
The Poona School of Commerce, Poona.	1	21	17	15	.....
The Chamber of Commerce Education Office, Poona.	1	61	62	57	.....
Ahmedabad—					
Yajnik's Commercial College, Ahmedabad.	1	27	55	50	.....
Surat—					
Commercial Class attached to I. P. Mission High School, Surat.	1	4	8	7	.....
The City Commercial Classes, Surat.	1	17	13	11	.....
Smart School of Commerce, Surat.	1	26	28	26	.....
Karachi—					
Bharat Yuvak Mandal, Free Commercial Institute, Karachi.	1	36	50	38	.....
Coronation Commercial College, Karachi.	1	277	240	225	.....
Social Service League Free Commercial College, Karachi.	1	31	42	41	.....
Balsar's Business College, Karachi.	1	27	42	35	.....
Commercial Classes attached to Karachi Academy High School, Karachi.	1	25	23	20	.....
Hyderabad—					
N. V. Commercial College, Hyderabad.	1	30	21	13	.....
Total ...	27	1,699	1,403	1,184	.....
Total, Commercial Schools for Boys.	33	1,848	1,599	1,339	2,200

FORM No. 6—*contd.*

Expenditure						Annual cost of educating each pupil	
Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	...	4,850	...	...	4,850	51 1	...
...	...	2,339	...	..	2,339	23 14	...
...	...	2,464	...	...	2,464	66 10	...
...	...	755	...	...	755	26 15	...
...	...	600	...	...	600	66 11	...
...	...	1,300	...	500	1,800	128 9	...
...	...	1,656	...	3,994	5,650	332 6	...
...	...	1,220	...	...	1,220	19 11	...
...	...	3,570	...	...	3,570	64 15	...
...	...	421	...	20	441	55 2	...
...	...	1,183	...	472	1,655	127 5	...
...	...	2,036	...	699	2,735	97 11	...
...	...	192	...	940	1,132	22 10	...
...	...	6,668	...	4,423	11,091	46 3	...
...	...	486	...	287	773	18 6	
...	...	1,105	...	2,150	3,255	77 8	...
..	...	263	...	1,203	1,466	63 12	...
...	...	1,015	...	1,503	2,518	119 14	...
...	...	1,05,003	4,576	17,988	1,27,567	90 15	...
...	250	1,15,528	8,022	18,973	1,44,973	90 11	1 6

District and name or class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1931.	Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
1	2	3	4	5	6
COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS—EUROPEANS					Rs.
Aided					
Bombay—					
Young Women's Christian Association, Bombay.	1	34	34	28	2,300
AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS FOR BOYS					
Government					
Thana—					
Agricultural School, Jambul ...	1	30	31	26	9,586
Poona—					
Agricultural School, Loni ...	1	34	39	29	9,850
West Khandesh—					
Agricultural School, Dhulia ...	1	32	32	28	6,808
Surat—					
Agricultural School, Athwa ...	1	26	27	22	7,557
Dharwar—					
Agricultural School, Devihosur ...	1	39	38	35	6,311
Total, Agricultural Schools for Boys.	5	161	167	140	40,112
REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.					
Government.					
Poona—					
Reformatory School, Yeravda ...	1	190	197	185	50,508
Aided.					
Bombay—					
Willingdon Boys' Home, Byculla.	1	77	78	65	5,765
David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, Matunga.	1	370	367	367	78,541
Total ...	2	447	445	432	84,306
Total, Reformatory Schools ...	3	637	642	617	1,34,814

FORM No. 6—*contd.*

Expenditure.						Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscriptions and other sources.	Total.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	...	4,177	...	...	6,477	190 8	67 10
...	...	...	...	...	9,586	309 4	309 4
...	...	...	...	...	9,850	252 9	252 9
...	200	...	...	...	7,008	219 0	212 12
...	...	...	...	...	7,557	279 14	279 14
...	...	...	...	2,140	8,451	222 6	166 1
...	200	...	...	2,140	42,452	254 3	240 3
...	..	...	...	2,102	52,610	267 1	256 6
...	300	20	...	9,898	15,983	204 15	73 15
...	1,575	1,440	...	15,011	96,567	263 2	214 10
...	1,875	1,460	...	24,909	1,12,550	252 15	189 7
...	1,875	1,460	...	27,011	1,65,160	257 4	210 0

District and name or class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1931.	Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
1	2	3	4	5	6
SCHOOLS FOR DEFECTIVES— FOR BOYS.					Rs.
Aided.					
Bombay—					
Bombay Institution for Deaf and Mutes, Mazagaon	1	36	42	27	3,000
V. M. School for the Blind, Tardeo	1	60	68	53	2,000
Prof. Date's Charitable Dumb and Deaf Institution, Thakurdwar.	1	58	57	39	1,050
Poona—					
N. G. Gondhalekar's School for the Dumb and Deaf, Poona ...	1	36	37	26	410
Ahmedabad—					
School for Deaf Mutes, Ahmedabad	1	39	40	36	4,000
Karachi—					
Ida Rieu Poor Welfare Association School for the Blind and Deaf, Karachi	1	27	25	22	2,500
Total, Schools for Defectives for Boys.	6	256	269	203	12,960
SCHOOLS FOR DEFECTIVES— FOR GIRLS.					
Aided.					
Bombay—					
American Mission School for the Blind, Byeulla.	1	38	37	32	1,800
SCHOOLS FOR ADULTS— FOR MEN. SECONDARY.					
Aided.					
Bombay—					
Bradley Night High School, Thakurdwar	1	104	103	80	1,035
Poona—					
Poona Night High School, Poona.	1	91	93	72	1,600
Karachi—					
Prem Mandali Free A.-V. Night School, Karachi	1	61	98	52	323
Marathi A.-V. Night School, Karachi	1	61	75	50	203
G. N. S. Free A.-V. Night School, Karachi	1	61	60	50	.....
Total ...	5	378	429	304	3,161

FORM No. 6—*contd.*

Expenditure.						Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscriptions and other sources.	Total.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
..	...	468	1,391	7,360	12,219	290 15	71 7
..	...	...	3,248	5,320	10,568	155 7	29 7
..	...	...	...	5,328	6,378	111 14	16 7
...	500	...	...	1,425	2,335	63 2	11 1
...	1,700	...	...	2,446	8,146	203 10	100 0
...	...	...	...	7,223	9,723	388 15	100 0
...	2,200	468	4,639	29,102	49,369	183 8	48 3
...	1,000	...	733	2,884	6,417	173 7	48 10
...	...	3,724	...	2,523	7,282	70 11	10 1
...	...	3,670	...	3,496	8,766	94 4	17 3
...	340	...	...	244	907	9 4	3 5
...	270	...	...	332	805	10 12	2 11
...	300	...	...	886	1,186	19 12	...
...	910	7,394	...	7,481	18,946	44 3	7 6

District and name or class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1931.	Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
1	2	3	4	5	6
					Rs.
SCHOOLS FOR ADULTS—FOR MEN—*contd.*					
SECONDARY—*concld.*					
Recognised.					
Nasik—					
Private Anglo-Urdu Night School, Malegaon.	1	22	18	16	.....
Hyderabad—					
Night School for Adults, Hyderabad.	1	36	37	25	.....
Total ...	2	58	55	41	.....
Total, Secondary schools for Adults for men.	7	436	484	345	3,161
PRIMARY.					
Government.					
Dharwar—					
Settlement Night School, Gadag.	1	45	45	39	161
Bijapur—					
Settlement Night Schools, Bijapur, and Indi.	2	24	27	20	413
Total ...	3	69	72	59	574
District Local Board.					
Kolaba—					
Night Schools	4	65	53	47	252
Poona—					
Night Schools	13	293	290	193	.....
Ahmednagar—					
Night Schools	17	484	464	337	.....
Belgaum—					
Night School	1	69	49	31	.....
Hyderabad—					
Night Schools	8	97	100	85	.....
Total ...	43	1,008	956	693	252

FORM No. 6—*contd.*

Expenditure.						Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	...	120	...	537	657	36 8	...
...	...	...	...	706	706	19 1	...
...	...	120	...	1,243	1,363	24 13	...
...	910	7,514	...	8,724	20,309	41 15	6 8
...	...	...	...	...	161	3 9	3 9
...	...	...	...	...	413	15 5	15 5
...	...	...	...	...	574	8 0	8 0
...	...	...	...	...	252	4 12	4 12
4,495	...	...	...	...	4,495	15 8	...
9,940	...	...	...	...	9,940	21 7	...
96	...	...	...	212	308	6 5	...
973	...	...	...	...	973	9 12	...
15,504	...	...	...	212	15,968	16 11	0 4

District and name or class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1931.	Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
1	2	3	4	5	6
SCHOOLS FOR ADULTS—FOR MEN—*contd.*					Rs.
PRIMARY—*contd.*					
Municipal.					
Bombay—					
Night Schools	8	300	252	231	1,500
Poona—					
Night Schools	11	233	207	146	.....
Satara—					
Night School	1	13	12	9	.....
Sholapur—					
Night School	1	15	23	13	.....
East Khandesh—					
Night Schools	2	46	44	25	.....
West Khandesh—					
Night School	1	16	20	9	.....
Ahmedabad—					
Night Schools	7	153	147	88	1,365
Surat—					
Night School	1	20	29	10	119
Dharwar—					
Night Schools	2	134	111	65	215
Karachi—					
Night School	1	25	22	15	492
Hyderabad—					
Night Schools	3	53	53	40	97
Sukkur—					
Night Schools	2	24	24	15	81
Upper Sind Frontier—					
Night School	1	23	20	14	75
Larkana—					
Night School	1	28	24	17	99
Total ...	42	1,083	988	697	4,043
Aided.					
Bombay—					
Night Schools	41	1,582	1,519	1,132	1,837
Nasik—					
Night Schools	11	899	842	735	2,380
Poona—					
Night Schools	6	244	275	211	1,705
Satara—					
Night School	1	23	24	23	67
West Khandesh—					
Night Schools	4	111	112	71	336

FORM No. 6—*contd.*

Expenditure.						Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	3,000	...	...	...	4,500	17 14	5 15
...	2,321	...	...	...	2,321	11 3	...
...	120	...	...	...	120	10 0	...
...	140	...	...	...	140	6 1	...
...	240	...	...	...	240	5 7	...
...	99	...	...	...	99	4 15	...
14	2,553	...	...	1	3,933	26 12	9 5
12	120	...	...	2	253	8 12	4 2
...	202	...	...	...	417	3 12	1 15
...	276	...	...	...	768	34 15	22 6
...	97	...	...	...	194	3 11	1 13
...	81	...	...	...	162	6 12	3 6
...	78	...	...	...	153	7 10	3 12
...	99	...	...	...	198	8 4	4 2
26	9,426	...	...	3	13,498	13 11	4 1
...	1,838	...	...	16,166	19,841	13 1	1 3
...	200	...	...	8,102	10,682	12 11	2 13
...	...	171	...	2,290	4,166	15 2	6 3
...	...	95	...	...	162	6 12	2 13
...	...	...	...	...	336	3 0	3 0

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District and name or class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1931.	Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
1	2	3	4	5	6
SCHOOLS FOR ADULTS—FOR MEN—*concld.*					Rs.
PRIMARY—*concld.*					
Aided—concld.					
Ahmedabad—					
Night Schools	2	106	125	66	191
Kaira—					
Night Schools	3	70	75	62	157
Broach—					
Night Schools	2	47	47	34	121
Surat—					
Night Schools	14	502	530	366	1,253
Dharwar—					
Night Schools	16	564	551	492	785
Hyderabad—					
Night School	1	35	32	26	290
Sukkur—					
Night Schools	4	105	117	89	206
Larkana—					
Night School	1	29	29	28	102
Total ...	106	4,317	4,278	3,335	9,430
Recognised.					
Sholapur—					
Night School	1	24	15	11	.....
Broach—					
Night Schools	2	64	58	34	.....
Surat—					
Night Schools	6	188	223	155	.....
Dharwar—					
Night Schools	2	124	117	94	Exp
Belgaum—					
Night Schools	2	210	192	144	.....
Bijapur—					
Night School	1	34	62	50	Exp
Total ...	14	644	667	488	.....
Total, Primary Schools for Adults for Men.	208	7,121	6,961	5,272	14,299
SPECIAL.					
Aided.					
Poona—					
Alegaonkar's Advanced Night School, Kirkee.	1	118	143	108	632
Total of all Schools for Adults for Men.	216	7,675	7,588	5,725	18,092

FORM No. 6—*contd.*

Expenditure.						Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
Local Cess.	Municipal Fund.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	...	...	...	521	712	5 11	1 8
...	18	90	...	356	621	8 4	2 1
...	15	...	...	247	383	8 2	2 9
...	...	...	...	45	1,298	2 7	2 6
...	110	...	...	...	895	1 10	1 7
...	...	...	...	580	870	27 3	9 1
...	...	...	...	787	993	8 8	1 12
...	30	...	...	193	325	11 3	3 8
...	2,211	356	...	29,287	41,284	9 10	2 3
...	...	...	...	80	80	5 5	...
...	...	...	...	426	426	7 6	...
...	...	...	...	970	970	4 6	...
enditure	included	in that of	Day Sch	ools.			...
...	...	...	...	896	896	4 11	...
enditure	included	in that of	Day Sch	ools.			
...	...	...	...	2,372	2,372	4 14	...
15,530	11,637	356	...	31,874	73,696	10 14	2 2
...	...	444	...	2,143	3,219	22 8	4 7
15,530	12,547	8,314	...	42,741	97,224	13 2	2 7

District and name or class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1931.	Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
1	2	3	4	5	6
SCHOOLS FOR ADULTS—FOR WOMEN.					Rs.
Aided.					
Bombay—					
Seva Sadan Home Classes, Gamdevi.	1	191	188	118	1,780
Poona—					
Seva Sadan English and First Aid Classes, Poona.	1	69	78	62	244
Seva Sadan Primary School for grown up Women, Poona.	1	102	112	89	1,414
Seva Sadan Sewing Class, Baramati.	1	15 (4)	11 (4)	7 (3)	190
Seva Sadan Primary School for grown up Women, Baramati.	1	28	33	16	324
Ahmednagar—					
Seva Sadan First-Aid and Hygiene Class, Ahmednagar.	1	15	17	13	75
Seva Sadan Sewing Class, Ahmednagar.	1	18	18	12	130
Sholapur—					
Seva Sadan Sewing Class, Sholapur.	1	12 (6)	13 (6)	12 (4)	50
Total ...	8	450 (10)	470 (10)	329 (7)	4,207
Recognised.					
Bombay—					
Institution for Hindu Married Ladies, Khetwadi.	1	25	20	15	.....
Total, Schools for Adults for Women.	9	475 (10)	490 (10)	344 (7)	4,207
OTHER SCHOOLS.					
Government.					
Bombay—					
Veterinary College, Bombay ...	1	137	136	112	74,024
Language Schools for Boys.					
Municipal	6	286 (86)	212 (101)	154 (69)	1,037
Aided	37	1,597 (137)	1,568 (168)	1,328 (109)	9,276
Recognised	1	23	18	12	.....
Total, Language Schools ...	44	1,856 (223)	1,798 (269)	1,494 (178)	10,313

FORM No. 6—*contd.*

Expenditure.						Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	390	957	...	4,126	7,253	38 9	9 7
...	...	349	...	1,455	2,048	26 4	3 2
..	...	..	...	4,526	5,940	53 1	12 10
...	...	...	...	440	630	42 0	12 11
...	...	...	...	962	1,286	39 0	9 13
...	...	...	...	385	460	27 1	4 7
...	...	...	...	448	578	32 2	7 4
...	...	21	...	449	520	27 6	2 10
...	390	1,327	..	12,791	18,715	39 0	8 12
...	...	1,252	2,121	817	4,190	209 8	...
...	390	2,579	2,121	13,608	22,905	45 13	8 7
...	...	8,430	...	...	82,454	606 4	544 5
...	5,112	...	...	...	6,149	19 10	3 5
1,095	1,964	335	12,933	23,514	49,117	28 5	5 5
...	...	...	525	243	768	42 11	...
1,095	7,076	335	13,458	23,757	56,034	27 2	5 0

District and name or class of Institution.	Number of Institutions.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1931.	Average monthly number.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.
1	2	3	4	5	6
OTHER SCHOOLS—*concld.*					Rs.
Music Schools for Boys.					
Aided	8	102 (1,727)	86 (1,711)	76 (1,270)	2,075
Music Schools for Girls.					
Aided	6	200 (95)	173 (94)	145 (78)	1,169
Total, Music Schools (Boys and Girls).	14	302 (1,822)	259 (1,805)	221 (1,348)	3,244
GYMNASIUM FOR BOYS.					
Recognised.					
Bombay—					
Sir D. M. Petit Gymnastic Institution.	1	217	177	75	.....
Sir J. N. Petit Gymnastic Institution.	1	73	58	46	.....
Total ...	2	290	235	121	.....
Total, School Education—Special...	418 (3)	19,260 (2,801)	18,690 (2,761)	15,124 (1,951)	11,57,353*
HOSTELS FOR MEN.					
Aided.					
Bombay—					
Young Men's Christian Association, Bombay.	1	17	17	17	2,720
HOSTELS FOR WOMEN.					
Aided.					
Bombay—					
University Settlement Hostel, Bombay.	1	25	25	25	2,000
Catholic Women's Hostel, Bombay.	1	6	4	4	360
Young Women's Christian Association, Bombay.	1	6	4	4	1,000
Total ...	3	37	33	33	3,360

* Excluding Drawing

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FORM No. 6—*concld.*

Expenditure.						Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscription and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	450	1,994	600	5,587	10,706	5 15	1 2
...	...	3,118	461	2,713	7,461	27 15	4 6
...	450	5,112	1,061	8,300	18,167	8 13	1 9
...	...	2,075	...	2,837	4,912	27 12	...
...	...	197	360	...	557	9 10	...
...	...	2,272	360	2,837	5,469	23 4	...
37,354	77,329	3,19,313	46,621	4,00,096	20,38,066*	95 13	54 7
...	...	3,428	...	...	6,148	361 10	160 0
...	...	10,233	...	2,809	15,042	601 11	80 0
...	...	780	...	8,536	9,676	2,419 0	90 0
...	...	1,812	...	...	2,812	703 0	250 0
...	...	12,825	...	11,345	27,530	834 4	101 13

grants amounting to Rs. 784.

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